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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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DEATH OF GOV. MARVIL

Was Delaware's First Republican Executive in Thirty Years.

A DEMOCRAT WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR

Under the State's Law the Speaker of the Senate Assumes the Governor's Duties—Gov. Marvil's Career.

LAUREL, Del., April 8.—After an illness from a complication of diseases lasting several months, Gov. Marvil died at 9:15 o'clock to-night. Just before his inauguration a few months ago he was stricken with heart disease and was too ill to take any part in the ceremonies of his induction into office.

For a long time he was at the point of death, but about two weeks ago he rallied and gave signs that led to the hope of a recovery. Then erysipelas set in and he gradually sank, with faint flickerings of strength.

By his death William P. Watson, Speaker of the Senate, who is a Democrat, becomes Acting Governor. By the elevation of Mr. Watson to the Gubernatorial Chair the Senate of this State becomes a tie, four Republicans and four Democrats.

Mr. Watson will not serve out Gov. Marvil's unexpired term, but will act as the Chief Executive of the State until the next general election in November, 1896.

By some it is contended that Mr. Watson will not be compelled to resign his seat as Senator from Kent County while acting as Governor, although it will probably be necessary for him to resign the Speakership. If the constitution of the State should be interpreted by the court so as to require Mr. Watson to resign his office of Senator a special election will be held in Kent County to fill the vacancy. This county was carried at the last election by Mr. Watson by the close plurality of 88 votes.



Joshua H. Marvil.
First Republican Governor of Delaware in Thirty Years.

What effect the death of Gov. Marvil will have upon the Senatorial contest being waged in the Legislature between Higgins and Addicks is difficult to forecast. If the Legislature fails to elect, the Acting Governor of the State can nominate a Senator, but whether the United States Senate will admit one so acredited to their ranks is problemetical.

Joshua Hopkins Marvil was born in Little Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Del., Sept. 3, 1825. The Marvil family had been in the State for more than 11 years, being originally of English descent on the paternal and of French descent on the maternal side. The members were engaged in agricultural and marine pursuits. Joseph Marvil, father of the Governor, was a farmer of limited means. At the time of his death, which occurred by drowning in 1834, in the forty-sixth year of his age, he left a wife with six children, none of whom was grown, and it required all her energy with that of the older children to maintain the family. On this account the educational advantages of the family were meagre. Joshua Marvil, being the fourth child, was almost cut off from them by reason of family cares, and had the privilege of tuition for only about thirty days

At the age of twenty years he left the farm and became a mariner for a year, afterward engaging in shipbuilding for seven years, rising in a short time from the position of an apprentice to that of a master workman. When twenty-eight years of age he became a manufacturer of agricultural implements, conducting the business successfully until 1865. In 1870 he invented a small hand machine for the manufacture of berry baskets. The following year he applied steam power to his machine and enlarged its capacity. The business grew rapidly. The invention was protected by letters patent, and the business soon became exceedingly profitable. It is still in operation in the town of Laurel, and Gov. Marvil remained in its active management until the time of his last illness.

In 1849 Mr. Marvil was married to Miss Sarah M. Sirman of Sussex County. They had three sons, two of whom were afterward associated with him in his business. In early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the most active members of that organization in Delaware.

Mr. Marvil was a Republican from the organization of the Republican Party, but, while always taking an active interest in politics, he invariably refused to become a candidate for public office until the Summer of 1894. Then he accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Delaware, which was tendered him by the unanimous vote of the convention. In the political landslide that swept over the country at the ensuing election, Delaware drifted from her Democratic moorings, and Mr. Marvil became the first Republican Governor of Delaware in thirty years. He received 19,880 votes, to 18,659 for Ebe W. Tunnell, Democrat, and 591 for Thomas Perry, Prohibitionist. He was inaugurated Governor on the third Tuesday in January, 1895.

To Sell a Phonograph Company.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 8.—Receiver John R. Hardin of Newark asked Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, to-day for permission to sell the assets of the North American Phonograph Company to Thomas A. Edison for $125,000. Mr. Hardin was appointed receiver in August last.

He said that the offer was better than any one else could afford to make. The company's debts, Mr. Hardin said, were $467,000. If Edison's offer was accepted, there would be $150,000 to distribute among the creditors. The stockholders would receive nothing. The application was opposed by counsel for stockholders. The Chancellor adjourned the matter for a week.

Abandons the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 8.—The Scranton Times has abandoned the service of the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press," and to-day began to receive the service of the United Press.

NAVAL RESERVE'S RECEPTION

Capt. Mahan of the Cruiser Chicago and Others Entertained on the Old New-Hampshire.

The Naval Reserves gave a reception last night. They polished up the decks of the old line-of-battle ship New-Hampshire, spread a few flags about the interior, and then invited their friends.

Capt. A. T. Mahan of the cruiser Chicago, Capt. W. F. Spicer of the United States Marine Corps, and Lieut. A. P. Nozro of the Chicago were among the naval guests. Col. W. C. Church of The Army and Navy Journal was also present. All officers of the battalion were in attendance and nearly all of the enlisted command was there.

A dinner to Capt. Mahan and his associates of the Chicago was the first feature of the entertainment. Then there were speeches. Capt. Mahan was called upon and made a brief address. He was followed by Lieut. Nozro and Col. Church.

The dinner and speeches finished, a space on the spar deck was cleared away and the crowd of visitors gathered around the improvised arena to witness a broadsword contest between men of the various companies. The rules governing the trial of skill were a little peculiar. Opponents were chosen by lot. The contest was conducted in accordance with the rules of the A. A. U., the division whose team made the greatest number of points to be declared the winning one. Only four of the twelve encounters took place, so that the important question of supremacy has yet to be decided.

A competitive infantry drill, which was scheduled to take place, was postponed. There was an exhibit of marlinspike seamanship and rope work. It was provided that no one Naval Reserve seaman should present more than two specimens of his handiwork, and it was further ordered that the specimens should be of the kind which can be of service on board ship. There might have been some significance in the fact that the exhibits trended to rope emblems, ornaments, and mottoes.

A torpedo and signal drill concluded the entertainment.

MEADE'S SQUADRON'S ITINERARY

Cincinnati Goes to Port Antonio and the Rest to Port au Prince.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Admiral Meade telegraphed to the Navy Department this morning from Kingston that his squadron would leave at once for Port au Prince, Haiti, with the exception of the Cincinnati, which would go to Port Antonio. This dispatch was somewhat surprising to the naval authorities, as the fleet is already overdue at Colon, where the Admiral asked to have his mail sent after April 1.

It is explained, however, that Minister Smythe, at Port au Prince, was greatly disappointed when the squadron sailed directly from San Domingo for Kingston, omitting Port au Prince, which had been on the fleet itinerary. He complained to the Navy Department of the omission.

It was considered harmful to American interests for the war ships to avoid the Haitien port. It is thought that the Admiral has taken this opportunity, while the squadron was in the vicinity, to satisfy the Haitiens. It is also explained that Admiral Meade was compelled to hurry from San Domingo to Kingston because the fuel of the ships was running low and the coal supply was at Kingston awaiting him. It is presumed that after a few days at Port au Prince the fleet will proceed to Colon.

It is not so easy to explain the mission of the Cincinnati to Port Antonio. This is situated on the northeast coast of Jamaica, not over 100 miles from Kingston, and is important as the landing place of the cable and the stopping point of many American fruit steamers. It is also directly opposite Santiago de Cuba, and would be an ideal point of departure for filibusterers, who might transship arms and ammunition from fruit steamers to Cuban schooners.

It is said at the Navy Department that the Admiral has a perfect right to order the ships of his command wherever he pleases without explaining his reasons, the sole restriction being that he must inform the department of their whereabouts. No orders have been sent from Washington in reference to the movements announced to-day.

FOSTER DROWNED, STEINBECK RESCUED

The Latter Cannot, or Will Not, Tell About the Accident.

Philip Foster, twenty-nine years old, a stone mason, living in East Seventy-seventh Street, and George Steinbeck, twenty-eight years old, also a stone mason, of Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, hired a boat yesterday morning from Peter Moss at Bay ester. While fishing near Goose Island, the boat was capsized, and Foster was drowned.

Steinbeck was rescued after great difficulty by Policeman Hodgins. Steinbeck was unable to tell anything whatever regarding the accident, and when asked where he lived, gave many fictitious addresses in this city.

He was exhausted, and was brought to this city by the boathouse proprietor, who, after unsuccessfully visiting many places in this city where Steinbeck had said he lived, took him to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

He was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, on a charge of being a suspicious person.

Peter Moss's wife said that when the men hired the boat they were intoxicated. Policeman Hodgins, with Policeman Smith, made a fruitless search for Foster's body.

No Salaries Until Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Controller Bowler of the Treasury has given an opinion in which he holds that Messrs. Springer and Kilgore, the new Judges of Indian Territory, and the Marshals and District Attorneys recently appointed, can receive no salaries until their nominations are confirmed by the Senate. He says that while the President is empowered to make appointments during a recess of the Senate, there is no provision in the Revised Statutes annulling or modifying Section 1,761, which prohibits payments of such salaries until nominations are confirmed. This ruling does not apply to clerks of courts, deputy clerks, Deputy Marshals, and others whose appointments are not acted upon by the Senate.

In the Hands of Receivers.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 8.—The Southern States Land and Timber Company, one of the largest concerns doing business here, was placed in the hands of three receivers to-day by order of Judge Pardee of New-Orleans. This is an English company, and has offices in Pensacola, New-York, and London. The receivers are S. M. Lamont and W. F. McCormick of Louisville, Ky., and Clarence Carey of New-York.

The business will be continued, the three receivers attending to the American and Ernest Noel of London to the English interests.

SUPT. BYRNES CONSULTED

The Head of the New-York Police Makes a Trip to Albany.

MYSTERY SHROUDS HIS MOVEMENTS

As a Result of His Visit It Is Said that the Lexow Bills Will Be Subjected to Some Further Changes.

ALBANY, April 8.—As the result of an agreement made a week ago, Superintendent Byrnes came to Albany on the Empire State Express to-day, held a consultation with Gov. Morton and some of the leading legislators in the private room of the Executive Department, and departed for New-York City again this afternoon.

Superintendent Byrnes's visit was kept very quiet, and the news only leaked out through a person who rode from New-York City in the same car with him. The Superintendent of Police occupied a seat to this city with the actor, Nat C. Goodwin, who proceeded further into the central part of the State. Superintendent Byrnes left the station, passing out of the less-frequented passageway, and walked to the Capitol through the rain, alone.

Immediately after he reached the Executive Chamber he was conducted into the private room. Gov. Morton was present when he arrived, and subsequently there arrived Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senators Mullin and Lexow, Assemblymen Ainsworth and Fish, and others. The talk was on police administration, discipline, and legislation, and Superintendent Byrnes submitted elaborate views and answered pertinent questions asked. There was no talk, it was said, by those present, relative to the use of money in influencing police legislation, but the plan outlined and agreed upon, it was averred, will result in the greatest good for New-York City. One of the gentlemen who was present said that the pending Police bills will be amended, so as to bring about the very best results possible. What the nature of these changes will be he refused to disclose.

The story gained currency during the session of the Legislature this evening that the bi-partisan feature is to be retained.

The police bills are in committee in the Assembly, and on the table in the Senate. It is thought that an effort will be made shortly now to bring the bills up for action, and to propose the amendments as agreed upon.

HALL WILL CASE SETTLED BY COMPROMISE

The Nephews Will Receive a Small Income from the Estate.

BOSTON, April 8.—The famous Hall will case is settled, and Mrs. Kate Lillian Dewey is nearly half a million dollars richer.

Elven Dean Hall, at one time Treasurer of the Standard Sugar Refinery, died Jan. 4, 1893, leaving an estate valued at over $500,000. In the Probate Court Mrs. Dewey fought the will, which left the bulk of the estate to two nephews, with an allowance to Mrs. Dewey, if she were legally freed from her husband.

The court set aside the will in her favor, and an appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court. This has now been withdrawn, and a settlement made practically in accord with the verdict of the Probate Court. A small allowance was, however, made for the expense of counsel, and the two nephews will receive a small sum as residuary legatees.

ASSEMBLYMAN AINSWORTH'S BERTH

He Is to be Deputy Superintendent of Instruction at a Good Salary.

ALBANY, April 8.—When Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego ends his labors as leader of the majority on the floor of the Assembly, he will step into the office of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, under Superintendent Charles R. Skinner. The salary of all deputies is $4,000, but Mr. Ainsworth, it would appear, is better than the others, or else he is to receive more pay for his generalship of the Platt forces on the floor, for it has been discovered that the amount of the salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in the appropriation bill has been increased by $500.

Senator Mullin is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and rooms in the same house on Hawk Street with Senators Kilburn and Higgins and Assemblyman Ainsworth.

EDWARD MITCHELL HAS DECLINED

Tells Mayor Strong He Will Not Enter the Police Board.

Ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell called on Mayor Strong yesterday, and declined the offer of an appointment as a Police Commissioner.

Mayor Strong had selected him as one of the two Commissioners to succeed Messrs. Kerwin and Murray, Republicans. Mr. Mitchell said to a reporter:

"I did not tell the Mayor all my reasons. He was too busy. See the Mayor."

Mayor Strong said it was true that Mr. Mitchell had declined, but he would not talk about the matter.

Mayor Strong would give no information about his possible future appointments as Police Commissioners.

Threatened with an Injunction.

A. M. Palmer notified Manager E. J. Crane of the Eden Musée yesterday that if Nellie Ganthony appeared last night in her monologue in "Trilby" he would apply for an injunction to stop her performance. Miss Ganthony consulted her attorney, and on his assurance that her monologue was no infringement on Mr. Palmer's rights in the dramatic version of Du Maurier's work, she presented it last night. Manager Crane said after the performance:

"I suppose Mr. Palmer will serve injunction papers on us to-morrow. Both he and the Harper Brothers had representatives here to-night, who took copious notes, upon which, I imagine, the complaint will be based. I cannot see that either Mr. Palmer or the Harpers have any good cause of action, but, of course, if the court issues an order of injunction, there is nothing to do but to obey it."

Senator Wolfert Seriously Ill.

Senator Henry Wolfert of the Sixth District, Kings County, has been seriously ill for several weeks. He lives at 2,586 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Lieut. Gov. Saxton on Saturday called upon him and encouraged him to get back to Albany as soon as possible.

His physician, Dr. C. G. Koehler, said yesterday that he was afraid that Senator Wolfert would not recover in time to go to Albany before adjournment.

TROY'S CORRUPT GOVERNMENT

Judge Griffith Charges the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County to Investigate Officers.

TROY, N. Y., April 8.—The April term of the Rensselaer County Court and Court of Sessions convened to-day. Judge Griffith delivered a charge, of which this is an abstract, making some plain statements:

The City of Troy is either one of the worst governed cities or the subject of a series of the vilest and most malicious slanders ever uttered by tongues or written by pen. The name of the city is associated with all that is wicked and criminal, and its officials are described as murderers, thugs, pillagers, and brigands. This is spoken from the columns of local newspapers and is echoed and re-echoed throughout the entire Union.

The question of willful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the county is a matter which concerns us, and our duty is to inquire into it. I charge and direct that you must inquire into the manner in which the public officers have discharged their duty, especially in the City of Troy. If the charges which have been thus publicly made can be substantiated by legal proof, then your duty is to accuse, by indictment, every person guilty of willful and corrupt misconduct in public office. If indictments are found, the persons accused will be put on trial, and if proved guilty, will be removed from place and power by conviction for crime.

The only way by which the City of Troy can be relieved from the opprobrious name it bears is for a Grand Jury to inquire into its government and the official conduct of its officers. You may extend your inquiries back for a time not exceeding five years. I say this because it is certain that if such a state of affairs exists as has been charged, it did not commence with the present Municipal Administration, but has grown from a corruption long protracted.

BRIDGE PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP

Wet Tracks Caused an Incoming Train to Strike a Train Standing at the New-York Debarking Platform.

There was considerable excitement at the New-York terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

A train rushed down the track and crashed into another train, which was just discharging its passengers.

The shock threw many persons in the latter train to the floor, and gave all the passengers a bad shaking up, but caused no serious injuries.

The train in the station was in charge of Conductor Hackett. The traffic being very heavy, a longer time than usual was consumed in emptying the train of passengers.

Before this was completed, the next train, which had left Brooklyn a minute later, came down the track at a lively rate. Its conductor, seeing that the other train was not pulling out, threw on the brakes of the front car, but the rails were so wet that the speed was only slightly lessened.

Passengers in both trains heard the warnings of the policemen on the platform, and braced themselves with the straps. Nearly all who didn't went down.

The right leg of William Valentine of 784 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was strained, and another man got a black eye. Very little damage was done to the cars, and traffic was not impeded.

GOV. CLARKE PAYS HIS FINE

The Chief Executive of Arkansas Arraigned in Police Court—He May be Impeached.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—As the outcome of his encounter yesterday with Representative Jones, Gov. Clarke to-day went before a magistrate, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and paid the conventional fine of $50.

Judge Robbins and Prosecuting Attorney Pemberton waited upon the Governor, and asked if he preferred arrest on a warrant or by Grand Jury indictment for assault and battery upon Jones, but the Governor evaded the question.

There is talk of impeaching the Governor.

Gov. Clarke issued a card explaining the encounter, in which he says he approached Jones, and asked him in future when discussing the State affairs not to use his name, whereupon Jones flew into a rage.

GOV. WILLIAM M'KINLEY IN THE CITY

He Will Speak on Protection in Hartford To-night.

Gov. William McKinley arrived in the city at 10 o'clock last night from Columbus, Ohio, and went to the Windsor Hotel.

He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and by his private secretary, Joseph P. Smith. The Governor's arrival at the hotel was unexpected, although his departure for the East had been announced in the press dispatches yesterday morning.

He retired soon after his arrival, pleading fatigue in response to a message sent to his room.

Gov. McKinley will leave the city at 8 o'clock this morning for Hartford, where he is to deliver an address this evening on his favorite topic before the McKinley Protection Club. Gov. Coffin of Connecticut will preside at the meeting.

Gov. and Mrs. McKinley will leave Hartford on Wednesday for Springfield, Mass., where they are to visit personal friends.

They expect to start on their return journey on Thursday, going West by way of Albany.

Chicago Gas Dividends.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Owing to the absence of President Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago Gas Directors did not hold any meeting to-day. It is understood, however, that the yearly dividend will be reduced to 5 per cent. Already one dividend of 1½ per cent. has been paid. The April dividend is slated for 1 per cent., and it is not known how the remainder will be divided, but it is thought it will be divided into two dividends of 1¼ per cent. each.

Forced to Reduce Rates.

The Provident Loan Society, which was originated by the Charity Organization Society in May last, has already scored a very important victory over the pawnbrokers.

Two of the largest pawnshops on the east side, each of them having large capital, have found it necessary to reduce their rates from 2½ and 3 per cent. a month to 1 per cent., the rate charged by the Provident Loan Society.

A Prairie Fire in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, April 8.—In Pawnee County yesterday an unknown stranger, on horseback, set fire to the dry grass during a high wind, and the country was devastated for many miles. Seventeen farmers lost everything they possessed, having hard work to save the lives of their families. The village of Chilco was almost entirely destroyed.

An Old Landmark Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—The Barber homestead, at Windsor, one of the oldest houses in the country, was burned this morning. The house was built in 1640 by Thomas Barber, who settled in Windsor in 1635, and the property has always been owned in the same family.

DR. LANSING APOLOGIZES

Publicly Withdraws His Slander Concerning the President.

PLEADS IT WAS BASED ON HEARSAY

People in Buzzard's Bay Volunteer Testimony to Refute the Gross Misstatements Made by the Preacher.

BOSTON, April 8.—The Rev. I. J. Lansing, whose references to the President in his address before the New-England Conference in Salem last Thursday night provoked extended criticism, gives out the following statement to-night:

"My allusion, made in a temperance address at Salem on Thursday, April 4, to the drinking habits of the President of the United States was based partly on common report and partly on the testimony of eye-witnesses.

"From various and independent sources, which I believed to be wholly reliable, I had been informed that the President had been, on different ocassions, and in the presence of many persons, in an intoxicated condition.

"From the circumstantial and detailed character of these statements I supposed there was no doubt as to the facts alleged. I therefore made this allusion as a matter of common report, basing my confidence on the testimony of personal, and, as I supposed, credible witnesses.

"The names of these witnesses, obviously, I cannot with propriety reveal, since, sharing their knowledge in common with many others, they might justly shrink from being singled out and called to verify that of which not only they, but others equally with themselves, had ocular proof.

"I must, therefore, say that if my statement reproducing such testimony is not in harmony with facts, I regret having made it.

"I could have neither desire nor motive for saying anything unkind or uncharitable of the President of or any party whatsoever.

"The case being one of conflict of testimony between witnesses of equal credibility, I cannot decide, and since I have no personal knowledge apart from the testimony, I withdraw the statement, and tender apologies and sincere regrets to the President of the United States and to the public. I. J. LANSING.

"Boston, April 8, 1895."

SALEM, Mass., April 8.—In the New-England Methodist Episcopal Conference this afternoon, the Rev. C E. Davis, Chairman of the Temperance Committee, said that Dr. I. J. Lansing's attack on President Cleveland in his temperance address before the conference, had placed the conference in an embarrassing position, and he asked the committee to meet him before the afternoon session.

In view of the fact that the conference considers itself in no way responsible for the utterances of Dr. Lansing, and that Dr. Lansing holds himself personally responsible for the statements he made, Mr. Davis's request was refused.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 8.—In the New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day some of the ministers in attendance wished to repudiate the sentiments of Dr. Lansing in his attack upon President Cleveland's personal habits before the New-England Methodist Episcopal Conference at Salem, Mass. They said that Dr. Lansing was not a Methodist, but a Congregationalist. He did not speak as a Methodist, nor for the Methodists, and the odium of bringing the personal life and habits of the Chief Executive under criticism should not be charged to the Methodists.

As the matter more directly concerned the New-England Conference it was not thought advisable to take action to-day.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., April 8.—The charges made against President Cleveland by Dr. Lansing, in Salem, created great surprise among people here who are acquainted with the President and are in the habit of seeing him frequently during his residence here in the Summer. The following statement is voluntarily made by a Republican who has been more intimately acquainted with the President during his Summer sojourns here than anybody else outside of his immediate family or employ:

"For the last three Summer seasons I have been a frequent caller at Gray Gables, and at times have seen the President every day, sometimes early in the day, often on his return from fishing trips, and again in the evening after dinner.

"I can honestly say that I have never seen Mr. Cleveland under the influence of liquor in the least degree, and, so far as I know, during his Summer here he has refrained from its use."

Similar utterances are made by other people here, who are accustimed to see Mr. Cleveland frequently.

LONG TERMS FOR MARYLAND HIGHWAYMEN

They Compelled the Watts Family to Play and Sing While Being Robbed.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—William Hall, alias Charles Wells, and George Campbell, alias Charles Johnson, were sentenced by Judge Burke, at Towson, today, to twenty-five years and fifteen years, respectively, in the Maryland Penitentiary. The men are two of a gang of five highwaymen who terrorized several counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania during the Winter months. On the night of Jan. 20 the gang entered the house of Asbury Watts, at Pikesville, and, after gathering the members of the family in the parlor, compelled them at the point of revolvers, to play the piano and sing for their amusement.

While the musicale was in progress, under the supervision of three of the men, the others looted Watts's store and dwelling. Policeman Doyle of Catonsville, who attempted to arrest two of the men, was shot and dangerously wounded by Hall, who will serve ten years of his sentence for that offense.

Water Brought in Milk Cans to a Fire.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 8.—The dwelling house of William Camp, at Columbus, was burned this morning. The only means of extinguishing the flames and of keeping them from spreading was a small hand engine. The water in the well, into which the hose was run, was soon exhausted.

The neighboring farmers loaded their wagons with milk cans and carted water from other wells to dump into a cistern on the Camp place. Thus a supply of water was maintained and the surrounding buildings saved.

Superintendent Duffield's Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President has designated Andrew Braid to act as Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the absence of Superintendent Duffield, who has gone to Michigan.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Ten Men Known to Have Been Killed by the Disaster Near Whatcom, Washington—Others Probably Dead.

WHATCOM, Washington, April 8.—A terrible explosion has taken place in the Blue Canyon Coal mine. There were twenty-five or thirty men in the mine at the time of the explosion.

Ten dead bodies had been taken out up to the time word was sent to this city, and it is supposed that the rest of the miners have met death.

The mine is on Lake Whatcom, nearly ten miles from Whatcom. Every effort is being put forth to rescue any that may be alive in the mine. A steamer has left New-Whatcom with Superintendent John Donovan, two company physicians, and other doctors for the scene of the disaster.

A corps of miners also accompanied the expedition, and the work of rescue will be begun at once. The mine was inspected a few weeks ago and pronounced safe.

There is no telegraph communication from the city to the mine, and the telephone wires are down—doubtless owing to the explosion.

GEN. COLLIS'S SNUB TO PLATT MEN

He Was Too Busy to See Mr. Gibbs, and the Bad Feeling Among Republicans Is Thereby Increased.

The troubles of the Platt men who want offices have been increased and given an acute form by an incident which took place at the office of Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield a few days ago.

It was "at" the office, rather than "in" it, that the trouble occurred, for the whole grievance of the Platt men lies in the fact that a couple of them were allowed to knock in vain for admission.

The trouble is serious, and, in the minds of some of the Platt men, is ample reason for increasing the warfare which rages within the party.

It appears that Frederick S. Gibbs, the Republican leader in the Thirteenth District, accompanied by his friend Thomas L. Hamilton, went to call on Deputy Commissioner Collis. Mr. Collis charged to be busy, and, looking hurriedly at the card, sent out word that he could see no one.

The two went away. To the sensitive souls of the Platt men this constituted "a snub." They thought it was evidence that the Brookfield men had engaged in a systematic and cold-blooded attempt to freeze out the Platt men. Abraham Gruber is said to have been highly indignant. Mr. Hamilton himself was offended. Other Platt men who heard of it made protests against "discrimination."

Gen. Collis wrote a letter of explanation, which failed to heal the breach. The snubees refused to be comforted or appeased. Eternal war of the bloodiest sort was proclaimed, and the general public has not yet been informed what particular "job" it was that Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gibbs were after.

CONSTABLE BORMAN WANTED TO PAY

Offered a Quarter to Justice Taintor for Signing a Warrant.

Constable Borman, from Madison County, went before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, to get his signature to a warrant. As soon as Justice Taintor had affixed his signature to the paper, Borman threw down a quarter with a resounding ring on the Judge's desk.

"What's that for?" asked Justice Taintor.

"Fer ye," said the constable.

'But, I don't want it," returned the Justice.

"Thet's all right," said the country sleuth; "ye ortter hev suthin fer yer trouble."

"But," said Justice Taintor, growing red in the face, "we are not allowed to take any fees."

"Gosh," said the constable, as he pocketed his money and turned away, "I s'pose them Lexowers hev got ye all skeered."

MOTORMAN PALMER GETS A SEVERE SHOCK

As He Lived Here a Brooklyn Hospital Wouldn't Take Him In.

James G. Palmer, a motorman on the Myrtle Avenue trolley line in Brooklyn, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital unconscious last night.

Palmer shut off the current as his car was approaching Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street, and the current from the trolley wire ran through the bolts in the rain-soaked platform to Palmer's wet shoes and thence to his body, knocking him unconscious.

Palmer lives at 118 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, this city, and for this reason the ambulance surgeon of the Brooklyn Hospital refused to receive him. He brought Palmer to the bridge, and there transferred the patient to a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance.

Six Alleged Boycotters Fined.

James Byrnes, John Moran, John Purcell, John Wall, Patrick O'Toole, and James Terreh, arrested on Sunday for boycotting Andrew Geheheimer, who keeps a saloon at Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue and sells a boycoted beer, were fined $10 each in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Cincinnati Coatmakers Strike.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8.—Five thousand coatmakers quit work to-day, and by to-morrow it is estimated that the number will be increased by 5,000 more. A demand was made for an increase of 35 per cent. for making coats, but only one firm agreed to meet the demand.

Work for Five Hundred.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 8.—The New-Brunswick Rubber Company, employing about 500 hands, will resume work to-morrow. This factory has been shut down about six weeks owing to the general depression in the rubber business.

Ex-Gov. Campbell's Mother Dead.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 8.—Mrs. Laura P. Campbell, widow of Dr. Andrew Campbell, and mother of ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, died to-day at Middletown, aged seventy-seven years.

Deputy Controller Mansur Dying.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Ex-Congressman Charles H. Mansur of Missouri, Deputy Controller of the Treasury, is dying. His physicians say he may live for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Gresham Goes Back to Work.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 8.—Secretary Gresham and Senator Gray left this place for Washington to-night.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION

Parts of the Law Are Declared to be Unconstitutional.

INADMISSIBLE TO TAX LAND RENTS

Incomes from County, State, and Municipal Bonds Likewise Exempt by the Constitution.

THE LAW BAD IN PROPOSING DIRECT TAXES

Justice Field Thinks the Law Unconstitutional Throughout—Other Dissenting Opinions.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States Supreme Court rendered its decision to-day in the income tax cases. This decision was but an affirmation of the reports already published relative to the court's attitude.

The income tax as a whole is upheld, but only by a tie vote.

Two very important portions of the law have been decided to be unconstitutional.

All incomes derived from rents are exempted from taxation by the Federal Government, and all incomes derived from State and municipal bonds are similarly exempted.

These exemptions will relieve the very class of capitalists whom the Populistic supporters of the income tax law were most anxious to reach—the landlords and the bondholders.

Although the right of the Government to tax individuals is upheld by this decision, produced by a divided court, the opinion prevails that the exemptions and the well-known lack of harmony among the Justices on the important questions involved will operate to weaken the general law.

The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings of the court. The full bench was present, with the exception of Mr. Justice Jackson, who is ill at his home in Tennessee. Attorney General Olney and Solicitor General Whitney sat directly in front of the Chief Justice, and Senators Hill, Lodge, Hunton, and Mitchell, (Oregon,) ex-Attorney General Garland, ex-Secretary Boutwell, and ex-Representative Springer were noticeable in the throng of lawyers present. As the most conspicuous opponent of the law, Mr. Hill was especially interested in the outcome of the test cases. He came to Washington knowing what the decision of the court would be, and his face attested the satisfaction he felt.

There was not an empty seat in the chamber when Chief Justice Fuller began reading the opinion and the reasons upon which it was based. He required an hour in which to complete his task. He read with great distinctness, and the closest attention was paid to his utterances.

When Chief Justice Fuller ceased reading, Justice Field, who has been the most vigorous opponent of the law of all the members of the court, and who would consent to no compromise, read the first dissenting opinion. He was followed by Justice White and Justice Harlan, each of whom dissented from the general ruling, and the case was then closed.

Nothing was said to show how any of the Justices stood, save the three who read dissenting opinions. It is known, however, that Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, and Brewer were opposed to the law in toto. They believed it was unconstitutional as passed by Congress, and that it was a direct tax, which, under the Constitution, must be levied among the States, according to the population, as returned by the census.

The Cases Decided.

The decision rendered to-day applied to three cases, the first of which was brought in the courts of the District of Columbia by John G. Moore to enjoin the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the collection of the income tax, while the other two were those of Charles Pollock against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Lewis H. Hyde against the Continental Trust Company, both appealed from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The action in these two cases was brought to enjoin voluntary compliance with the law in the payment of the tax, and when the Circuit Court sustained the law, Pollock and Hyde appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The cases were advanced on the docket by the then Solicitor General, Maxwell, at the solicitation of the influential lawyers who represented the plaintiff. It is said that Mr. Maxwell's action in causing these cases to be advanced was primarily responsible for his retirement from office. The cases were argued on March 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13, Attorney General Olney, James C. Carter of New-York, and Assistant Attorney General Whitney appearing for the Government, and Messrs. Choate, Seward, Guthrie, and ex-Senator Edmunds for the trust companies and Moore. The argument attracted more attention than has been given to any case in the Supreme Court for years, and the interest then manifested has not diminished. The lawyers for Moore and the trust companies attacked the constitutionality of the law on broad grounds, while Messrs. Olney, Whitney, and Carter defended it.

It is said, on the best of authority, that the first meeting of the Supreme Court after the case was submitted developed a surprising diversity of opinion. While four of the Justices were in favor of killing the income tax law in its entirety, the other four were willing that it should stand, but desired to strike out certain portions of it without, however, being able to agree on the particular portions which they believed to be unconstitutional. On the proposition as to the constitutionality of the law in so far as it related to rents derived from real estate, the Chief Justice and Justices Field, Gray, and Brewer, who believe that the entire law in unconstitutional, voted with Justice Brown in opposition, thus deciding this particular portion of the law unconstitutional by the vote of five to three. Subsequently the question came up as to whether the ruling out of incomes derived from rents would make the whole law unconstitutional, and Justice Brown pronounced in the negative, which produced an equal division of the court. The deadlock lasted for some time, but was finally broken by Chief Justice Fuller, who accepted the argument that rents could be exempted from taxation by the court without interfering with the constitutionality of the statute as a whole. His change of opinion enabled the court to upset two important parts of the law, leaving the remainder of the income

tax to be practically affirmed, as a divided court cannot affect the decision of the court below.

Justice Field's View.

In all the consultations Justice Field held that the law was unconstitutional. The dissenting opinion he delivered to-day embraced all the points he made at different times when the law was under consideration by the members of the court.

The effect of the decision had been largely discounted by the reports which had been published in the previous week. That the Treasury officials are very much worried over the outlook cannot be doubted, although they profess to believe that the result will not embarrass the department. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller said this afternoon that it would be impossible for him to furnish more than a guess as to the amount of revenue which would be lost to the Government through the decision of the Supreme Court, and he would require some time to submit even a guess. He said that in a day or two there would be a consultation of the Treasury officers directly concerned in the collection of the income tax and a plan would be adopted for meeting the changed conditions. Mr. Miller admitted that numerous changes would have to be made in the schedules, but he said that he believed it would be comparatively easy for the department to make the required readjustments before July 1, the date when the income tax becomes payable.

Although a great many returns have been made in which the income from rents and bonds figure largely, only about $40,000 of the tax has been paid. Commissioner Miller said that in estimating the amount of revenue to be derived from the income tax no particular attention had been paid to the receipts from rents or bonds. The returns from the income tax which ceased in 1871 were adopted as the basis of the calculation, and an estimate was then made of the growth of population in the last twenty-three years.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in charge of the Census Bureau, says it is impossible to estimate the amount of rents received by owners of real estate in this country. The figures are intricate, but no one doubts that the amount involved is very large. At the Treasury Department to-day it was said by officers who have given the question consideration, that at least one-half of the $30,000,000, which the Commissioners of Internal Revenue expected to receive from this tax, would be cut off. None of the estimates places the amount of the exemptions below two-fifths of the entire tax.

Advocates of the Law Much Worried.

The Populists and the Democratic Congressmen who were so enthusiastic over the income tax law feel very much depressed. Some of them blame the court for what they are pleased to term its political prejudices, and others content themselves with the assertion that the finding is not in line with the high character of the tribunal which made it. The advocates of the tax are unquestionably much worried.

The reports of the consultations held by the Justices convince some lawyers that there is a strong probability that the law will eventually become ineffective. Others take the ground that it will be amended and made to include smaller incomes. The chief source of satisfaction which the opponents of the decision find, is that a case similar to these decided to-day, or in fact any case involving the constitutionality of particular points of the law can hardly come to a settlement in the court of last resort in the next two years owing to the present state of the calendar and the unwillingness of the Attorney General to ask that such cases may be advanced. This is an important item.

The decision has caused a renewal of talk about an extra session, but those who are watching the financial situation say that they do not believe the President will call the Congress together under any consideration. Inasmuch as the estimates of the revenue to be derived from the income tax are acknowledged by the Treasury officers to be based largely on conjecture, it is not impossible that the final returns, even with the exemption of incomes from rentals and bonds, may approach the sum originally fixed. Prominent members of the Administration say it would be infinitely better to take chances on a sufficiency of revenue from existing sources than to call Congress together and at once plunge the country into uncertainty regarding the outcome of the session.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS.

Chief Justice Fuller States the Opinion of the Court.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—When the court convened Chief Justice Fuller at once began to read the opinion on the income tax cases. The conclusions of the court were stated to be as follows:

1. That by the Constitution Federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes, and duties, imposts, and excises.

2. That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several States, according to numbers, and the imposition of duties, imposts, and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the Constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

4. That the States surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general Government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the Constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the Constitution, and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expectation, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, was that direct taxes would not be levied by the General Government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

9. That so much of the act of Aug. 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The court is further of opinion that the act of Aug. 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State Government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of Federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county, and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and, therefore, such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution.

Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: (1) Whether the void provision as to rents and income from real estate invalidates the whole act; (2) whether, as to the income from personal property as such, the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes; (3) whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested—the Justices who heard the argument are equally divided, and, therefore, no opinion is expressed.

The result is, that the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it holds in trust, and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or so held by it.

The Real Estate Tax Illegal.

The Chief Justice said that the jurisdiction of courts of equity to prevent diversion of funds by breach of trust or illegal payment of the funds had been frequently affirmed by the courts. The question was not raised in the court below, but had been explicitly waived on the argument of the case, and the court felt justified in proceeding to a decision of the case on its merits. He said that the power to decide a law unconstitutional was used with reluctance, but the responsibility could not be evaded when the necessity arose. The contentions respecting this law were: (1) That a tax on rents was a tax on real estate, and that not being laid according to apportionment it was invalid; (2) That it was not uniform, and a violation of the constitutional requirement that such taxes shall be laid with uniformity. Under this head came the exceptions in favor of those persons who were not in possession of an income of $4,000; of mutual insurance companies, savings banks, and partnerships, all organized for and doing the same business as that of corporations authorized by the States. These exceptions, it was held, were arbitrary and capricious, and not based upon sound public policy; (3) That incomes from investments in State and municipal bonds could not be taxed.

The Chief Justice proceeded to a consideration of the constitutional requirements with respect of the imposition of the two forms of taxation, direct and indirect, and said that the framers of the Constitution intended to make the consent of those who were expected to pay essential to the validity of any tax. The States represented in the Constitutional Convention, said the Chief Justice, surrendered their right to levy imposts, excises, and duties to the General Government. They looked forward to the time when great States to the west of them would be coming into the Union, and when they gave up that right they did so with confidence that the rule of uniformity would be observed in the laying of taxes by the Congress.

The first question to be considered, said Chief Justice Fuller, was whether or not a tax on rents is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. It had always been held, he said, that a tax on estate, real or personal, was a direct tax, but it might be that the Constitution had a different meaning, and that it was to be applied to this case. In that view it became necessary to inquire what were direct taxes at the time the Constitution was adopted. The fifty-five members of the Constitutional Convention were men of great sagacity, alive to the duties and responsibilities of their trust. They had before them the example of Great Britain and the Constitutions of the several States, which they had, in many cases, helped to frame. Many of them were well versed in the literature of the time, especially on the subject of political economy.

The Chief Justice then made extensive quotations from the history of the debates in the convention on the subject of taxation. The inference from them, he said, was that the general distinction between direct and indirect taxation was well understood by the members of the convention, and that the expectation was that a direct tax would be the last resort of Congress.

The celebrated case of Hylton against the United States, decided March 3, 1796, was then referred to at great length, the one in which it was held that a tax on carriages was not a direct tax. The several opinions filed by the Justices were quoted, and Chief Justice Fuller asserted that in none of them was there any expression of opinion as to whether or not anything except land and capitation taxes was a direct tax, but they were confined to the case at hand. The case, he said, seemed to turn upon the declaration of Hamilton as to what constituted direct taxes; if there had been a reference to the decisions of the country from which the United States derived its jurisprudence, it would have been fatal, for in Great Britain income taxes had always been treated as direct taxes.

The Law of 1861.

The opinion then proceeded to review the decisions made by the Supreme Court in cases arising under the law of 1861, which, the Chief Justice said, counsel had contended declared that an income tax was not a direct tax, and must be regarded as controling in the case under review. The principle of stare decisus, he continued, applied only to cases as are directly in point. No court had ever held itself bound by any part of a decision not necessary to decide the case before it. The duty of any court charged with the construction of constitutional provisions was not to extend a decision on a question if an error of principle was likely thereby to be perpetuated or committed.

In the light of these observations, the opinion considered the decisions down to that in the Springer case, and concluded that they were all distinguishable from the one in hand. The Springer case was no exception to the rule, inasmuch as it did not present the point raised in this case—is a tax on rents a tax on real estate? The court, the opinion continued, was unable to see any distinction between a tax on real estate and a tax on the rents arising from such real estate. What is land but the income thereof? was asked. The constitutional requirement was that direct taxes should be laid only by apportionment among the States according to population, and this tax was a direct tax. There was no distinction between an annual tax on the value of the land and a tax on the land itself. Constitutional provision, it was said, could not be thus evaded; it was the substance, and not the form or shadow, that was to prevail in construing them. Upon this point there were many decisions and some of them were quoted.

"What the Constitution intended to prevent," said the Chief Justice, "was that no tax should be laid on the residents of any State by the representatives of other States." The exercise of the power to levy direct taxes was to be restricted to extraordinary occasions.

In conclusion, therefore, upon this point, the Chief Justice announced that the court was of opinion that that part of the law imposing taxes upon rents obtained from real estate was invalid.

Bond Taxation Void.

Next in order the opinion considered the third objection to the law; that it imposed a tax upon the income derived from investments in State and Municipal bonds, and was therefore invalid.

Chief Justice Fuller reasserted the general principle that a tax on Government bonds was held to be a tax on contracts and prejudicial to the public interest. It was therefore obvious that such a tax on the power of States or municipalities to make contracts was prejudicial to public policy and therefore unconstitutional.

On the other matters involved in the case of Hyde versus the Continental Trust Company of New-York City, and in the case of John G. Moore versus Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for an injunction to restrain him from proceeding to carry out the law, appealed from the courts of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Fuller stated that the court was equally divided. The judgment of the lower courts as far as it related to the payment of the tax on rents, and State and municipal bonds, was reversed. In the Moore case, the effect of the court's action is to affirm the refusal of an injunction against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JUSTICE WHITE'S OPINION.

In His View the Income Tax Law Is Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Justice White prefaced his dissenting opinion with the statement that the custom of rendering long dissents in courts of last resort was more honored in the breach than in the observance. Their only effect was to weaken the efficacy of the opinion of the court. Justice White said he should not speak to-day but for the fact that the court had overruled and set aside established precedents and the settled and uniform doctrine of the Supreme Court down to the present time. He regretted that at this late day this court should thus overthrow and nullify an act of Congress supported and affirmed by all text writers and by every decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

When the fathers constructed this Government they gave it, not limited, but unlimited power to levy taxes, he said, with but one exception—that of taxing exports. The assertion that the constitutional power of Congress was limited, he thought, was the fundamental error in the reasoning of the majority of this court. The great question before the court was, Is the income tax a direct tax? That question was practically decided one hundred years ago, and he did not deem it necessary to enter into an elaborate review of the cases that had been decided.

In briefly reviewing the cases presented to the court he observed that the arguments made and the citations used in this case were the same as those brought out in the Hyton case, and now this court was asked to again take up the question adjudicated by a unanimous court a hundred years ago.

The Springer case was considered as the most important of all by Justice White, and in that case, he said, the court was asked to reverse the Hylton case, and refused.

As to the Court Itself.

Referring to the court itself, Justice White spoke of it as the only body of its kind on the globe. It was clothed with an august and awful power—to sit in judgment over 70,000,000 people, and make the voice of a few men absolutely supreme. It was a power that might be exercised to strike paralysis and death. Referring to our Constitution—the written instrument—Justice White said men could interpret human things so as to make that which is written as changeable and uncertain as that which is unwritten. The effect of the present judgment of the court was to destroy the great doctrine laid down by the court in the past.

Incidentally, Justice White referred to his opinion with regard to the income tax as expressed while he was a member of the Senate.

"My opinions in another body," said he, "and my hostility to the enactment of that law are well known; but here, in this chamber, as a member of this great court, I feel that I am bound by the established precedents of the court as much as if I was bound to the altar of Justice itself. If, in a war between the masses and the classes, this Government is to go down, it can only be by upsetting the safeguards that have been thrown around every man and his property. I am glad to be able to concur in the established precedents of this court, expressed through an unbroken line of decisions from the earliest times to the present."

Justice White stated in conclusion that, were the question of taxing incomes from municipal bonds before the court as an original question, he would agree that they could not be included in an income tax; but in connection with the question at bar he was still bound by the precedents. The legal points, more in detail, as dwelt upon by Justice White, were as follows:

"As to the form of action:

"1. The suit cannot be maintained, because its real object is to enjoin the collection of a tax.

No Right to Prevent Payment.

"2. By the text of the statute of the United States, the right to enjoin the payment of a United States tax is denied.

"3. By adjudications of this court, from the foundation of the Government until the present time, it has been held that a United States court will not enjoin the payment of a tax due to the United States, and that the proper proceeding for a person upon whom such a tax is levied, and who would assert his constitutional immunity from its exaction, is to pay the tax under protest and sue for its recovery.

"4. This view is based upon grave reasons of public policy, and has been again and again expounded by this court, and without exception, adhered to from the date of its organization.

5. The claim here is that the relief sought is not an injunction against the collection of the tax, but an injunction against its payment by the corporation. The theory upon which this contention rests is that as the corporation is a trustee for the stockholder, the stockholder is entitled to have it enjoined from making this payment. This contention is, in my judgment, absolutely unsound, since its premise is that the stockholder, by proceeding against the corporation, can do by indirection that which he cannot do directly.

6. The contention that because the complainant is a stockholder impleading the corporation, equitable rights supervene, is, in my opinion, equally unsound. This court has held that where a State statute gives one who has paid a tax the right to sue for its recovery, no injunction will be issued to prevent the payment of the tax.

7. This principle is clearly applicable to a United States tax, especially in view of the mandatory terms of the act of Congress, forbidding an injunction.

8. The assertion that the claim here advanced is not a right to have the corporation enjoined from paying the tax, but simply a right to have an injunction against a voluntary payment, such as would deprive the stockholders of his legal privilege to thereafter contest the tax, is, I think, a mere indirection.

Pay, Then Sue for Recovery.

9. If the purpose of this bill is to prevent a voluntary payment, then the case gives rise to no necessity for determining the constitutionality of the law. Inasmuch as the law gives the right to sue for the recovery of the tax paid, if such right will be lost by a voluntary payment on the part of the corporation, the allegation that the corporation deems the act unconstitutional and wishes to prevent the corporation from paying voluntary, would entitle him to relief without determining the question of the statute's constitutionality.

10. In such a case, the proper remedy is a writ of mandamus to compel the corporation to perform the duty of paying under protest, so as to preserve the right of suing to recover. This remedy could be resorted to, and, I take it, would be allowed without deciding the question of constitutionality.

11. This being true, the theory here adopted that it is necessary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of the law in order to protect the rights of stockholders seems to me to be unsound. The present condition of this court seems to me to demonstrate the wisdom of the rule hitherto universally adhered to, and, in my judgment, the error of departing from a settled line of decisions in order to allow the complainants to practically enjoin the payment of the tax.

"12. The only decision referred to in the opinion as supporting the conclusion reached by the court are Dodge vs. Woolsey, (18 How, 331) and Hawes vs. Oakland, (104 United States, 450.)

Authorities Quoted Irrelevant.

"Neither of these authorities, in my judgment, sustains the position in support of which it is cited. The first of these cases involved a question of State tax, and, therefore, was clearly outside of the rule applied in the case of United States taxes. The second case was a controversy between a stockholder and a corporation in regard to the administration of corporate affairs. It involved no question of taxation whatever, and, therefore, the decision did not deal at all with the act of Congress or the enforcement of the continuous line of decisions of this court, holding that it will not restrain the payment of a tax or allow relief in the premises until the party had paid and is seeking redress by suing for recovery.

"13. It seems to me that the court ought not to overrule its previous decisions in a matter of this kind, especially when the result of so doing is to strike down an act of Congress and deny the existence of a power of taxation in the Federal Government which has been recognized by this court for many years.

"On the merits:

The Power of Taxation.

"1. The Government of the United States possesses plenary powers of taxation—all powers which belong to any government as such—subject only to the limitation imposed by the Constitution in forbidding the levying of an export tax.

"2. This power, unlimited in itself, is limited as to form by the requirement that direct taxes shall be apportioned according to population, and duties, excises, and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States.

"3. The limit as to apportionment is not a limitation of the power of taxation, but a limitation of the manner in which the power shall be exercised.

"4. Whether a Federal income tax is direct or indirect does not depend alone upon the theories of economists, but upon the sense in which these words are used in the Constitution, as heretofore interpreted.

"5. Shortly after the Constitution was framed, (1794,) Congress put a construction upon these words by imposing a tax on carriages. The act was passed by a large majority, and was approved by Washington.

The Meaning of "Direct."

"'6. The above act was considered by this court in "the Hylton case," in 3d Dallas, and its constitutionality was maintained, the reasoning of all the Judges clearly showing that the word "direct" in the Constitution had a technical meaning.

"7—From the date of that decision to the present time the authoritative writers on the Constitution have agreed that its effect was to give a 'peculiar' significance to the word 'direct,' as used in the Constitution; and it is by reason of this 'peculiar' significance that it has been settled that an income tax may be levied by the Federal Government.

"8—The significance attached to the word 'direct' in the Constitution by this court nearly a hundred years ago was acquiesced in and adopted by the other departments of the Government.

"9—From 1861 to 1868 many acts were passed by Congress levying an income tax. These acts imposed a tax upon incomes from every source. They were passed by overwhelming majorities, and their enactment demonstrates the consensus of opinion regarding the effect of the interpretation of the Constitution made by this court many years before.

"10—Every case in the lower courts involving the validity of these laws which I can find was decided in their favor.

"11—The first case that came to this court was that of the Pacific Insurance Company versus Soule, 7 Wall, 434, which involved the validity of a tax on all the revenues of an insurance company, whether derived from real estate or any other source. The issues were certified to this court, and the opinion of the court in regard to the validity of the law was distinctly and pointedly requested. The law itself and the case put involved every question here considered. The case was elaborately argued by able counsel. Not a line of authority referred to in the opinion here, nor a line of argument now adopted by the court, escaped attention.

Nothing New in This Case.

"Strong and able as has been the presentation of the cases at bar, I can say, without disparagement, that the briefs in the case just cited were the equals in every particular of those now before us. A paper attached to one of the briefs in that case, signed by Mr. Bartlett of New-York, goes over the whole subject, reviews the debates in the convention, and the opinions of those who participated in them, discusses the Hylton case, and quotes most of the authorities now cited by this court in order to establish the proposition that the inclusion of the rentals of real estate in an income tax made such a tax direct, at least to that extent. The answer of the court to the question thus put was that the law was constitutional.

"12—This answer involved every point that is here presented.

"13—The same issue again came before this court in the case of Veazey Bank versus Fenno, 8 Wall, 533. This case involved the validity of a tax on the issues of State banks. The positions previously set up were again advanced. The court re-examined them all, and held the law valid, reasserting its previous views, and giving the same construction as before to the Hylton case and to the other authorities already referred to.

"14—Later a case came to this court involving a tax on the right to take real estate by inheritance—Schooley versus Rew, 23 Wall, 311. Here again it was asserted that the tax was direct, and all the points (including criticism of the Hylton case) which had been presented in the other cases and held unavailable in them all were gone over once more. It was plausibly urged, in the brief, that the tax on the right to inherit real estate was necessarily a charge on the real estate, and therefore direct. The court decided the tax valid, reviewing the other cases and holding them conclusive.

"15—Yet, again, in the case of Springer versus United States, 102 U. S., 587, the same question was before this court. It was elaborately argued. The briefs contained practically every reference here made. The court reviewed all the arguments against the tax, and held that they were untenable, and that the tax was valid.

"16—These repeated decisions, it seems to me, remove the case from the domain of controversy.

"17—The decree here rendered does not overrule these cases directly, but, in my opinion, it does so by indirection.

Concerning Rentals.

"18—The decisions cited here determined not only that a general income tax is constitutional without apportionment, as being an indirect tax, but that the inclusion therein of the rentals of real estate does not make it direct.

"19. This conclusion was necessarily involved in the response made by the court to the question put to it in the insurance tax case. It was also involved in the case establishing the validity of a tax on the right to take real estate by inheritance, and it was included in the principle of the Springer case.

"20. The opinion of the court in holding that the inclusion of the rentals of land in an income tax renders the tax direct not only reverses the decisions I have cited, but involves, it seems to me, a contradiction in terms. If an income tax, as such, levied on an individual according to his income is not a direct tax, how can it be said that the inclusion therein of rentals derived from real estate makes it a direct tax pro tanto? This inclusion assuredly reaches his real estate only in an indirect way. The effect of the decision appears to be to hold that that which is direct is indirect, and that which is indirect is direct.

"21. The contention that the legality of the inclusion of revenues from real estate in an income tax was not involved in the decisions heretofore rendered upon the matter in hand seems to me untenable. I think I have shown that this question was necessarily involved in several of the cases cited, and that, in fact, they could not have been decided without pronouncing upon it.

Is It a Direct Tax?

"22—The test of 'the thing adjudged' seems to me conclusive here. Could the insurance company in the case just mentioned have been heard, after the rendition of the decree, to assert that it was not bound to include its revenues from real estate in its return made under the law then in force? If it had undertaken to do so, upon the ground that, so far as those revenues were concerned, the income tax was direct, and must therefore be apportioned among the States according to population, would not this plea have been conclusive against it—would not this court have said, in effect, "The issue previously presented was the liability of your entire income to taxation. You have already elaborated fully your objection to the inclusion of rentals from real estate in the estimation of your income. Our decree was rendered in response to a request from the court below for our opinion upon the validity of the income tax law as a whole, and we declared it to be valid in its entirety?'

"23—If the decree in the above case settled the liability of the income of the insurance company to taxation as a unit, then it was conclusive in regard to matters respecting which the court now holds that it was not conclusive.

"24—But the decision that to include the rent of realty in an income tax involves the levying of a direct tax on the realty, such as must be apportioned under the Constitution, is, in my opinion, untenable. The question is not, according to my view, whether such inclusion affects real estate, but whether the tax thus levied is a direct tax thereon within the meaning of the Constitution.

"25—According to the very words of the statute, this tax is indirect. It is in no sense a tax on land as such. It places no burden on real estate, if it is not rented, or if the rent is not collected, or if the owner occupies his land himself. It puts no direct burden on land under any circumstances, for it allows the deduction from the income derived from land and all other sources of $4,000, as well as all expenses incurred in the transaction of business. The fallacy of the opinion, as I see it, lies in the assumption that the Constitution forbids an indirect taxation of land by the Federal Government without apportionment among the States. It is only direct burdens that must be so apportioned, and the tax on incomes imposed by the statute now under consideration is, in its essence and by the very terms of the law, indirect in every regard.

Danger to Institutions.

"I feel compelled to thus briefly explain my reasons for not concurring in the opinion just delivered. I have not had the time to set out more fully the grounds of my dissent. I propose to do so.

"In my judgment, the position here assumed is full of danger to our institutions. The august power lodged in this court of passing upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress has always been discreetly and carefully exercised. I believe this is the first case in our history where an authority which has been conceded to Congress by nearly one hundred years of acquiescence in all departments of the Government, and has been sanctioned by repeated adjudications of this court, has been judicially denied."

JUSTICE FIELD'S OPINION.

He Holds that the Income Tax Law Is Unconstitutional Throughout.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Justice Field read an opinion placing on record his views upon some of the important questions discussed in relation to the direct and indirect taxes proposed by the income tax of 1894. He said:

Some decisions of this court have qualified or thrown doubts upon the exact meaning of the words "direct taxes." Thus in Springer vs. United States, (102 U. S., 586,) it was held that a tax upon gains, profits, an income tax was an excise or duty, and not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and that its imposition was not, therefore, unconstitutional. And in Pacific Insurance Company vs. Soule, (7 Wall, 433,) it was held that an income tax or duty upon the amounts insured, renewed, or continued by insurance companies, upon the gross amounts of premiums received by them, and upon assessments made by them, and upon dividends and undistributed sums, was not a direct tax, but a duty or excise.

In the discussions on the subject of direct taxes in the British Parliament, an income tax has been generally designated as a direct tax, differing in that respect from the decision of this court in Sprinver vs. the United States, but whether the latter can be accepted as correct or otherwise, it does not affect the tax upon real property, and its rents and income as a direct tax. Such a tax is by universal consent recognized to be a direct tax. As stated, the rents and income of real property are included in the designation of direct taxes as part of the real property. Such has been the law in England for centuries, and in this country from the early settlement of the colonies; and it is strange that any member of the legal profession should, at this day, question a doctrine which has always been thus accepted by common-law lawyers.

It is so delcared in approved treatises upon real property, and in accepted authorities on particular branches of real estate law, and has been so announced in decisions in the English courts and our own courts without number.

Many of these decisions were quoted, and referred to, and then the Justice went on to say:

One may have the reports of the English courts examined for several centuries without finding a single decision or even a dictum of their Judges in conflict with them. And what answer do we receive to these adjudications? Those rejecting them furnish no proof that the framers of the Constitution did not follow them as the great body of the people of the country then did.

An incident which occurred in this court and room twenty years ago, may have become a precedent. To a powerful argument then being made by a distinguished counsel on a public question, one of the Judges exclaimed that there was a conclusive answer to his position and that was that the court was of a different opinion. Those who decline to recognize the adjudications cited may likewise consider that they have a conclusive answer to them in the fact also of a different opinion. I do not think so.

The laws expounded for centuries cannot be set aside or disregarded by some of the Judges now of a different opinion from those who a century ago followed it in framing our Constitution. Hamilton, speaking on the subject asks: "What is property but a fiction, without the beneficial use of it?" and adds: "In many cases the income or annuity is the property itself." It must be conceded that whatever affects any element that gives an article its value, in the eye of the law, affects the article itself. * * * The law, so far as it imposes a tax upon land by taxation of the rents and income thereof, must therefore fail, as it does not follow the rule of apportionment. The Constitution is imperative in its directions on this subject, and admits of no departure from them.

The Second Ground of Objection.

But the law is not invalid merely in its disregard of the rule of apportionment of the direct tax levied. There is another and equally cogent objection to it. In taxing incomes other than rents and profits in real estate, it disregards the rule of uniformity, which is prescribed in such cases by the Constitution. * * * The taxes created by the law under consideration as applied to savings banks or to insurance companies, whether of fire, life, or marine, or to building or other associations, or to conduct any other kind of business, are excise taxes, and fall within the requirement, so far as they are laid by Congress as that they must be uniform throughout the United States."

Some Relevant Decisions.

Discussing the exceptions made in the law, Justice Field said:

Exemptions from the operation of a tax always create inequalities. Those not exempted must, in the end, bear an additional burden or pay more than their share. A law containing arbitrary exemptions can in no just sense be termed uniform. We do not think that Congress has rightfully the power, at the expense of others owning property of the like character, to sustain private trading corporations, such as building and loan associations, savings banks, and mutual life, fire, marine, and accident and insurance companies, formed under the laws of the various States, which advance no national purpose or public interest, and exist solely for the pecuniary profit of their members.

Where property is exempt from taxation, the exemption, as has been justly stated, must be supported by some consideration that the public and not private, interests will be advanced by it. Private corporations and private enterprise cannot be aided under the pretense that it is the exercise of the discretion of the Legislature to exempt them.

Marked by Discriminations.

The income tax law under consideration is marked by discriminating features which affect the whole law. It discriminates between those who receive an income of $4,000 and those who do not. It thus vitiates, in my judgment, by this arbitrary discrimination the whole legislation.

Hamilton says, in one of his papers, (The Constitutionalist:) "The genius of liberty repudiates everything arbitrary in taxation. It exacts that every man, by a definite and general rule, shall know what proportion of his property the State demands. Whatever liberty we may boast of in theory, it cannot exist in fact while (arbitrary) assessments continue." The legislation, in the discrimination it makes, is class legislation. Whenever a distinction is made in the burdens a law imposes or the benefits it confers on any citizens by reason of their birth or wealth or religion, it is class legislation, and leads inevitably to oppression and abuses, and to general unrest and disturbance in society.

"It was hoped and believed that the great amendments to the Constitution which followed the late civil war had rendered such legislation impossible for all future time. But the objectionable legislation reappears in the act under consideration. It is the same in essential character as that of the English income statute of 1691, which taxed Protestants at a certain rate, Catholics, as a class, at double the rate of Protestants, and Jews at another and separate rate.

"There is nothing in the nature of the corporations or associations exempted in the present act, or in their methods of doing business, which can be claimed to be of a public or benevolent nature. They differ in no essential characteristic in their business from 'all other corporations, companies, or associations doing business for profit in the United States.' How the tax on the income of one kind of these banks can be said to be laid upon any principle of uniformity, when the other is exempt from all taxation, I repeat, surpasses my comprehension.

"But there are other considerations against the law which are equally decisive. They relate to the uniformity and equality required in all taxation, national and State; to the invalidity of taxation by the United States on the income of the bonds and securities of the States and of their municipal bodies, and the invalidity of the taxation of the salaries of the United States Judges."

Salaries of Judges.

After considering at some length the questions involved in the matter of taxing State and municipal bonds, reaching the same conclusion as Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Field said:

"The law of Congress is also invalid in that it authorizes a tax upon the salaries of the Judges of the courts of the United States, against the declaration of the Constitution that their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The annual salary of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is $10,000, and this act levies a tax of 2 per cent. on $6,000 of this amount and imposes a penalty upon those who do not make the payment, or return the amount of taxation.

"The law of Congress being of a public nature, affecting the interests of the whole community, and attacked for its unconstitutionality in certain particulars, may be considered with reference to other unconstitutional provisions called to our attention upon examining the law, though not specifically noticed in the objections taken in the records or briefs of counsel, that the Constitution may not be violated from the carelessness or oversight of counsel in any particular. (See O'Neill vs. Vermont, 144, U. S., 359.) Besides, there is a duty which this court owes to the 100 other United States Judges who have small salaries, and who, having their compensation reduced by the tax, may be seriously affected by the law."

Justice Field related the incident, heretofore given in these dispatches, of the protest made by Chief Justice Taney in February, 1863, to Secretary Chase against the assumption of power by that department to assess the salaries of the Federal Judges 3 per cent. under the law of 1861, which Taney's memoirs says, was preserved "to testify to future ages that in war, no less than in peace, Chief Justice Taney strove to protect the Constitution from violation."

An Attack on Capital.

In conclusion the Justice said:

"If the provisions of the Constitution can be set aside by an act of Congress, where is the course of usurpation to end? The present assault upon capital is but the beginning. It will be but the stepping stone to others, larger and more sweeping, till our political contests will become a war of the poor against the rich, a war constantly growing in intensity and bitterness. 'If the court sanctions the power of discriminating taxation, and nullifies the uniformity mandate of the Constitution,' as was said by one who has been all his life a student of our institutions, 'it will mark the hour when the sure decadence of our present Government will commence.'

"If the purely arbitrary limitation of $4,000 in the present law can be sustained, none having less than that amount of property being assessed or taxed for the support of the Government, the limitation of future Congresses may be fixed at a much larger sum—at $5,000 or $10,000 or $20,000, parties possessing that amount alone being bound to bear the burdens of government, or the limitation may be designated at such an amount as a Board of Walking Delegates may deem necessary.

"There is no safety in allowing the limitation to be adjusted except in strict compliance with the mandates of the Constitution, which require its taxation to be uniform in operation, and, so far as practicable, in proportion to their property, equal upon all citizens. Unless the rule of the Constitution governs, a majority may fix the limitation at such rate as will not include any of their own number. I am of opinion that the whole law of 1894 should be declared void and without any binding force."

JUSTICE HARLAN'S OPINION.

A Tax on Rentals Is Not Direct, as Meant by the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Justice Harlan read the next and last dissenting opinion. It was very brief, as follows:

"Passing by the question of the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States to enjoin the collection of the taxes, or any of them, imposed by the act of Congress, I am of opinion—

"1. That upon principle, as well as under the former decisions of this court, a tax on gains, profits, and income derived from rents of land is not a direct tax on land within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution providing that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers.

"2. That, under numerous decisions of this court, the interest or income derived from bonds issued by a municipal corporation of a State is not the subject of specific taxation, in any form or for any purpose, by the United States, any more than the interest or income directly derived from State bonds is the subject of national taxation. The States cannot tax the instrumentalities of the United States, nor can the United States tax the instrumentalities of the States. So this court has frequently adjudged.

"This is not a question as to the form of levying a tax, (whether direct or indirect,) but whether the thing proposed to be taxed can be taxed at all, in any way or for any purpose, by the United States.

"Under the decisions of this court the United States cannot by any form of taxation impose burdens on the instrumentalities employed by the States in execution of the powers lawfully committed to them.

"Upon the two questions referred to, and to which alone, so far as the merits are concerned, the opinion of the Chief Justice is directed, I am in entire accord with Justice White. I say nothing about the questions upon which the court is equally divided, because in respect to those questions the opinion of the Chief Justice is silent."

DISCUSSING THE EFFECT.

The Treasury Officials Shaping Their Course to Comply with the Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President was informed of the income-tax decision shortly after it was rendered by the Supreme Court, and at 1:30 he summoned Secretary Carlisle to the Executive Mansion and the two discussed the matter for some time. Other members of the Cabinet dropped in later, among them the Attorney General.

The decision was a disappointment, but the Administration will at once issue instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue to conform to the provisions of the law as defined by the court. Attorney General Olney said the Government would not ask for a rehearing, but would accept the decision as rendered. He was not surprised at that portion of it exempting municipal and State bonds from taxation, but expressed the hope that the question of rents might be brought before the court in some other shape, in which event he entertained the strong belief that the present attitude of the court would be reversed.

In the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Curtis declared that the condition of the Treasury was good, and the revenues amply sufficient to meet current expenses.

Commissioner Miller and the officials of the income-tax division held a conference to-night of several hours' duration at the Treasury discussing the bearing of the decision on the present income-tax machinery in operation and changing it where necessary to meet the changed condition. These instructions will probably be ready for publication to-morrow or next day.

SENATOR HILL IS ELATED.

He Regards the Decision as a Vindication of His Course in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—"I am naturally gratified," said Senator Hill, "at the decision of the court by a vote of 6 to 2, on two important questions involved in the act. They are both questions I had carefully considered and vigorously pressed in the Senate among other objections to the law. For myself, I have never had any doubt that the tax imposed by the law is a direct tax in all its features, and, hence, an unconstitutional tax. I naturally think the opinions of Justices Fuller and Field are very able and convincing, and will receive the approval of the bar throughout the United States.

"There never was any good reason for the enactment of the income tax law. It was pressed upon Congress by a lot of Populists, Socialists, cranks, and disturbers, and their views were unwisely adopted. It was class legislation of the worst kind. From a political point of view it was the height of folly to adopt legislation of that character. It had never been laid down as a Democratic principle, nor adopted in any platform. It was foisted on the party in an effort to get votes from a class of people who did not vote the ticket in consequence of our adoption of the law, and never will. It antagonized the business community, delayed the adoption of a tariff reform bill, and has injured the Democratic Party ever since.

"The effect of the decision will, in my judgment, be excellent for the country. I have no question but that the whole act will eventually be declared unconstitutional. The first act of the next Congress should be to repeal the law and atone for our blunder; unfortunately the Republicans will get the benefit of the repeal. It would be the most supreme folly on the part of the Democratic Party to attempt to maintain an income tax law now, when some of its principal features have already been declared to be unconstitutional, by a vote of 6 to 2, and when the whole act is believed to be invalid by at least one-half of the Judges who heard the argument. The true policy for the country and the Democratic Party to pursue is to let the general Government collect its revenue by tariff taxes and a limited amount of internal revenue taxation—strictly so-called—and permit the States to impose direct taxes.

"The invalidating of that part of the law applying to incomes derived from rents is far-reaching in its consequences. It will materially reduce the revenues expected and deprive the act of one of the principal arguments advanced at the time in favor of its passage, viz.: to reach the rents derived by owners of real estate who reside in foreign countries. The law is unjustifiable and un-Democratic, and I rejoice that it has met at least a portion of its death blow; the rest will follow in due time."

Referring especially to the State he represents, Senator Hill continued: "The decision is of great benefit to the business interests of New-York State. The amount of municipal bonds held by the corporations and citizens of New-York is enormous. I do not recall the figures, but I have seen the aggregate stated as something more than a thousand millions of dollars. The decision relieves them from the payment of the tax on the incomes from these investments. The decision relative to municipal bonds, being placed on the ground that the municipality is an instrumentality of State government, virtually decides that railroad and other corporations which pay the State of New-York, and some other States, a certain part of their earnings for the support of the State Government are not taxable under the income tax law. These railroads and other corporations are created by the State, not by the general Government, and the taxes are special taxes, used for the State Government, and are just as much an instrumentality of State Government as is a municipality, a State bond, a municipal bond, or any other means which the State has created for the purpose of raising a revenue."

PROF. FRANKLIN W. HOOPER ANNOYED

He Considers that a Personal Attack Has Been Made on Him.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is annoyed by a published statement that the resignations of Gen. John B. Woodward and Eugene G. Blackford were caused by friction in the management of the institution.

Prof. Hooper said yesterday:

"I consider this a direct attack upon me. When a man is attacked he has the choice of his methods of defense. My choice in this case is to say nothing. I prefer to let my work in the institute speak for itself. If there is friction, the heads of the sections should be the ones to speak, not I."

One of the heads of departments, who is also a Principal in one of the public schools, said: "This attack upon Prof. Hooper is a direct outcome of his attitude on the question of the Principalship of the Boys' High School. The preference of the professor for an outside candidate for the place has made him enemies among the Principals, and will make more. They naturally feel sore over it, but such an attack as this is a poor way to get square, for the reason that it is absolutely false."

Prof. Mickleborough, Prof. William H. Goodyear, Eugene G. Blackford, and Gen. John B. Woodward all speak in praise of Prof. Hooper.



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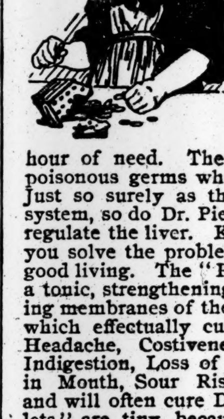
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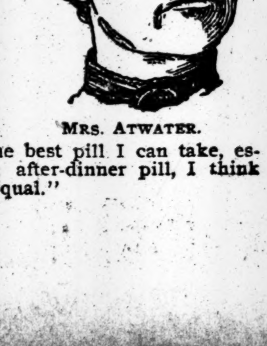
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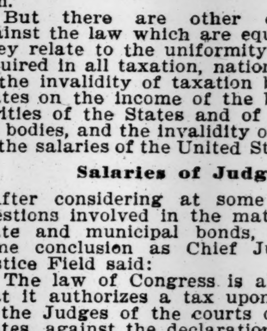
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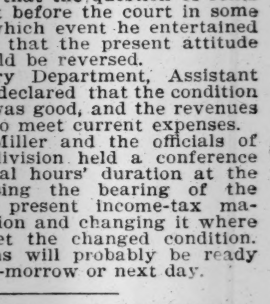
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CRITICISE THE DECISION

Views of Lawyers on the Supreme Court's Income Tax Opinion.

FURTHER LITIGATION IS PROBABLE

F. R. Coudert Says Its Moral Effect Has Been Lost by Division—What F. L. Stetson, Dr. Depew, and Others Say.

Opinion down town regarding the income-tax decision by the United States Supreme Court was practically unanimous that it discriminated against those least able to bear the tax and exempted those whom it would least inconvenience. Naturally, there was no disposition among the rich to complain that they would escape its burdens, but there was a general feeling that the features of the law which the court left undetermined would be fought out in the courts.

The members of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, one of the most prominent law firms in the city, had a conference in the afternoon to consider how their clients should be advised. This proceeding was necessarily secret, but it was understood that the advice from that office would indicate that the undecided features of the law ought to be passed upon judicially. The inference is that the clients of that firm will resist for the present the payment of any tax under the law.

Perhaps the most far-reaching effect of the decision, as was pointed out yesterday by Francis Lynde Stetson, is in relation to the rent of one railroad by another. All of the large railroad systems of the country, and most particularly those of the East, have been expanded by the leasing of lines of greater or less extent to the central stem of the system. The New-York Central Railroad, for instance, leases the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg system. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western is made up of leased roads, and so with the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the other trunk lines. The Southern Pacific is the most conspicuous instance of a railroad system of enormous mileage being made up of leased lines.

The railroads of the country have had their character firmly fixed as real estate by widely prevailing decisions of the courts. The courts have held that the chief part of them is their roadbeds. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the income tax, there can be no tax levied on the rent of leased railroads, because the rents are paid to the shareholders of the lessor roads as dividends, and they thus become an income derived from real estate. Not all of a railroad is real estate—only nine-tenths. One tenth of the rent of leased lines could, therefore, it is said, be taxed still, under the law, as being income on personalty, consisting of rolling stock, &c.

Frederic R. Coudert said: "It is very unfortunate that the question as to the tax is decided by a divided court. The decision cannot have with the people at large that moral effect which we are always ready to attribute to the unanimous opinion of our great and final court. Especially is this true when some of the most important elements of the law are excised from its body, and nothing but a mutilated trunk remains.

"There is great force, it seems to me, in the contention of some of the Judges that the unconstitutionality of some of the principal provisions should taint and make of no effect the whole scheme.

"Sweet and bitter water cannot run from the same source, and, if a Legislature which proposed a scheme supposed to be harmonious, and consistent, went so far as to exceed its powers in material particulars, I would venture to think that the whole plan should be stamped out as a violation of the citizen's fundamental rights.

"No one can tell whether or not Congress would have passed the law, if it had supposed that these elements would be excised from the statute, and we are now, therefore, to be governed by a fragment of a law, which, possibly, Congress would have rejected in its present shape.

"What makes the situation even more unfortunate is that, if the appeal had been taken from a decision unfavorable to the law, that decision would have been sustained, on the theory that affirmance must follow where the court is equally divided.

"We have, therefore, as a result, a decision which condemns material features of the law, and leaves the balance to stand as the negative result of an equally divided opinion.

"Whether an attempt will be made to secure a reargument, of course I do not know, not being one of the counsel in the case. It seems to me very desirable that, if possible, argument should be had before a full bench. A decision, even by a majority of one, is a decision, and as such would command respectful acquiescence. Now, we have no desicion, simply a consequence, created by law, and flowing from the inability of the Judges to agree upon a result. Motions for reargument are frequently made, and as frequently denied, but this is an exceptional case, and if by any possibility a full bench can be had, and the case reheard, I believe our whole people will rejoice. The matter is so important in principle, and so certain to produce important consequences for good or for evil that this undecided state is the worst that we can have.

"I have always been opposed to the income tax. It is a bad law, generally. It is a tax on industry, and it is a communistic law. It inculcates in the minds of a large number the belief that they can escape the burdens of Government by making others pay in their stead."

Francis Lynde Stetson said last night: "I think this question should now be presented to the full bench of the Supreme Court. Four weeks ago I prophesied this result in a talk with Revenue Collector Wilson. I have heard a number of persons say that if the income tax were sustained, except in the case of municipal and county bonds, these bonds would be 'boomed' to a great extent. This is ridiculous. These bonds cannot possibly be 'boomed' to any appreciable degree, for the tax deals only with a per cent. of a per cent.

"Apart from the annoyance of having one's private affairs disclosed, the tax seems to me to be very moderate. It only touches the income, not the principal. It will, however, be a serious annoyance to many persons who wish to keep their personal affairs secret. We take pleasure in learning everything we can about the affairs of others, but we naturally object to having other people interfere with our own affairs.

"Undoubtedly, in the cities of the East, and in all the cities of the country, the abrogatory decision of the Supreme Court will affect the class which it was the greatest desire of the framers and supporters of the act to reach.

"A very large number of railroads are operated by lessees, who pay therefor a rent, ordinarily in the form of a dividend to the stockholders in the lessor company. To a very great extent these railroad leaseholds are real estate, and, consequently, so much of such dividends as may be considered the rent of railroad real estate would, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, be free from the income tax. Nine-tenths of the value of these leased railroads is real estate.

"I think this is by far the most extensive application of the decision. It is of more consequence to the large railroads than to any other class."

"It was to be expected," said Chauncey M. Depew last night, "that this income tax law would cause a great deal of expensive litigation. It would cost millions of dollars to put it into operation.

"I do not care just at this time to discuss the Supreme Court decision to any extent. But how does the law propose to deal with corporations and people who own railway stock? Are they going to pay taxes twice over? No one seems to be exempt from this law except the man who has put all his money into real estate and property of that nature. If the corporations are really brought face to face with the enforcement of the law, the income tax will of course have to be deducted from their net earnings."

Speaking of the decision as it applies to real estate, Mr. Depew was sarcastic.

"I think," he said, "that the decision, so far as it applies to real estsate, is very good law—sound law; in fact, it is excellent. Under it the capitalist who derives all his income from rents of tenement houses, flat houses, hotels, and the like is not required to pay a dollar of taxes. The unfortunate man who rents places from him, however, but who makes his living in a different way, is taxed heavily. That is nice law!"

Joseph H. Choate was equally reluctant to talk for publication at present. "Despite the decision of the Supreme Court," he said, "the question must be fought out in the lower courts."

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon thought the market for State, county, and municipal bonds would be helped by the decision.

"This will be the turning point," he said, "in the minds of many people who have been undecided whether to buy municipal or railroad bonds. It will add very much to the desirability of municipal bonds when people know they are not subject to taxation. It will not affect the railroads especially, I think. The sustaining of the court's decision in the matter of the income tax seems to me quite constitutional, and I expected it. Two per cent. tax on a portion of a man's income is, after all, very reasonable."

Russell Sage said: "The decision will not commend itself to the approval of the intelligence of the country. One part of the law is declared unconstitutional, while the other part is left undetermined. I think there will be a great deal of feeling against the law because of the decision. While many will make returns under protest, it is quite likely that new litigation will be precipitated regarding the undetermined part of the law. The easiest way out of the difficulty would appear to be to suspend the action of the law until Congress reassembles. Then the people will acquiesce in whatever conclusion that body may reach. The opinion of the court is practically a finding against the entire law. The measure in the first place did not commend itself to the country or to the President, and does not now to the highest court in the land. It might be well to have an extra session of Congress and have done with the subject."

Evan Thomas, ex-President of the Produce Exchange, said: "The decision means that the law is void in respect of its main purpose—to tax the great incomes and fortunes derived from land values. As it is, the burden will probably fall in greater part on those who receive salaries. It will hurt clerks, professional men, and merchants who do a small business. Those who can afford to buy real estate and to invest in bonds will get off."

"I regret," said Edward O. Leach, Vice President of the National Union Bank, "that the Supreme Court did not declare the entire law unconstitutional. It is time to put a stop to Populistic measures."

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "As it stands after the decision the law is certainly unjust. It discriminates against those who earn money by labor, and favors those whose investments get the benefit of earnings."

"The law strikes men whom it should protect and lets off those who can best afford to pay the tax and would suffer least from being hit," said E. D. Neustadt of the Produce Exchange.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House Association, said: "The decision makes the tax unequal. It is a poor legacy to the people from a Democratic Congress."

Henry Clews expressed himself as follows:

"I think it unfortunate that the portion of the income-tax law which was sustained should have been by a tie vote, as it will cause increased dissatisfaction on the part of the taxpayers. It leaves a grave doubt in the minds of most people as to the constitutionality of the law. If half of the Supreme Bench Judges share in that doubt why should it not be general with the taxpayers? I, therefore, doubt whether any one will be willing to pay a large amount of money as an income tax, under the circumstances, excepting it is done under protest to admit of it being again recovered as a result of a future reversed decision. This attitude would not have been taken by anybody if the decision had been given by a good-sized majority vote. In that case, people would have paid the tax ungrudgingly, but now in paying it they certainly will feel otherwise.

"It is also unfortunate that a number of the men with the largest incomes in the country, through inheritance of real estate, men who have never done a day's work in their lives, are exempt from paying any tax on their great incomes, while men who make their incomes through their own daily labor, with great risk and anxiety attending the same, are compelled to pay a tax on the incomes so derived. It makes a most unfortunate un-American distinction, and one that will make the income tax a most distasteful one to all American people, with the exception of the large land owner."

When Mayor Strong was asked yesterday for his views on the income tax decision he said that he had not had time to look into it. He preferred not to express an opinion until he could examine the decision.

Controller Fitch said that in his opinion the only trouble with the decision was that it did not go far enough. "The court," he said, "should have declared the law unconstitutional as a whole, and not have stopped at the sections which related to the tax on rents and incomes from real estate, and to those derived from State, county, and municipal bonds. I am glad, however, that the court decided that the incomes from our city bonds are not subject to the income tax. The effect of an opposite decision would have been injurious to New-York City municipal stocks and bonds. This would have been particularly the case where our bonds are held in Europe. Large amounts are in the hands of European holders. The Dowagers Empress Frederick of Germany has a large investment in New-York securities, and so have the Princes and nobles of other countries, including Austria, Spain, Denmark, Holland, and France.

"We are willing to have foreign capitalists invest money in our city bonds and give us the use of their money, but if an income tax were levied on them the result would be that the bonds would be sent back to this market.

"I should estimate that the sum total of New-York bonds held in Europe is something in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000."

First Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean said that he did not look upon the action of the Supreme Court as final. Another suit, Mr. Dean thought, was probable, in which the opinions of all the members of the court might be had and result in either a sustaining or reversal of the decision of the lower court by a majority of the Supreme Court.

The opinion of James C. Carter could not be obtained, as he was out of town.

HISTORY OF THE INCOME-TAX LAW

Antagonism to It in Committees, House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The income tax, the constitutionality of which was passed upon by the United States Supreme Court to-day, was one feature of the Wilson Tariff bill which provoked the most heated and acrimonious debates in both houses.

The authorship of the income tax has been variously credited to Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and Mr. Byran of Nebraska. As each strongly favored the proposition, the credit for its incorporation in the Tariff bill may be said to be equally divided.

Mr. McMillin was the Chairman of the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee, to which was referred the internal revenue features of the Tariff bill which the full committee was engaged in formulating. The Democratic members of this sub-committee, in addition to Mr. McMillin, were Mr. Bryan of Nebraska and Mr. Montgomery of Kentucky.

The income tax was favorably reported to the full committee, and by it was considered at some length. It was opposed vigorously by Mr. Cockran of New-York, who not only antagonized its principle and its four-thousand-dollar exemption, but insisted, if it should be adopted, its provisions should apply to the laboring man as well as to the millionaire.

The final vote upon the proposition which was taken by the Democratic members of the full committee resulted in its adoption by a majority of one. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee, Turner of Georgia, Whiting of Michigan, Bryan of Nebraska, Bynum of Indiana, and Tarsney of Missouri. The negative vote was cast by Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who was the Chairman of the committee and has been appointed Postmaster General to succeed Mr. Bissell; Mr. Montgomery of Kentucky, Mr. Cockran of New-York, Mr. Stevens of Massachusetts, and Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, now the American Minister at St. Petersburg.

When the tariff bill came up for consideration in the House strong opposition developed to the income tax, which manifestly grew stronger as the discussion continued, but the motion to strike it out of the measure was defeated by a large majority.

It was in the Senate, however, that the most determined opposition against the enactment of the income tax provision as a part of the proposed Tariff law was manifested. From the outset the proposition was attacked on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and the debate along this line was at times bitter and vehement. It was not, however, until later in the consideration of the Tariff bill that the income tax came to the front as a prominent factor of the discussion.

Almost the entire time of the Finance Committee was devoted to the consideration of the many schedules in the Tariff bill proper, and it was only after the Democratic members of the committee had agreed upon their report and submitted it to a Democratic caucus that the income tax provision became a subject for public discussion.

It was at this caucus that Senator Hill and others began the fight against the enactment of what they denounced as an un-Democratic proposition. By a comfortable majority, however, the caucus decided that the income tax provision should remain as a part of the bill, with the exception of a few modifications that were agreed to.

After the bill went back to committee as a result of the caucus's action, some attention began to be paid to the income tax provision, and many of the so-called crudities in this part of the House bill were either polished up or expunged altogether.

When the Democratic members of the committee admitted their Republican associates, Senators Sherman and Allison called attention to numerous inconsistencies, and Senator Sherman especially suggested exemptions which he thought ought to be made.

Senators Hill of New-York, Smith of New-Jersey, and others, were frequent visitors to the committee room in opposition to this part of the bill. Senator McPherson, Democrat, although opposed to the income tax, voted with his colleagues to report it to the Senate.

On the floor of the Senate Mr. Hill began his fight against the measure, and only ceased his opposition when, on a final roll call, by reason of the income tax provision being kept in the bill, he voted against the enactment of the Tariff bill in toto. Three speeches were made by him against the bill.

The income tax provision was retained by a small majority, although some very material concessions were secured by those who opposed it.

The best that money can buy.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

"Pure" and "Sure."

A BIGGER WHISKY TRUST

Spirits Distillers' Association Said to be Breaking Up.

GREENHUT'S PLOT AGAINST M'NULTA

The ex-Receiver's Efforts to Obstruct the Work of the Stockholders in Saving Their Property.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Reports were industriously circulated to-day that the Spirits Distillers' Association had gone to pieces and the agreement made some weeks ago between the Whisky Trust and the independent distillers had been broken. Some credence was attached to these rumors by the circumstance that a meeting had been held in Receiver McNulta's office, at which S. M. Rice, representative of the Whisky Trust stockholders, and Henry G. Herget of the Globe Distilling Company of Pekin, Ill.; E. M. Wilson of the American Distilling Company of Pekin, and Samuel G. Woolner of the Atlas Distillery of Peoria were present.

The report arose from the fact that Gen. McNulta told the representatives of the four distilleries that the American Distributing Company would not recede from its demands. "Then count us out," said Mr. Herget of the Globe Distillery, and the four men left the office. "We will not pay tribute to the American Distributing Company for a trade we have built up, despite the fierce opposition of the trust," said Mr. Herget. "We will fight the association to the last. We are better equipped than any other distillers in the country. The cost of producing spirits in our plants is less than one-third that of the trust. There is no longer any hope of maintaining the spirits association. It is dead."

The attitude of the American Distributing Company has for a long time been a great problem in the whisky situation. Its refusal to co-operate with Gen. McNulta in his plans for re-establishing the Whisky Trust in its old position has been a disturbing factor. This company has for years been in absolute control of the spirits market east of the Alleghenies. For many years it has sold 25,000,000 gallons of spirits per annum, an amount equal to 60 per cent. of the present total production, and considerably more than the entire output of the Whisky Trust on its present basis. In former times this company served Mr. Greenhut's stock jobbing purposes well. When he was on the bull side of the market he invariably called on the American Distributing Company in New-York, and made contracts for handling the product of the trust in the East. These contracts were always announced with a great flourish, and an announcement to Wall Street of the immense value to the earning capacity of the trust under the new agreement. These stories usually had the desired effect, by sending the stock up several notches.

When Mr. Greenhut had unloaded his stock at the advance and got on the short side of the market, he took pains to proclaim that the contract was an undesirable one, and conducted the business of the company in such a way as to make it impossible for the distributing company to continue his relations with the trust. This course generally had its desired effect in Wall Street and depressed the stock, enabling Mr. Greenhut to make a neat turn on his short interest.

The American Distributing Company finally became tired of being used in Greenhut's stockjobbing operations and refused to have anything to do with the ex-receiver or his speculative management. This accounts for its reluctance to enter into any arrangement proposed by Receiver McNulta. Since recognizing that Gen. McNulta represented the conserving interest of the United States court, acting in co-operation with the stockholders' committee, holding practically the entire capital stock of the trust, the American Distributing Company has shown itself willing to unite for the purpose of again putting the whisky business on a mutually profitable basis. This resulted in an agreement to the effect that the distributing company would give all its patronage to the trust and to such distillers as remained in the Spirits Distillers' Association. The agreement positively provides that the distributing company cannot buy one gallon of spirits from any distiller who refuses to sign the agreement providing for the maintenance of prices.

It is believed that the ultimate result of this compact will be an agreement virtually consolidating all the distilling and distributing interests of the country, upon a basis which will not only prove profitable to the producer, but also satisfactory to consumers, by reason of the steadiness it will lend to the entire trade. The arrangement with the American Distributing Company being satisfactory to Receiver McNulta, it is understood that he will make a similar agreement with the Western Distributers at a meeting to be held in Cincinnati to-morrow. With these two agreements in force, Gen. McNulta will doubtless see the realization of his ambition, to turn the property of the trust over to the stockholders in a highly profitable condition.

One of the amusing features of the situation is the failure of ex-Receiver Greenhut to defeat Gen. McNulta's plans. After being ousted from control of the corporation which he had plunged into the hands of receivers, Mr. Greenhut undertook to obstruct the progress of the stockholders who had so vigorously dispensed with his services. To this end his recent efforts have been directed toward breaking down the Spirits Distillers' Association. He is credited with approaching certain distillers with the argument that whatever they might lose by cutting loose from the association, they could more than make up by a quick turn on the short side of the market. One of the Peoria distillers is known to have lent a willing ear.

Dispatches from New-York are to the effect that the liberal selling within the last day or two have emanated from this source. This recalls several previous bear campaigns of Mr. Greenhut in which his friends were used to sell stock eagerly purchased by himself, to cover his heavy short interest. The wreckers were rather surprised to-day to learn that Receiver McNulta's conservative plan had forestalled any attempts to either demoralize the business or depress the price of the company's securities.

Nathan Bijur, attorney for the stockholders' committee, leaves for New-York to-morrow. He came to Chicago to confer with ex-Judge Moran, John P. Wilson, and Levy Mayer in regard to a number of important points soon to be brought against old managers of the trust. It is understood that the conclusions reached by Judge Cadwallader and himself in New-York have been in full harmony with the suggestions of the Chicago counsel.

An Order on Gen. Farnsworth's Death.

ALBANY, April 8.—An order has been issued by the Adjutant General, giving formal notice to the New-York National Guard of the death of Gen. John G. Farnsworth, former Adjutant General of this State. Mention is made of his career, and sympathy is offered to the members of the family.

Colors in Protography.

Dr. A. C. Ives of Philadelphia gave an interesting address on colors in photography in the law library of Columbia College last evening to a small but interested audience of students and amateur photographers.



Napoleon,

the conqueror of worlds, died in 1821—25 years before Pond's Extract, the conqueror of pain, was discovered. Napoleon's greatness dimmed with his years; Pond's Extract's greatness increases.

Avoid substitutes. Accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

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TRAINING SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED

It Was Used by the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The building used as a School of Manual Training by the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Fort Washington Avenue, was destroyed by fire shortly after 11 o'clock last night.

The building, a three-story brick structure, stood some 400 feet from the main buildings of the institution, and was in no way attached to them.

The fire started at 11:20 in the tailor's shop, and rapidly enveloped the entire structure. It was discovered by a special policeman. He sent out an alarm, and, on the arrival of the firemen, a second and third alarm were sounded.

This summoned in all six engines, but before the firemen could get fairly to work it was too late to save the building.

Six laborers who were asleep in the house were aroused by the policeman and all escaped. The fire created no excitement in the institution.

The building was used for a printing office, tailor's shop, shoe shop, and various other branches of mechanical work. The loss, it is said, will reach $40,000.

There was a slight fire from some mysterious cause in the cellar of Schmidt's Institute, at 63 Irving Place, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Lewis Miller, a pupil, turned in an alarm and the fire was extinguished with one line of hose. The fire was confined to the cellar, and the damage did not exceed $100.

THE TRACK IS STILL SINKING

Extraordinary Trouble Between Cassadaga and Lilly Dale.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 8.—The track of the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, which began sinking last Thursday between Cassadaga and Lilly Dale, is still going down. The depression extends for a considerable distance each side of a space of 75 or 100 feet, where the ground has sunk 10 or more feet and is still settling.

The Sunday morning train was the last one to pass over the defective place. Passengers and freight are now being transferred in both directions over a temporary footbridge.

The company has begun the work of constructing a track around the break. This will be of considerable length, between 1,000 and 2,000 feet.

For a Woman's Sake.

From The Washington Star.

Property formerly belonging to Joseph Nesbitt, deceased, situated near Liberty Grove, Md., has been sold to Dr. R. C. Crothers for $1,600. The tract consists of about 114 acres. The land came into Nesbitt's possession over fifty years ago. He was then paying attentions to a young lady of the neighborhood, and contemplated building a home for his bride on the place. The match, for some cause, was broken off. The young lady took another partner for life, and the disappointed, expectant groom became a misanthrope and recluse, and such he continued until his death, about a year ago, at the age of eighty-four. Among his idiosyncrasies was a determination not to allow the land to be cultivated, and in consequence so it remained for over half a century. Distant relatives claim a share in the proceeds of the sale.

Memorial Church Tower.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Thursday, April 25, St. Mark's Day, will be memorable in the annals of St. Mark's Parish, Southborough, as on that day the tower of the church erected by the Hon. Charles F. Choate, as a memorial to his daughter, will be consecrated. The late Bishop Brooks was to have officiated at the consecration had his life been prolonged. The duty will now devolve on Bishop Lawrence. The original church structure was built by the late Dr. Joseph Burnett, in 1862, and his son, the Rev. Waldo Bennett, has been the rector of it for fifteen years.

Pears'

What is the use of being clean?

They who practice it know.

Pears' soap is a reason for being clean, as well as the means.

NOT COPENHAGEN'S DOOM

The New Baltic Canal, C. M. Koedt Says, Concerns That City Little.

A NAVAL, NOT COMMERCIAL, SCHEME

Value of the Canal to Trade, He Says, Is Overrated—Danger to Vessels Along the Proposed New Route.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In Harold Frederic's London correspondence of March 5 in The New-York Times it is claimed that the new Baltic Canal will ruin Copenhagen's commercial supremacy on the Baltic. From the whole tone of the article it is evident that the writer has gained his knowledge of Baltic commerce and the Baltic Canal from two books—"Kiel und der Nord Ostsee Kanal," by Mr. Satori, and "Der Nord Ostsee Kanal," by Mr. Beseke.

As a matter of well-known fact, the Baltic Canal would never have been built but for the naval glory of Germany, its commercial importance being incidental only to which fact Mr. Frederic lends color by saying that, "Along the canal itself have been built arsenals, military docks, and shelters." Had the canal been built in the interest of trade, warehouses, wharves, and factories would have been erected.

The grounds upon which Mr. Frederic bases the doom of Copenhagen are: First—The shorter voyage through the canal. Second—The dangers of navigating the Danish waters.

Mr. Frederic has certainly been entirely one-sided in the search of his knowledge in this matter. He has got hold of the German aspect of the case only, and is open to the admonition of Pope, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

Had he taken the trouble of finding out what the people of Copenhagen had to say before writing his correspondence for The New-York Times he would surely have abandoned the rôle of a foolish prophet dooming Copenhagen commercially. He has simply fallen into the pit of German braggadocio, as people here are entrapped by pamphlets about the wonderful soil of Western Kansas, never thinking about the cyclones, dugouts, and drought. Germany, oppressed by military rule, as all know, has a hard time whenever the Government wants money for military or naval schemes. To build the Baltic Canal with its arsenals, docks, and military shelters, cost 150,000,000 marks. To make the German people swallow this pill it had to be sugar-coated, which was done by pushing the commercial importance to the front. It was pointed out that 35,000 vessels annually passed Copenhagen, all of which might go through the canal.

Before the war with Denmark in 1864, Germany had no harbor for a fleet. That war was commenced with the single predominating idea of tearing from Denmark the harbor of Kiel, second to none in the world. The Germans simply took this harbor and kept it, because 2,000,000 Danes could not hold out against 80,000,000 Dutchmen. Then they built many war vessels. But, though they had a fine harbor and a good fleet, still Denmark controlled the passage to the harbor, and in case of war a German fleet might not be able to get out of the Baltic, and hence the naval importance of a canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

The average saving of time for vessels using the canal has been made out to be ten hours.

Of the 35,000 vessels passing Copenhagen annually about 200 are wrecked, of which about one-half are lost, the crews generally being saved by the numerous life-saving stations, while Svitzer's salvage steamers hurry to the assistance of vessels in distress.

The loss of one vessel at Cuxhaven is probably equal to the loss of ten in Danish waters, the average vessels lost there being less than 500 tons in size.

Against saving this ten hours and the danger of rounding the Jutland peninsula must be placed as an offset the cost of going through the canal and the dangers in entering it, passing through it, and the dangers of the German coast in the Baltic.

The canal dues are 75 pfennigs, or 18 cents per register ton. This toll and the fee for necessary tugs, it is claimed, prevents the entire fleet of sailing vessels from using the canal, ten hours more or less sailing not being deemed of much account for that class of vessels. Therefore, steamers only will use the canal, and one of 2,000 tons will pay 1,500 marks, of about $375, dues for saving ten hours. No mail will ever go through that canal, because the railroad between Hamburg and Kiel carries the mail in about two hours, while a steamer has a thirteen-and-a-half-hour ride through the canal. Freights, too, must be rather good to stand such deductions, especially when steamers are only partially loaded.

Mr. Frederic's article contains much to the disadvantage of Danish waters, but hardly touches the dangerous entrance of the River Elbe when he says: "The channel of the Elbe continually silts new shoals, often to a troublesome extent." A leading Hamburg paper, "Hamburger Borsenhalle," on Oct. 8, 1892, contained two articles on the dangers of the mouth of the Elbe, parts of which are quoted below:

"A question has again arisen in marine circles, occasioned by the collision which took place in the roads of Cuxhaven on Sept. 30 last, between the English steamer Busy Bee and the Spanish steamer Daoiz, resulting in the sinking of the latter and the drowning of all hands. What is the cause of the many collisions off Cuxhaven?"

In turning to the north, steamers must cross such vessels as are lying at anchor in the roads, which results in frequent collisions and loss, as it is difficult to calculate not only the force of the current on ships under way, but also the distance between the ships, especially at an angle of 45 degrees. This was the cause of the running down of the steamer Nestor, the barge Glennore, the schooners Nicoline and Hesperus, besides many yearly collisions.

In the second article mention is made of the Cimbria, which sank near Cuxhaven, with emigrants on board. At Blaukenese the channel is not even 200 metres wide, and at Finkenwarter between thirty and thirty-five vessels took the ground between July 18 and Aug. 9, three and four vessels grounding at the same time and place; and this is by no means exceptional.

From the above it will appear that the Germans are well aware of the great danger of the Elbe, and not to mention such facts, which Mr. Frederic might easily have obtained, is a great offense to the people of Copenhagen, and utterly unworthy of a man of repute as a journalist. The danger in going through the canal may be well illustrated by the happenings in the Manchester Canal, which Mr. Frederic mentions. This latter canal is much wider than the German Canal, though not half as long, still commercially very disappointing.

On account of the dangers in entering the Elbe and those in the canal, marine insurance will surely be higher than around Jutland, unless the paternal Government of Germany pays part of the premium, just as she now pays for part of the sugar made there and exported.

Mr. Frederic is right again in saying that more than 20,000,000 tons go through the sound, but any one reading his article will think that diverting the passage of this freight from the sound to the Baltic Canal is the reason why Copehagen is doomed. How utterly absurd this presumption is will be seen from the fact that of these 20,000,000 tons, less than 1,000,000 tons enter Coenhagen. Consequently, the interest which Copenhagen has in the importance of the sound as a commercial highway is less than 5 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the rest of the world. What matters it to Copenhagen whether a steamer bound from New-York to St. Petersburg in Russia passes the sound or the canal? No profit accrues to Copenhagen in either case. Yet it is hardly probable that a steamer from New-York to St. Petersburg would prefer the dangers of the foggy English Channel, the tidal terrors of the Elbe, and the many collisions sure to occur in the narrow Baltic Canal, instead of an open sea all the way.

Sure enough, at the "Drogden," south of Copenhagen, care must be taken, but it is only one hour's passage, through a well-known, tideless water, and if vessels employed a pilot, the pay of which is 30 kroiners ($7.50) in Summer and 40 kroners ($10) in Winter, a grounding there would be rare and exceptional.

To mention the Baltic and Suez Canals in the same breath, is rather daring in Mr. Frederic, since the saving in time going through the latter compares with weeks almost to hours of the former, if on account of detention the Baltic Canal affords saving of time at all.

Hamburg and Kiel are contending to wrest from Copenhagen the distribution of those 1,000,000 tons of merchandise entering there, but Copenhagen will be found quite capable of taking care of herself.

Before the year 1850 a toll was collected from all vessels passing the sound, then the refusal of American vessels to pay the toll led to its discontinuance, and now the Danes have about as much interest in passing vessels as the United States have in wagons passing a Post Office.

Not a wholesale dry goods house existed in all Denmark fifty years ago—now they are legion; then no one dreamed of building steamers there—now the most magnificent steamer ever constructed anywhere in the world is building at the yards of Burmeister & Wain in Copenhagen, costing about $2,000,000, under orders of the Czar of Russia. Times change. Hamburg used to command the trade in the Baltic countries; now Copenhagen is in the lead. Since the opening of the great free port at Copenhagen, Hamburg merchants have felt more nervous about their Baltic trade, to which must be attributed part of the booming of the Baltic Canal, which will affect Copenhagen about as much as a real estate boom in Milwaukee will affect Chicago. It is the fear of Hamburg and other German cities of the Copenhagen free port which has led Mr. Frederic to his bombastic prediction: "Copenhagen is doomed!" All this doom business amounts to is a peaceful rivalry between cities, such as is going on between New-York and Chicago, and just as sure as both these cities will grow in importance, so it will be with Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Still, Mr. Frederic's tirade is lamentable, because it is apt to give the American people a false impression of Copenhagen, as well as of the Baltic Canal, built for naval purposes under guise of commercial importance.

However, aside from this, the "Copenhagen free port" is a great undertaking. Into it any one can import and from it export anything, without any interference from customs officers. It is neutral trading ground for all the world. Americans as well as Europeans will in time erect manufactories there, when the great importance of the free port is more thoroughly understood than now by foreigners.

In Copenhagen they will find the highest civilization, skilled workmen, intelligent, hardy, and industrious labor, low wages, cheap rents, small charges for services, and low freights; to all parts of the world easy communication, one single line—the United Steamship Company—having about 100 steamers plying the European seas.

The commercial value of the Baltic Canal is entirely overrated, and will undoubtedly prove disappointing, while old Copenhagen is sure not only to keep what she has, but make grand strides in commercial importance.

To thoroughly refute Mr. Frederic's prediction that "Copenhagen is doomed" requires more space than a daily paper affords. It is hoped that the above may set interested people thinking, before accepting one-sided deductions, while it is also hoped that Harold Frederic will study more before again writing about the Baltic Canal and Copenhagen; otherwise, from a Copenhagen standpoint, he surely ought to be hanged.

C. M. KOEDT.

Chicago, March 19, 1895.

PREFERMENT FOR GEN. J. T. MORRISON

He Is Appointed Assistant Appraiser by the President.

Gen. Joseph J. Morrison, who was appointed Assistant Appraiser by President Cleveland yesterday, lives at 151 Congress Street, in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and the Young Men's Democratic Club, and belongs to the Shepard organization. He is one of Edward M. Shepard's intimate friends. He is an agent for a Philadelphia upholstery firm at 353 Broadway, this city. He was born in 1836 in New-York, and has lived in Brooklyn fifteen years.

He went to the front in 1861 as Captain of Morrison's Light Battery, and in 1863 was made Colonel of the Sixteenth New-York Artillery, and was, in 1865, promoted to be a Brigadier General for meritorious services.

He has never held public office. He took an active part in the campaign of 1893 in favor of Mayor Schieren's candidacy for Mayor.

Jersey City's New Water Supply.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 8.—John J. Voorhees, President of the Board of Trade, to-day sent to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners a communication in which he stated that he had employed I. J. R. Croes, civil engineer, to give an opinion on the bids recently submitted for a new water supply, and that Mr. Croes had reported that the cost of water delivered to Jersey City at the Belleville Reservoir should be only about 40 per cent. of the East Jersey Company's bid on the highest supply, or 48 per cent. on the minimum.

The Jersey City Company's bid he considered from 38 or 40 to 50 per cent. too high on the same basis. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole without discussion. Mr. Voorhees also submitted the report made by Engineer Croes. This latter, in addition to the cost, gives the sources of supply, which have been already published in The New-York Times.

Harlem Law Library Meeting.

The members of the Harlem Law Library Association held their annual meeting and dinner at the library rooms, 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. James C. De La More presided. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was the guest of honor and made the annual address.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St.—8:15—Captain Swift.
AMERICAN, 42d St. and Av.—8:15—Oliver Twist.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St.—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St.-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av.-15th St.—4:00—Ragan Lecture—Paris.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St.—3:00—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Passion Play. 8:15—The Honeymoon.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St.-6th Av.—9:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St.—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St.—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St.—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av.-27th St.—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St.-8th Av.—8:00—A Trip to Chinatown.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St.-7th Av.—8:15—Rip Van Winkle.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St.—8:15—Francillon.
HOYT'S, 24th St.-Broadway.—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St.-Irving Place.—8:15—Die Kinder der Excellenz.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St.-Broadway.—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av.-23d St.—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée, 3:00—Cissy Loftus.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av.-26th St.—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St.-4th Av.—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St.—8:15—Two Colonels.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St.-6th Av.—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St.—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St.—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	36	42	8:30 P. M.	43	51
6 A. M.	36	47	6 P. M.	41	48
9 A. M.	37	53	9 P. M.	39	51
12 M.	40	53	12 P. M.	38	51

Average temperature yesterday 49½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 38¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 45½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUPREME COURT'S "COACH-AND-SIX."

The Supreme Court has performed the traditional feat of driving a coach-and-six through the income tax law. There is very little left of its effective provisions, even in its present condition, and there will be still less when the lawyers of the land have accepted what is practically the invitation of the court to submit the undecided questions to a full bench. So far as the decision of the court declares null the portions of the law that express the chief purpose of Congress—namely, the taxation of the richer citizens as a class, it is a matter of congratulation, because that was not a fair, patriotic, or wise purpose. It is further gratifying because it is evidence that the court as at present constituted is capable of resisting the influence of popular clamor and of partisan prejudice which made itself felt in the two later decisions on the legal-tender acts. To that extent the country is more secure from discredit and confusion, since it is an essential condition of order and progress in our country that the plain meaning of the Constitution shall be calmly considered, fairly interpreted, and firmly enforced, whenever lawful occasion arises, through the Supreme Court. There have been notable and dangerous failures in this great function. And if there has not been a complete performance of the function this time, there has been no irremediable omission.

On the other hand, it is very greatly to be regretted that the action of the court leaves in even conditional operation the exactions that must fall upon those least able to bear them. It is well—it is very well—that a tax on incomes derived from land shall be pronounced by the Supreme Court to be precisely the same as taxes on the land itself, to be, therefore, a "direct" tax, of which the Constitution forbids the indiscriminate levy. It is also well that a tax on the interest paid by States and the subdivisions of States, the cities and counties, shall be declared without authority in the Constitution, because it plainly is without authority, and is to the last degree contrary to public policy as our fathers understood it, as we have tested it. But when we remember that these are precisely the provisions that taxed the wealthy—that, for instance, it may be found that the railroad corporations owning leased lines may be under this decision exempted from tax on the rent of them, and that the owners of vast estates such as it is needless to mention certainly go free, while what tax is collectible comes largely from those having relatively small incomes, we must regard what survives of the law as extremely unjust. And the worst of it is that of these it is the individuals who cannot afford litigation on whom the burden will fall, while the richer who are still liable, and the corporations, will seek protection from the courts, and very likely will get it.

For, curiously enough, there is not a substantial provision of the law that is declared constitutional. The most that can be said for the provisions not specifically condemned, not, so to say, judicially repealed, is that the court is equally divided. The odd number of the court, relied on to avoid this result, is broken by the absence of Justice Jackson, and of the remaining Justices, one-half think that the law as a whole is without authority. In these circumstances there will be found great numbers of careful lawyers who will advise their clients that they will do well to withhold payment, and to seek such delay as may lawfully be had, until the full court can decide what is now undecided, and definitively sustain or reject the law. For the soundness of this advice from a purely professional point of view the lawyers must take the responsibility, but that, if followed, it will tend to the promotion of equity, few reasonable minds can doubt. And this is all the more true because of the nature of the questions on which the Judges are divided. Four of the eight Judges hold that the law is unconstitutional (1) because a tax on income from personal property is a direct tax; (2) because, if it be not a direct tax, it is unconstitutional for lack of uniformity; and (3) because the vice of the unconstitutionality of the points as to which all the Judges are agreed pervades and voids the whole law. That it is, in effect, unfair, however legal, to collect the taxes still provided for in the law as it is left by the court seems to us too plain for argument. And this again, is reinforced by the fact, pointed out by Mr. Coudert in an interview in The Times this morning, that had the decision of the lower court been unfavorable to the constitutionality of the law, the equal division of the Supreme Court would have had the effect of affirming that unfavorable decision, and the law as a whole would have been wiped off the statute books.

And now, when the income tax law has been condemned as to the most important of its provisions, and the least important, by what is purely an accident of litigation in the lower courts, are left to work the most glaring injustice, we should like, in all soberness and kindness, to ask those Democrats who forced it on their party what they think of their work? Do they not now see that it would have been much better in the past, and will be much better in the future, to try to manage this Republic on the well-established and time-honored lines, and not seek, by the abuse of the taxing power, to apply the principles of so-called Socialism which tend to the disintegration of society and are foreign to the sensible, practical, and just spirit of the American people?

THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS.

The developments of the last few days have shown quite conclusively that the time is near at hand when the cost of telephones and telephone service will be greatly reduced. The coming change was clearly indicated before the existence of the new Standard Company was disclosed, by the appearance of sharp and vigorous competition with the old Bell organizations in the West and South, where, in scores of the smaller cities, competing exchanges have either been set up or will soon be in operation. We have named many of these cities heretofore. The average rental exacted by the Bell companies in such places has been $48, (in some of the cities $60,) and the new competing companies make the rate $24 or less. A similar reduction by the old companies does not have the desired effect, for the Bell organizations have excited popular hostility by their methods and their greed, and the newcomers easily obtain a large number of subscribers on contracts for a term of years.

This new competition, growing rapidly and now beginning to show itself in the East, (as in the valley of the Hudson, for example, and in Brooklyn,) could not have failed to reduce the cost of service throughout the country, probably by 50 per cent., even if so formidable an organization as the Standard had not been made, but now the greedy parent monopoly in Boston and the subsidiary exchanges which it controls by means of the possession of a bare majority of their shares, are confronted not only by the aggressive competitors whose work has not been concealed, but also by a comprehensive and carefully planned national company—a central corporation with branches in every State—in which many of the leading capitalists and successful business men of the country are directly interested.

It is no longer possible for the Bell Company to rely upon fundamental patents, what the Federal courts have called a "dishonest" delay of action in the Patent Office, or that comity of legal tribunals which has been of so much service to it in the past. It must come out from behind such defenses and contend with competitors who are willing, able, and determined to supply telephone service at reasonable prices. It can no longer profitably compel its subsidiary exchanges to pay $14 per annum in rent for the use of instruments which are manufactured for less than $3. It can no longer profitably compel such exchanges to surrender stock by the threat of withdrawing license franchises, or to increase their charges by the same threat or by the voting power thus obtained. The parent company, whose capital is $20,000,000, holds local exchange shares to the value of $38,268,000, and the dividends upon these shares last year, $1,937,657, were 62 per cent. of the parent company's net earnings. If the subsidiary exchange companies are forced by the already-developed competition in the West and South, or by the operations of the new Standard Company, to cut their rentals in two—and some of them have done so—the parent company will not continue to enjoy those large profits which have served to obscure its greed and its objectionable methods at Washington and elsewhere in the minds of some who ought never to have excused or defended its scandalous abuse of granted privileges.

Very few persons who are not connected with the Bell Company will be depressed in mind by the discomfiture of the organization, or its downfall, if that should be brought about. For many years it has made itself obnoxious, not only by its greed and its exactions, but also by the exercise of its great influence in devious ways in the Patent Office. The manifestations of its power have in many instances been so clearly contrary to public policy that a vast majority of the people would be glad to hear of its overthrow. And if the drying up of its great stream of profits is to be accompanied by a great extension of the agencies for telephonic communication and the supplying of telephone service at a cost not exceeding one-half of the Bell rates, their satisfaction will be complete.

The condition of the telephone business will be very interesting for a long time to come. It does not yet clearly appear whether the competing organizations now so vigorously attacking the old exchanges in the West and South are connected with the new Standard Company or are independent of it. The new company which offers service in Brooklyn, among the officers of which are some of the leading capitalists and men of affairs in this State, seems to be entirely distinct from the Standard. The old contract between the Bell Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which each was bound to remain in its own field, will expire by limitation before the end of this year. There are in sight possible combinations that would have a marked effect upon both telephonic and telegraphic communication. But it is tolerably plain that no probable combination will prevent a great reduction of the cost of telephone service to the public in the near future, and the simplification and improvement of the means of communication.

ART IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

It is announced in Indianapolis that the contract for making a bust of Richard Mentor Johnson, once a Vice President of the United States, has been awarded to the son of Senator Voorhees, and that the price to be paid is $8,000. It is further stated with refreshing naïveté that though the young man has been until quite recently his father's secretary, he has henceforth determined to devote himself to art!

We should think so, in view of his eight-thousand-dollar start, for few sculptors make so promising a beginning. It is also stated that the roughly-modeled masses are refreshingly original, and that the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate has pronounced the likeness "wonderful." This, of course, settles it and closes the last loophole of escape.

The American aspirant for artistic honors can now take heart, and hope may spring eternal in his breast. He knows not what is in store for him. In a republic everything is possible, particularly with a modest amount of influence behind him.

The thought arises, however, that perhaps the National Sculpture Society may, after all, have its uses, and that some time in the far-off future our Legislatures will look at art commissions from a practical business standpoint, and endeavor to get some fair return for money expended. It is not expected, of course, that they will ever have any real artistic feeling; a yellow primrose to them will probably be always a yellow primrose, and nothing more.

It is not asking too much, however, to expect them to make an intelligent effort to secure a good article for the price, and to avail themselves of expert judgment, which can be had simply for the asking. The idea of giving an eight-thousand-dollar commission to an unknown and untried man, and to put the work in the Senate Chamber, one of the most important of our public rooms, where no one can escape it, is simply preposterous and utterly disheartening. It is more, it is positively criminal.

The freak collection of paintings, statues, and alleged decorations at our National Capitol is now the laughing stock of the foreign visitor and the dismay of the intelligent native. Will not the noble Senators bring a little common business sense to bear on the question?

REPORT ON THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

The special committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the strike on the surface railroads of Brooklyn in January last has submitted a voluminous report upon the causes and incidents of that disturbance, accompanied by a number of suggestions for legislation. A complete history is given of the contracts between the companies and their employés prior to the present year, and of the negotiations for a modification of the agreement in the interests of the workmen for 1895. In connection with the failure to agree and the sudden declaration of a strike, the committee says: "Arbitration had not been resorted to, and not even suggested, by either party previous to the declaration of the strike. Had that been done and an arbitration had, there is no doubt in the minds of your committee that the entire difficulty might have been avoided."

This is a very significant statement, and in the line of the facts reported at great length by the committee it seems likely to be true. The points of disagreement were not very serious, and they ought not to have been difficult to adjust, if a fair and amicable disposition had been shown and a willingness to accept the judgment of disinterested arbitrators. And yet no move was made toward such a means of settlement, and a strike followed which threw 5,000 men out of employment, not more than 10 per cent. of whom recovered their places; partly or completely interrupted street railroad traffic for a month, and brought disorder and disgrace upon a great city. The committee calculates that the loss to the workmen has amounted to $750,000 and the cost of suppressing disorder to $275,000. The loss to the companies and to the business community it was unable to estimate. All this because easy and reasonable means were not adopted to avoid the conflict from which nobody derived advantage, except the new employés who obtained the places of the strikers.

The committee goes fully into the financial arrangements of the four corporations concerned, and shows that the state of feeling which led to the strike was largely due to schemes intended to secure increased profits to capital without any corresponding benefit to labor. These had not at the time been entirely successful, but there is no doubt about their questionable character from the point of view of public policy. Among the suggestions of the committee is one to amend the law so as to prevent such operations as that of the Long Island Traction Company, whereby a corporation organized under the laws of another State and evading the requirements of our law gained control of the property of three surface railroad companies under an arrangement for spreading the profits of their operations over a largely-inflated volume of nominal capital stock. Such methods are nefarious, and not only foster the discontent of workmen, but produce a hostile feeling in the community against corporate management. That feeling aggravated the trouble in Brooklyn after the strike began, and had much to do with the disorders that occurred.

But the committee is probably right in its opinion that the disorders and all that they entailed were unnecessary, and could have been avoided by promptness, firmness, and energy on the part of the public authorities of Brooklyn. It is particularly severe in its strictures upon those authorities, but these are fully deserved. The responsibility for the riots and the use of the military lies with the Mayor and Police Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn.

In its discussion of remedies the committee finds little to say in behalf of compulsory arbitration, and treats municipal ownership of street railroads as too serious and far-reaching a question to be hastily passed upon. Its most important recommendation is in favor of licensing railway employés, and it submits a bill providing for a complete system for the State. The chief efficacy of this would appear to lie in the requirement that no licensed employé shall leave the service of a railroad or refuse to perform his duties without giving fifteen days' notice, and that no railway company shall discharge any licensed employé without thirty days' notice. As no man could be employed on a railroad without being licensed, and as licenses would be forfeited for violation of the law, this requirement would certainly be an obstacle to strikes and lock-outs. It is a matter, however, that requires careful consideration with reference to all the consequences that such a system might entail.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Everything that happens in the war between China and Japan makes it more and more clear that the Japanese, in castigating China, have not been aggrandizing themselves merely, but have been conferring an immense benefit upon the human race and promoting the cause of civilization. There have been wars with China before, but the mass of Chinamen have remained unconscious of them. The English and the French have had their conflicts and have come out victorious, but they have not made any real impression upon the vast, secular self-conceit of China. In 1860 they captured the capital. In any other country this would have set people to thinking, but there is no evidence that it set the Chinese to thinking, beyond convincing them that they had a little to learn in the art of war. This they undertook to learn by hiring Europeans to teach it to them. But they not only disregarded the lessons of their teachers, but they oppressed and swindled the teachers, according to their wont with everybody, and levied tribute upon the men engaged in providing for the national defense. The course of the present war has proved that the ruling classes in China have learned nothing from being beaten heretofore, and that the common people have not learned enough to change the ruling classes.

The recent dispatches indicate that the Chinese have not been sufficiently beaten even yet. The report of Gen. Nodzu about the treatment of his flag of truce shows that China has not begun to learn her lesson. It is necessary to bear in mind that China had everything to gain and Japan nothing to gain by an armistice, that an armistice had been sought by China and refused by Japan, and that it was finally granted, without conditions, as a manifestation of the sincerity of Japanese regret for the assault by a Japanese fanatic upon the Chinese envoy. To show their regret for this assault, the Japanese in effect said when they granted the armistice, we will not only refuse to be in a better position by the act of a madman of our country, but we will put ourselves in a much worse position than negotiation with him could have brought us to by granting an armistice without any conditions. This was not only courteous and magnanimous, but it touches a height of chivalrous feeling from which, it may safely be said, the Western world has something to learn. It is a very much finer, a very much more practical, and a very much less theatrical, exemplification of the spirit which is expressed in the old spirit of Fontenoy, "Gentlemen of the guard, fire first."

Now, see what impression this magnanimity makes upon China. A Japanese General courteously sends to the Chinese General opposite him a flag of truce to acquaint him of what it is to be presumed that he already knows, and of which it was the interest as well as the business of the Chinese Government to inform its Generals, namely, that an armistice has been proclaimed, which is wholly to the advantage of China and wholly to the disadvantage of Japan. Thereupon the Chinese General disregards the flag of truce, detains the messenger, and, on being pressed, replies that he has not heard anything officially about the armistice.

What can you do with a man like that? Or, rather, what can you do with a people like that? The clear inference seems to be that the Chinese have not been whipped half enough. The whipping they have had would have more than sufficed any civilized people, and would have taken away enough of the conceit of such a people to make them behave with civility, if not to acknowledge that they had been treated not merely with civility, but with chivalry. The awful lesson they have had does not seem even yet to have impressed the Chinese. Every indication we get is that they need, for their own good, to be whipped until every Chinaman is aware that they have been whipped. Nothing short of that will make any impression upon their pachydermatous ignorance and insolence. Considering that, such as they are, they comprise a quarter, more or less, of the human race, the education of the Chinese is a matter of the very first importance to the progress of mankind. The Japanese have been driven by the force of circumstances to be the teachers of the Chinese, the real missionaries to them of civilization. Thus far they have done their work extremely well, but they have made scarcely more than a beginning. What is requisite is that the mass of the Chinese people shall be brought to perceive, as the mass of the Japanese people were long ago brought to perceive, that there are not four or three or two civilizations in the world, but one only; that that is the civilization of Europe and America, and that whatever is not that is barbarism. When that truth is sufficiently impressed upon China, the regeneration of China will have begun.

THE FLOOD OF BILLS.

The number of bills printed for the Senate at Albany thus far this session considerably exceeds a thousand, while more than 2,100 have been printed for the Assembly. Of these 3,100 and more bills introduced in the two houses, many are duplicates, but probably 2,500 or thereabout are different measures. About 250 have become laws, and possibly one-fourth of the remainder may ultimately reach the statute book. That is too many, and the bills that will pass are not likely to include those which are most needed, while they will include many that ought never to have been introduced.

This great flood of bills suggests an evil of long standing that has been often discussed and for which remedies have been many times proposed, but which increases instead of diminishing year by year. That is the evil of special legislation. The new Constitution classifies cities for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to deal with them effectually by general acts, and special requirements are interposed as obstacles to special legislation relating to cities. And yet hardly any attempt has been made to deal with city charters by general legislation, and there were never so many special bills introduced for tinkering charters of cities all over the State. In many cases in which legislation relating to cities or counties is required to be general the requirement is evaded by making bills general merely "in form." All cities exceeding 1,000,000 inhabitants, all cities exceeding 800,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000, all counties containing a city of so many inhabitants, are some of the forms used to reach a single "civil division" under the pretense of a general law.

The name of the local bills introduced is legion, and most of those passed contain provisions of the merits of which nearly all the members except those whose constituents are directly concerned know nothing. It is a matter of log-rolling, of mutual accommodation, and while many of these local measures are harmless and some are useful, this charitable process covers a multitude of petty jobs and some scandalous schemes. There should be a system of dealing with special legislation which would exclude every measure of the kind, that has not passed some ordeal of publicity and been vouched for in some responsible way.

The three days' requirement of the Constitution for all bills and the fifteen days' for special city bills will act as a breakwater as the end of the session approaches and prevent much rushing through of bills. It will increase the amount of waste "cast as rubbish to the void," but the channels of legislation ought not to be choked with all this rubbish. Reliance upon the men who control the Legislature for any sort of reform in methods seems to be vain, and such safeguards as the Constitutional Convention granted are inadequate.

In his apology to the President the Rev. I. J. Lansing has contrived to introduce matter in aggravation of the original slander. He makes himself out a contemptible sneak—afraid to stand by his lies about the President, yet not manly enough to make a complete retraction.

Rarely has there been made a finer or more heroic display of faithfulness to duty in circumstances that would have excused, if not justified, a violation of duty, than is offered in the case of the Jacksonville policeman, who, having at the risk of his own life arrested a negro murderer who had just shot dead the officer's own brother, protected his prisoner from the instant vengeance which another policeman was eager to inflict upon him. So often do stories of an altogether different tenor come from the South that too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon this one. Lieut. Minor would have earned but faint reprehension had he killed, or allowed to be killed, the savage beast in his official charge. Instead, he chose to sink private wrongs for the sake of a public right, to vindicate the law and to defend it. So is the law his debtor and the State of Florida has a right to be proud of possessing a hero.

According to an English writer who has made a recent football game played near London by feminine elevens an excuse for discussing the running powers of women, "even the most athletic of them can never rise beyond a compromise between a scuttle and a scamper." This phrase is certainly ungallant; if numberless legends, ancient and modern, are to be trusted, it is also untrue.

A hard problem is that presented by the case of Edward Fisher, a resident of this city, whom his wife has hauled up before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of non-support. Mr. Fisher's profession, it seems, is the picking of pockets, wherein he has much skill, but times are hard, and of late his best endeavors have sufficed to give him but a precarious living, with nothing over for supplying the needs, however reasonable, of Mrs. Fisher. That she should complain is not unnatural, but the dilemma in which she has placed Justice Taintor is a most cruel one. He can hardly be expected to lecture the husband for lack of industry, or to hold him responsible for the small amounts he has found of late in the pockets of the general public. The Justice tried to avoid the issue, and said that Mr. Fisher might, possibly, turn his talents in other directions than theft. In this day of highly-specialized industries, however, such a change of profession is much more easily ordered than effected. The art of pocket picking is not easily acquired, and yet adroitness in its exercise proves no capacity for successfully encountering the keen competition Mr. Fisher is sure to encounter in whatever field he may try his hand.

Light on a Grave Problem.

From The London Truth.

An imaginative contemporary makes the astounding statement that at the last Privy Council the Queen spoke of a certain matter of Colonial Office administration "in strong terms." More arrant rubbish has never been printed. Is it supposed that a "Privy Council" is the scene of debate and discussions? The proceedings at these functions are always of the most purely formal character, and, as Mr. Charles Greville used to say, the part of the sovereign is merely "to repeat like a parrot whatever is put into her mouth."

ART NOTES.

—**An interesting collection of pictures by Mrs. Charles S. Sargent are to be shown at the St. Botolph Club in Boston next week. For some years Mrs. Charles S. Sargent has been engaged in making a set of pictures to illustrate the Jesup collection of North American woods in the American Museum of Natural History at New-York. These woods, gathered and arranged by Prof. Sargent, have been most beautifully and sympathetically illustrated by Mrs. Sargent. She has made 400 pictures in all, and 90 of these are to be exhibited at the St. Botolph Club. The pictures, as shown at the Museum, are to be hung over the logs of the trees, so that a person examining the wood may at the same time obtain an idea of the flowers, fruit, leaves, &c., of the species to which it belongs.**

—A novel idea in the way of combining photographs from life of the figure, together with the addition of artistic and picturesque backgrounds, may be seen in a publication that is issued monthly, entitled "Sarony's Sketch Book." The April number contains a various collection of pictures treated in this manner, as well as many by prominent artists after paintings. "A Group of Gleaners," after Julien Dupre; a scene from Mr. Daly's production of "Twelfth Night," Jared Flagg's "Hester Prynne," and Eliot Gregory's "Queen of Song," are among the attractive reproductions. A modest amount of letterpress accompanies the work, which is published by A. E. Chasmar & Co., New-York.

—A correspondent in The Boston Transcript advocates the erection of a monument to Gilbert Stuart. He says: "If every owner of a painting by Stuart would take an active interest in the matter, the memory of the illustrious artist would not much longer suffer from lack of substantial recognition." The Transcript also says: "With such artists as Will H. Low, Walter Shirlaw, and E. H. Blashfield designing our Uncle Sam's paper currency, we can afford to look upon the future one, two, five, and ten dollar notes with more than legal tenderness."

—Photographers, professional and amateur, will find much to interest them in the April number of Anthony's Photographic Bulletin. There are many illustrations, the frontispiece being an attractive study of a sturdy little boy, the negative by Arthur & Philbric. Various readable articles on timely subjects, experiments with paper, light, and chemicals, will be found, together with instructions on many vexed questions. There is also a long paper on "Lantern Slides, and How to Color Them." Published by E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., New-York.

—The Architectural Sketch Club of the senior class of Columbia College will hold an Easter exhibition of sketches in water color and in pen and ink during the week of April 8 to 15, in the Avery Gallery, Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street. The exhibition will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Members of the senior class of the Architectural Department of the School of Mines will furnish most of the sketches, and the committee preparing the exhibition consists of H. S. Hadden, E. J. Moeller, and M. J. Fox.

—Circulars are issued by the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association for its twelfth annual exhibition, to be held from Sept. 4 to Oct. 19 in that city. The art department will be under the charge of Charles M. Kurtz, who may be addressed at 100 West Seventy-eighth Street, New-York, and to whom blanks should be sent. The association will bear all expenses on accepted pictures. Works by artists in this city will be called for between Aug. 12 and 17.

—Frederick Thrupp, an English sculptor, whose reputation, once considerable, has faded of late years, died on March 22, at Torquay, in his eighty-third year. He was a pupil of the Royal Academy, and in his day executed several public commissions, including "Timon of Athens" for the Mansion House and the portrait statues of Wordsworth and Fowell Buxton in Westminster Abbey.

—Prizes have been awarded at the present exhibition of the Boston Art Club as follows: $250 to Walter L. Palmer for "La Salute by Moonlight," $150 to a picture in three sections, representing life in Holland, by Mrs. Marcia Oakes Woodbury, and $100 to Charles H. Woodbury, for his sketch in Holland, "Hedgerows."

—The Art Club of Detroit will organize a loan exhibition during the latter part of May. It is probable that the architects and the Ceramic Club will join in the movement, which will be for the benefit of the Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten.

—Mr. Abbey's decorations of "The Quest of the Holy Grail" are now in their room at the new Public Library in Boston. The artist is expected shortly to give his personal supervision to having them placed in position.

—John Olmsted of Springfield, Mass., has purchased the painting by Henry Mosler, entitled "The Village Tinker," and has presented it to the new art building of the City Library Association.

—Benjamin Constant has recently completed a portrait of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, which is now on temporary exhibition at the art rooms of Meyers & Hedian in Baltimore.

—The death of John Bell, an English sculptor, is announced. He was the author of many public monuments in Great Britain and very active in his day.

Baron Tauchnitz and the Authors.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Few publishers have been on better terms with their authors than Baron Tauchnitz. Miss Betham Edwards, who paid a visit to the Baron not long ago, was allowed to inspect his remarkable collection of autograph letters, and sends to The Young Man a few extracts from some of them. Here, for instance, is a genial line from Thackeray: "Don't be afraid of your English; a letter containing £ s. d. is always in pretty style." And here is an utterance of Carlyle: "No transaction could be handsomer on your part. * * * The money account concerns me. Please attend to that as already said. Friendliness and help cannot be paid, but money can and always should."

Dickens wrote in his usual generous way: "I have too great regard for you and too high a sense of your honorable dealings to wish to depart from the custom we have already observed. Whatever price you put upon the book will satisfy me." While a letter from the author of "Lothair" runs to this effect:

"The sympathy of a great nation is the most precious reward of authors, and an appreciation that is offered us by a foreign people has something of the character and value which we attribute to the fiat of prosperity. I accept your liberal inclosure in the spirit in which it is offered, for it comes from a gentleman whose prosperity always pleases me, and whom I respect and regard."

Louis XVIII. Succeeds Napoleon.

A new theatrical craze has appeared in Paris. It is now only beginning, but may be expected to culminate on the 8th of June—the centenary of the day on which the luckless Louis XVII. breathed his last in the Temple. But did he really die? History says yes, popular belief no, and this belief has been much strengthened by the appearance of men like Naundorff, Hervagault, Bruneen, Richemont, and others, during the first Empire and the Restoration, heavily backed by friends believing in them and supplying them with the necessary funds to assist them to establish their claim to the throne. Documents have been unearthed which, it is said, will lift the veil that has enshrouded this mysterious affair since 1795. And at least a dozen authors, among them Victorien Sardou, Henry Céard, de Weindel, and Pierre Decourcelle, are preparing dramas on Louis XVI.'s son, and even L. Oeuvre has the intention of producing "Vive le Roy," by Verlaine. All this is very satisfactory, for even if the promised documents should fail to convince the world that the young prince did escape, the probabilities are that among all these works there will be at least one good play.

JAPANESE AT PESCADORES

Canton Is Actively Preparing Against a Suspected Attack.

LI HUNG CHANG'S WOUND IS HEALED

Passes from Corea to Russia Fortified Against a Possible Interference of Czar in Peace Terms.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Tokio says that eight Chinese officers were captured by the Japanese at the Pescadores. Eighteen guns, an immense number of trophies, and large stores of ammunition and rice were taken, and were sent to Japan.

A dispatch from Honkkong to The Globe says that forty Japanese transports are assembled at the Pescadores, and it is reported that it is intended to make an attack upon Canton. Preparations are actively making to defend that city, and torpedoes are being placed in the river to prevent the enemy's ships from ascending.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says Dr. Sato reports that Li Hung Chang's wound is completely healed. Dr. Sato will at once return to Hiroshina.

Dispatches received in Vienna from Japan say that for some time the Japanese have been fortifying the passes on the Russo-Corean frontier. They have laid out a fortified camp in North Corea, and have stationed some 30,000 men there in expectation of an attempt on Russia's part to interfere in the arrangement of the terms of peace.

The Austrian Government is informed that Corea intends to send envoys, after the war, to Europe and America to notify the Governments of her independence and seek to conclude treaties of commerce.

The Times's correspondent in Shimonoseki says:

"The Japanese terms were delivered to Li Hung Chang on April 1, and are now being considered. The Japanese are extremely jealous of publicity until the protocol is signed. A native journal has been suppressed for prematurely divulging some of the secrets respecting the armistice. Increased precautions to protect the envoys have been taken. Everybody entering or leaving the town is obliged to carry a permit; also, to submit to a minute personal search. The envoys, Mr. Foster, and their staff are confined in a narrow area at the centre of the town."

The Times's correspondent in Kobe says it is reported that 400 troops at the Pescadores have cholera and there have been 100 deaths.

The Chinese in Formosa are said to be ill affected toward the Government, thinking that their exclusion from the armistice indicates desertion of their interests by the Pekin authorities.

Austrian Envoy's Wife a Japanese.

LONDON, April 8.—The Central News correspondent in Vienna says that Count Coudenhove, Austrian Envoy in Tokio, has married the daughter of a Japanese nobleman. She is a Buddhist, but will soon become a Catholic.

BISMARCK RECEIVES TEACHERS.

He Finds Indications of Prosperity for the Rising Generation.

BERLIN, April 8.—Prince Bismarck received in Friedrichsruh to-day a large delegation of teachers representing the higher Prussian schools.

In his speech he referred to the influence of women upon the national development, and called this influence an important mark of progress. Fifty years ago, he said, such influence was unknown. Now German mothers fostered the national feeling among the children in their earliest years.

In closing his address he remarked that, as he neared the end of his days, he watched calmly the gorgeous glow of life's sunset, and, like husbandmen, found in it the augury of a fine morrow. He trusted that the indications of prosperity for the generation rising to manhood would be verified.

ENGLISH TROOPS IN CHITRAL.

A Passage to Dir, Umra Khan's Fort Taken, and Natives Killed.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from Calcutta, received to-day, report that the Chitral expedition succeeded in carrying the fords of the Swat River on Saturday. The entire expedition, with provisions and munitions, was transported, and at once proceeded by forced marches to Dir.

The Second Brigade forced the passage, doing excellent work with its battery and Maxim guns. The Bengal Lancers, after fording, attacked the enemy, who retreated slowly. The lancers charged the enemy, who broke into a run. They were pursued for miles by the lancers, who killed hundreds of them.

Further up the river the Scottish Borderers made a crossing, and succeeded in capturing Umra Khan's fort. The British losses were slight.

AMERICAN SWINDLER IN PARIS.

Dealing in Securities of Railways Which Have No Existence.

PARIS, April 8.—The Temps says that an American swindler named Wing has been arrested in Paris for obtaining advances upon the bogus securities of the "Rock Island, Peoria and St. Louis Railway," a concern which, according to the railway authorities, has no existence.

Wing formerly occupied grand apartments in the Hotel Continental, but when he was arrested he had only 2f. on his person.

FRENCH ARMY IN MADAGASCAR.

English Commander in Chief of the Hova Forces Has Resigned.

PARIS, April 8.—A dispatch from Tamatave, by way of Port Louis, Mauritius, says that Charles Shervinton, the English Commander in Chief of the Malagasy forces, has resigned from the service of Madagascar and intends to return to England.

The Hova works near Tamatave were bombarded by French cruisers April 4. The forts feebly replied to the fire of the ships.

The health of the French troops in Madagascar is excellent.

ITALY'S GAINS IN ABYSSINIA.

Salama Captured, Agama Occupied, and a Railway Projected.

ROME, April 8.—The Government has received information from Massowah that the Italians, after a series of skirmishes, have succeeded in capturing Salama, where they took forty-eight guns from the enemy.

Gen. Baratieri has occupied Agama. An Italian syndicate is projecting a railway from Massowah to Kassala.

Death of the Marquis d'Andigne.

PARIS, April 8.—The Marquis d'Andigné, a General and Senator of France, is dead. He was seventy-five years of age.

Henri Léon d'Andigné, son of a brave General of the wars in the Vendee against the revolution, was born at Orléans, Nov. 19, 1821. He was graduated at the St. Cyr Military School, a Second Lieutenant in 1842, a Lieutenant in 1845, a Captain in 1848, a Chief of Squadron in 1859, a Leiutenant Colonel in 1864, a Colonel in 1869, and a Brigadier General in 1875. He served in the Italian campaign in 1859 and, under Gen. Lartigue, in the Franco-Prussian war. His horse was killed under him at Reischoffen. He received many wounds and was left for dead on the battlefield of Sedan. He was a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1847, and became a Senator in 1879. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Death of William Henderson.

GLASGOW, April 8.—William Henderson, one of the founders of the shipbuilding firm of Henderson Brothers, is dead.

William Henderson was one of four brothers, two of whom founded, about forty years ago, the firm which directs the Anchor Steamship Line. All the brothers were seafaring men. William was the youngest. He was born at Pittenweern, Scotland, about sixty-five years ago. He was a Captain for many years, sailing principally on the Mediterranean.

Arthur Wellesley Peel Retires.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Speaker Peel made the announcement that, owing to the condition of his health, he was obliged to resign his office. He expressed regret at leaving the post, which he has filled for eleven years. During that time, he said, he had constantly been the recipient of evidences of consideration and forbearance from all sides of the house, and for these manifestations he desired to express his sincere thanks.

Venezuela Has Not Replied to Britain.

LONDON, April 8.—Replying to a question by Sir George Baden-Powell, Sir Edward Grey said that the Government had not yet received any response from Venezuela in regard to England's demand for an explanation of the recent insult to the British flag in British South American territory.

The Reintroduced Local Veto Bill.

LONDON, April 8.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons the Local Veto bill, which is substantially the same as the measure submitted in 1893. It passed through its first reading without division.

Cardinal Vaughan on the Pope's Health.

PARIS, April 8.—Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, who is on his way from Rome to London, has stopped here for a day or two. He says that the Pope's physical and intellectual vigor is greater now than before in many months.

Russian Anti-Jew Edict Enforced.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The Government has instructed the local military officials by circular letters to enforce most strictly the anti-Jew edict of 1893. This edict excluded Jews from the health resorts in the Caucasus.

Two or Three More Russian Cruisers.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The Ministry of Finance has granted a loan of 35,000,000 rubles to the volunteer fleet, in order that two fast criusers, and perhaps three, may be added to the fleet, besides the two cruisers now building in England.

The San Francisco on Its Mission.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Admiral Kirkland has telegraphed to the Navy Department that the flagship San Francisco left Palermo, Sicily, early yesterday morning for Smyrna, to protect the American missionaries, in obedience to orders sent him.

Franco-Canadian Treaty in Abeyance.

PARIS, April 8.—The ratification of the Franco-Canadian treaty is held in abeyance pending the Dominion's legislation on certain points involving the "most-favored-nation" provision.

England Cannot Aid Liliuokalani.

LONDON, April 8.—Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question by Sir Thomas Esmonde, said the Government could not interfere in the case of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii.

Appeal of Mme. Joniaux Is Expected.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—The appeal by Mme. Joniaux from the sentence of death passed upon her Feb. 3, for the murder of her brother, sister, and uncle, was to-day rejected.

Marriage of the Duke of Aosta.

LONDON, April 8.—It is announced that Cardinal Vaughan will officiate at the marriage of the Duke of Aosta to Princess Hélène of Orleans.

American Loan in London.

LONDON, April 8.—The American loan opened to-day at 6¼ per cent. premium and closed at 6⅝ per cent.

MAX BEERBOHM TALKS ABOUT FOUR CITIE

What He Thinks of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

From The Boston Transcript.

Max Beerbohm is staying in Boston this week in company with his brother, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the English actor.

He is of medium stature, neither slim nor stout, with a perfectly smooth-shaven face, long black hair parted in the middle and sleeked back to the nape of the neck, where it curls up a little at the ends, a mobile mouth, with a short, sensitive upper lip, and musing eyes that now and then have the suggestion of a humorous twinkle in them.

"We have been in Boston for so short a time," he said, in reply to a question as to his impressions regarding the modern Boston woman, "that I really have not had a chance to receive any. No, I have not seen the portrait shown in Copley Hall. I saw more of Boston the other day when I walked back from the theatre than at any other time. I hate to ask my way, and, of course, I lost it the moment I entered an unfamiliar street. I must have walked five miles before I finally reached the hotel. I saw a great many buildings—mostly public ones, I think—but I do not remember specially what they were like. There is one thing about Boston that has impressed me. The people that you meet look more like English people than those I have seen in any other American city. From what little I have observed in Boston, I like it very much; it seems to be a pleasant place.

"I liked New-York very much, too; only the weather was so bad while we were there—rain and wind and mist, and all sorts of disagreeable things. So our stay there was in that respect unpleasant. But the houses were warm, and we managed to keep comfortable. That is the most attractive feature over here, the way in which you heat the houses. In New-York the trouble was, you see, that while they kept the houses so artificially warm, they would keep the streets so artificially cold. Why, I do not know, I am sure; unless it was the result of the rings and corruption and all that sort of thing. The corruption of Chicago greatly surprised me; not in itself, you know, but because there was so much of it. Athens and Rome and those places required hundreds of years in which to get thoroughly corrupt; but here Chicago has done it in twenty years. I confess it amazed me. The wind in Chicago was much worse than it was in New-York. It blew from all directions," said Mr. Beerbohm, looking steadily at his interviewer without the faintest trace of a smile. "You never knew when a gust of it would catch you. It had a way of swooping upon you from the most unexpected quarters and in the most unforeseen manner. It was—well, really, you know, it was embarrassing at times," he concluded, innocently. "Then we were in Philadelphia, too. I do not remember much about Philadelphia; it seemed a quiet place." This was said with a gentle drawl and the merest suspicion of a twinkle in the eye—in both eyes, in fact. Whether there was intention in the remark, it was impossible to say.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

CUBA'S REBELLIOUS BANDS

Many Reports of Outbreaks, but No Accounts of Battles.

LACHAMBRE AFTER RARE FIGHTERS

Eleven Men Marching with an Insurgent Flag Near Havana Were Captured Before They Could Be Dangerous.

HAVANA, April 8.—Reports of insurgent outbreaks have been numerous in the last three days. As far as can be learned, however, no battle has been fought.

The Province of Santiago de Cuba is still the most restless part of the island. Gen. Lachambre, who commands the Spanish troops in active pursuit of the insurgents in this province, has been at Palma Soriano, to the northeast, and across the mountains from Santiago City, for several days. He operates from this base in the near-by districts, which are overrun frequently by insurgent bands.

A report received from him this morning says that a party of 180 insurgents attacked the San Leandro postman and his guards yesterday morning, overpowered them before revolvers could be drawn, and seized the mails. Before liberating their captives, the insurgents cut the telegraph wires. A Government force is pursuing the band.

Gen. Lachambre reports also that insurgents under the leadership of Rabi and Lara have been cutting the Ventas-Casanova wires. Small parties of troops have pursued them, but have caught only one man. He was one of Rabi's Lieutenants and was shot. The wires were repaired at once.

The Province of Puerto Principe is quiet.

Everything is quiet around Havana, although rumors of coming trouble are plentiful enough. Yesterday the police found eight white men and three negroes marching with an insurgent flag about eight miles from the city. All eleven were armed with revolvers and knives. They were captured without bloodshed.

They admitted that they had intended to form a band and attack the barracks of the Civil Guard, at Jaruco, a considerable town on the railway between Havana and Matanzas. If the Government had not been enabled by early information to check this movement, there undoubtedly would have been a rising, which would have had serious results in this city.

SPAIN'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Politicians Imagine that Washington Secretly Aids the Rebels.

MADRID, April 8.—The official dispatches from Cuba continue to report many small skirmishes between the insurgents and troops. Col. Salcedo is said to have routed a large insurgent force near Hoguin, killing and wounding many.

The third lot of troops for the Cuban campaign will embark toward the end of April. They probably will relieve the troops now at Puerto Rico, and the latter will be sent to the scene of action.

The decision of the Government to buy from the Uunited States the gunboats needed to complete the squadron in Cuban waters is condemned by many influential politicians, who are convinced that the insurrection gets secret encouragement, and support from Washington.

LONDON, April 8.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid says:

"The Spanish Government will invite tenders from native and foreign firms for twenty gunboats to be used in Cuban waters. The contract will be given to the firm offering the quickest, cheapest, and best work."

CHICAGO'S CUBANS CONTRIBUTE.

Members of the Tello Lamar Society Send and Solicit Funds.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Chicago will contribute its share to the war in Cuba. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon a committee of five was appointed to solicit subscriptions in the shops and factories of Chicago where Cubans or their sympathizers are employed. The money secured will be set aside as a special fund to pay for the passage and arming of volunteers.

The little club of fifty revolutionists known as members of the Patriotic Society of Tello Lamar, at recent monthly meetings, has subscribed in cash and forwarded to the insurgents over $600. Every member of the society is pledged to subscribe 25 cents a month to this cause year in and year out. In times of revolution the payments are larger.

Bridgeton Carried Shad, Not Arms.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The report published in New-York that the steamboat Bridgeton had sailed from here with men and arms to aid the Cuban insurgents is without foundation. Instead of being on her way to Cuba with a crowd of filibusters, the Bridgeton this evening is quietly steaming up the Delaware with nothing more dangerous aboard than a cargo of shad.

The Coldstream Guards.

It was on the 14th of February, 1661, that the seeds of the British Army—to the number of 170 troopers and between 900 and 1,000 infantry—were collected on Tower Hill. These soldiers were part of the army which, under Gen. Monck, had played so important a part in the restoration to the throne of King Charles II. As they were there assembled, four Commissioners drove up to them, informed them that they were commissioned to thank them for their past services, to promise them their arrears of pay, and to enlist them into the King's own service.

The troops were thereupon disbanded, and immediately afterward re-enlisted, and became the Lord General's Regiment of Foot Guards and the Lord General's Troop of Guards—the Lord General being added by way of compliment to Monck. The regiment of foot was the foundation of the Coldstream Guards—Monck's army, in his march from Scotland, having halted at the border town of Coldstream, and having from this received the nickname of "Coldstreamers."—All the Year Round.

Begging an Industry.

There are numbers of villages in Russia in which begging is the staple industry; no one does anything else. It is stated in the Labor Commission report on that country that "nearly 3,000 out of the 3,500 persons in the Districts of Inzar and Saransk are beggars," and that the whole population of the village of Marinin live by means of begging. And these are by no means isolated cases; in many other districts precisely the same style of things prevail.

In a real beggars' village all the inhabitants, including even the Starosta and other local dignitaries, are enrolled in a company, which is divided into parties. These parties go out in turn on begging picnics. The booty they bring back is regarded as communal property, and the population depends on it for their support.—Good Words.

An Heiress in an Eccentric Race.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The participation of Mlle. Collet in the eccentric race organized at Nogent-sur-Marne for one-legged individuals proved even more fortunate for her than if she had carried off the first prize. It so happened that a notary of Toulon who had long been seeking a Mlle. Collet, who had lost one of her legs, read the account of the race, and wrote immediately to the Race Committee for further information. It appears she is the Mlle. Collet he had been seeking for many years, with the object of placing in her hands a fortune left to her by a deceased relative.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. James L. Kemper.

Gen. James Lawson Kemper, ex-Governor of Virginia, died Sunday at his home, near Orange, in that State. He was born in 1824, in Madison County, Virginia. His history before the Mexican war covered only the quiet life of a student at Washington College—now Washington and Lee University—a few years in legal study under George W. Summers, in Charleston, West Va., and short practice as a lawyer. During the war with Mexico he saw some service as a Captain of volunteers. It was not until this war was over that he entered political life, as a member of the House of Delegates, in which he served ten years, two as its presiding officer. His military experience was also of use to him as Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute.

When the civil war broke out, he took the field as Colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, assuming command after the Battle of Manassas. At the first day's fight at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, he was in command of the brigade, which had been successively led by Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill, and, with it, he took part in the seven days' fight about Richmond, in the same year. He was also in the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg.

Early in 1863 he was sent with his brigade to North Carolina. He was in the army that invaded Pennsylvania, and the Gettysburg battle closed his active duty in the field. There, at the head of his brigade, he received what was supposed to be a fatal wound. For three months he was a prisoner in a Federal hospital, and was then exchanged, on a certificate of the Federal surgeons that he could not live long. A long furlough enabled him to recover sufficiently to don his uniform again. From June, 1864, until the evacuation, he was in command of the local forces around Richmond.

After the close of the war Gen. Kemper returned to his old home in Madison County and to the practice of the law. He took part in the campaigns of 1869 and 1872. His speech in support of the Greeley movement in the State Convention of 1871, has been spoken of as a most eloquent address. He was appointed a Presidential Elector on the Liberal ticket, and worked hard during the whole campaign.

Gen. Kemper was Governor of Virginia from 1872 to 1876. He secured the nomination through the influence of Gen. Mahone. Gen. Kemper, however, would not be ruled by any one, and very shortly after his election he and Mahone quarreled. The latter attempted to influence the Governor's official course, which Gen. Kemper promptly resented.

The most significant action of Gov. Kemper's official life, probably, was his veto, in 1873, of the Petersburg Charter bill, passed by the Democratic Legislature. At that time Petersburg and all that portion of the State was dominated by the Republicans. In order to wrest Petersburg from their grasp, the Democrats passed a bill which practically placed in the hands of a commisison the control of all officers and affairs of that city. Gov. Kemper declared that this section was in violation of the very spirit of a republican form of government. The Democrats of the South Side were indignant, but it made no impression. It was not long before the critics fully indorsed his course.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Thomas F. Farron died at his home, 637 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was Controller of Brooklyn in 1868, and was quite a prominent factor in politics. He was seventy-six years old. He was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, but ran on an independent ticket, securing enough votes to defeat A. G. Cunningham and elect Williams, the Republican nominee. He was once well off, but loaned money to friends, who did not pay it back, and at the time of his death he was penniless. He was made Chief Engineer in the pumping station in Underhill Avenue, but he was compelled to leave that office in 1894 and take to his bed. He leaves a wife and several children. The Veteran Volunteer Firemen, of which he was a member, will attend his funeral Wednesday afternoon.

—Mrs. Ella A. Wheeler, wife of Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, died yesterday at her home, 34 Gramercy Park, after an illness of about three months. She was the only daughter of the late Richard N. Peterson, the diamond importer and member of the old firm of Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson. She married Mr. Wheeler about five years ago. She leaves an infant son.

—Nicholas Finck, who had just invented an air-tight valve for pneumatic tires, died in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. He was sixty-five years old. He was an expert clockmaker and jeweler, having been in business in Elizabeth thirty years, and had invented electrical devices. He leaves a wife and two sons.

—Henry H. Whitlock of the New-York Central Lighterage Company and a member of the Produce Exchange, died Saturday at his residence, 53 West Fifty-first Street, where funeral services will be held this morning. He was thirty-eight years old.

—William Bowne, fifty-nine years old, died of heart disease at his home near Ireland Mills, Flushing, L. I., last night. He was Superintendent of Durkee's Spring Hill Stock Farm for ten years, and was well and favorably known among stock breeders.

—Frederick F. Myhlertz, the Danish Consul in Philadelphia, died yesterday. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and was connected with the firm of Atkinson & Myhlertz.

—Matthew Rue of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday. Mr. Rue was eighty-one years old, and was prominent in Baptist Church circles. He was an uncle of ex-Senator John D. Rue.

—Judge Sloan, a Wisconsin pioneer, died yesterday in Beaver Dam, Wis., of pneumonia, aggravated by nervous prostration.

The Grave of Mrs. Thackeray.

A few weeks ago, when taking a walk from Leigh to Hadleigh, along the high road, I found myself passing by the gates of Leigh Cemetery, and I bethought me to turn aside for a few moments in order to visit the grave of Mrs. Thackeray. The cemetery is by no means full, and so I easily found the spot where she is laid to rest.

The grave is only a few paces from the entrance gates, on the left-hand side of the centre road, and consists of two portions of ground labeled "E 34" and "E 35." A memorial cross marks the spot, and stands on two receding blocks. The whole of the design is constructed of white marble, and on the upper block, from which the shaft of the cross springs, is carved the following inscription:

To the dear memory of
Isabella Gethen Thackeray.
Born 1818, married 1836 to
William Makepeace Thackeray.
She died at Leigh Jan. 11, 1894, aged 76.

At the back of the cross are the words "Dominus Illuminato," and in the centre the letters "IHS."

From this inscription it appears that both Mr. Leslie Stephen and Anthony Trollope are wrong in giving the date of marriage as 1837.—Notes and Queries.

Chinese Yarns.

The priest told us stories of tigers, and of birds that turned to snakes and bit their owners, and of men whom devils seized and thrust living into graves. He also gave an account of the capture of Pekin in 1860 by a cuckoo clock, which, as far as I remember, has escaped the attention of historians. "* * * And so the foreign men," he said, emphasizing the last word to draw my attention to the compliment implied, "the foreign men, they made a clock. Who shall say how big? And on the top there was an iron bird that flapped its wings and cried 'Kikaw, kikaw.' A man told me this. And inside there were wheels and machinery and fire powder. So they gave it to the Emperor. The Emperor—who shall say how pleased he was?—took it, and put it safe in his palace. Put it in his palace; then not many days and it burst to pieces, pow! and men were killed past counting, and in rushed the foreign soldiers, and plundered and killed and burned!"

"But how did the foreign soldiers get there?" I asked.

"The foreign soldiers had gone up river one by one, feigning to do traffic in merchandise. That is how they got there, ko lo waw."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Flint's Fine Furniture made of the best material, will not warp, crack or split. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Mr. Beerbohm Tree in an Ibsen Play at Abbey's.

"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"

A Fine Impersonation of Eccentric Character Cordially Applauded —Some Other Novelties of the Night.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree was cordially welcomed back to New-York at Abbey's Theatre last evening. The house was not nearly filled, perhaps because of the wet weather, perhaps because of the strong counter attraction of spectacle across the street; but the audience was of an unusually fine quality, and included a large number of distinguished persons. The play of the night was one of Ibsen's, that single one of his socal dramas which is absolutely pure, so far as its exposition of the relations of the sexes is concerned. Of course, the fanatical Ibsenites will laugh or sneer, according to their individual moods, about this qualification, but it is impossible to please them and be rational at the same time.

"An Enemy of the People" is a drama in five acts, and its protagonist is Dr. Thomas Stockman, a Norwegian physician, a man whose experiences of the world have been narrowly restricted, and whose nature is unusually simple and unsuspicious. His tendencies are all toward goodness, but he is not free from vagaries. After many years of toil and privation, he has almost reached the summit of his ambition. He is medical director of the baths in his native town, and earns almost as much as he spends. He has a large family, and his house is liberty hall.

The town owes all its prosperity to the baths. Such is Stockman's simplicity that he really believes, when he has discovered that the water contains fever germs, and proposes to make his discovery public, his fellow-townsmen will rejoice. He even fears that they will give him a banquet or erect a statue of him, and he feels nervous on that account. The play's interest depends upon the development of Stockman's character from this starting point step by step, his new understanding of himself, his neighbors, and the world. He becomes a hero in the fight. He develops from a somewhat irrational and flighty individual into a strong, purposeful man, with a clear vision. It is his idea, in the end, that that man is strongest who stands most alone. He is, at that moment, deserted, despised, and rejected; his position is taken away from him, his motives are impugned, and his family is insulted. Yet it is a "happy ending."

The play is an excellent example of Ibsen's superior constructive skill and facility as a writer of stage dialogue. The dramatist resorts to no old tricks of the craft. Every incident is natural and effective. There is not a superfluous word. On the other hand, the interest aroused is never very deep or absorbing. The attention does not waver. and one is mildly entertained from first to last, but there is no emotional effect. One does not laugh—unless he is simple enough to think Mr. Lionel Brough's property wheeze is funny—nor do tears of sympathy ever come to his eyes. If he is very susceptible and has a poor memory, or lacks education, he may imagine, with the advanced Ibsenites, that "An Enemy of the People" sets forth a new view of life; that the will of the majority has never before been satirized on the stage. It is not worth while now to argue about this, but it is worth while to say distinctly that there is not a single good idea in "An Enemy of the People" that is new, and that the play is acceptable merely as a clever modern drama, free from the hoary devices of convention, and grateful to the actors.

Mr. Tree, as a manager, treats it very skillfully, but with an occasional lapse into farcical "business" that is a little out of place. The "business" with the cigar in the scene with Peter is good enough, but much of Aslaksen's "business" reminds one of the old low comedians. The whole performance, however, is sympathetic and natural. No actor is out of place, and only Lionel Brough's wheeze is to be discountenanced. In the scene of the mass meeting, however, Mr. Brough's attitudes and expressions while listening to the proceedings are admirable. The whole management of that ensemble scene is capital. But it is a pity that so many of Mr. Tree's actors persist in speaking their mother tongue so indistinctly. Miss Hanbury can rarely be understood at all.

Mr. Tree's portrayal of Dr. Stockman is another striking example of the fineness and variety of his talent. This is a "talking part," and the peculiarities of his speech are as noticeable as in Hamlet; but Stockman, though he is another Scandinavian, and as distinctly of the North as Tree's Prince, is a perfectly well-defined embodiment. The portrayal is wonderfully elaborate in details, yet the effect is simple.

Dr. Thomas Stockman	Beerbohm Tree
Peter Stockman	Charles Allen
Morton Kiil	Lionel Brough
Hovstad	Herbert Ross
Billing	Holman Clark
Horster	C. M. Hallard
Aslaksen	Alfred Wigley
Drunken Man	Edmund Maurice
Eilif	J. Cookson
Morton	S. Mead
Petra	Lily Hanbury
Mrs. Stockman	Frances Ivor

ALADDIN ARRIVES FROM CHICAGO

He Received a Cordial Welcome and Is Likely to Stay Some Time.

Atrocious as was the weather last night, neither its wind nor its rain prevailed against the long heralded glories of "Aladdin, Jr.," to the extent of diminishing appreciably the number of people who might be expected to carry out the intention of attending the first New-York performance of that latest importation from the scintillant West. Even on the most balmy of Spring evenings no more of them would or could have gone to the Broadway Theatre, for the house was completely filled, both up stairs and down, while an assemblage of spectators by no means small had to make themselves comfortable—and apparently did so without any difficulty at all—in the standing room behind the last row of seats. So far as numbers went, therefore, the audience was a decidedly impressive one.

The piece was received with frequent demonstrations of approval, and it certainly deserved them all. One has to send his memory backward a considerable distance into the past to recall a spectacle which, simply as a succession of stage pictures, was superior to "Aladdin, Jr." As scene after scene was revealed, it became manifest that much good taste had been used in the combination of colors, in the massing of gayly-dressed men and women—particularly the latter—and in their manipulation as harmonious parts of movements intricate, graceful, and swift. An immense amount of well-painted scenery was used, and hardly one of the usual first-night hitches took place to disturb whatever illusion such material can produce.

A single setting served for the first act. It represented a street in some vague Chinese city during the Feast of Lanterns, and was a picturesque background for the crowds of curiously-dressed personages who were supposed to be taking part in that not over-grave solemnity. After a chorus that, like most of those that followed it, was very well sung, the principal characters in that ancient tale about the lamp made their appearance, one after the other, and proceeded to mingle song and jest in the immemorial fashion. There was the Emperor of China, tall and slim, because Mr. J. W. Herbert played the part, and that potentate's Prime Minister, made short and stout by Mr. John E. Cain, of whom it was said by his master that he resembled the educated pig, except that the pig was educated. Mr. Henry Norman was the wicked wizard and Mr. John J. Burke his discontented pupil in magic arts. Miss Anna Boyd, who was once a famous widow, tried to win new honors in the title rôle—and didn't. Miss Ada Deaves, as Aladdin's mother, appropriated whatever of histrionic glory the production had to give. Miss Frankie M. Raymond and Miss Allene Crater, both incredibly blonde, took parts more prominent than explicable in the general activity. There was, too, a large, black cat, who managed to be about the funniest thing, or person, on the stage.

The second act, after a very moderately gloomy cave, brought in the scenic triumph of the evening, a study in gilt and amber, really and highly beautiful. Here some admirably ordered and costumed ballets were performed by an unusually large and well-trained corps of dancers, many of the members of which were both youthful and handsome of feature as well as symmetrically proportioned. Mlle. Catharine Bartho, a new-comer, and Fräulein Irmler were the agile representatives of Italy's ancient chorographic art. Succeeding scenes were the interior of a fanciful laundry, the imperial gardens, and an Egyptian palace, the last nearly rivaling the amber glen in attractiveness.

Of course, not much of a "play" is expected in performances of this kind, nor many people who can really sing. The lines of "Aladdin, Jr.," served their purpose well enough, and are not without humor; but though they never grew absolutely tiresome, there was nowhere in them anything that suggested comment. The acting and singing presented much the same degree of excellence, and the accompanying music was equally inconspicuous. Features were lacking throughout. The types introduced are all old and indefinite, and except for the scenery, there was little to excite applause.

It is worth while stating that from the beginning of the first act to the end of the fourth, there is not a costume worn that is in the slightest degree unseemly—unless that of Rosalind is unseemly—and that perfect propriety marks every word that is spoken.

Aladdin, Jr.	Anna Boyd
Chee Kee	Frankie M. Raymond
Badroulbadour	Alene Crater
Widow Bohea	Ada Deaves
Oolong	Irene Verona
Ki Yi	J. W. Herbert
Chow Chow	John E. Cain
Abanazar	Henry Norman
Crambo	John J. Burke
Pansy Mulcahy	Charles Turner
Lily Mulcahy	John E. Murphy
Lucifer, the cat	David Abrahams
Genii of the Lamp	Albert Froom
Tu Te Fru Tee	L. Easton
Lee Tei Wee Lee	Mary Thorne
Da See Gur Lee	Josie Shalders
Poo See Wee Lo	Nellie Lynch
Spirit of the Ring	Bessie Pope

"OLIVER TWIST" AGAIN.

Elita Proctor Otis as Nancy at the American Theatre.

A revival of that one of the many dramatizations of "Oliver Twist" which Lucille Western used has been a reminder of past theatrical glories in various cities this season. Last night it was brought to town and placed on view at the American Theatre. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, an audience of good size was in attendance, and gave to the principal performers cordial receptions.

Elita Otis as Nancy is the principal figure in the performance. Her acting is vigorous, sympathetic, and picturesque. Barron as Bill Sikes is a strong reminder of halcyon days, and Miss Dooling's Oliver is pretty and fragile. Mestayer is, of course, a droll and sufficiently round Bumble.

Nancy	Elita Proctor Otis
Sikes	Charles Barron
Bumble	W. A. Mestayer
Fagin	H. G. Carleton
The Artful Dodger	William Cowper
Oliver Twist	Katharine Dooling
Mr. Brownlow	Albert C. Deltwyn
Toby Crackit	Albert Lang
Charley Bates	George B. Bates
Monks	Albert C. Deltwyn
Fang	Albert Lang
Rose Maylie	Inda Palmer
Mrs. Corney	Violet Campbell
Mrs. Bedwin	Viola Stephens
Susan	Gertude Winthrop
A Woman	Vera Crandall

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew.

"Francillon," by Alexandre Dumas the younger, was presented by Mrs. Potter, Mr. Bellew, and their company at the Herald Square Theatre last night. This play is an old story now, and so is this particular performance of it. Mrs. Potter looked very handsome and wore sumptuous gowns. She played Francine in her accustomed manner, which is not uninteresting or devoid of power. Mr. Bellew was an acceptable Lucien.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

The original "1492" company began a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last night, presenting R. A. Barnet's extravanza, which had such a long run in this city. Richard Harlowe appeared once more as the Daisy Queen of Spain, and Theresa Vaughn as the waif, with Walter Jones as the King and tramp, and Mr. Favor as the royal Treasurer.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Madame Sans Gêne," in its English dress, was transferred last night from the Broadway Theatre in this city to the Columbia in Brooklyn, where it was greeted by a large audience, which appreciated at its full value the excellence of the performance of Kathryn Kidder and her associates.

Stuart Robson in a New Comedy.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—"Marmaduke," a comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld and Adrian Barbusse, written for Stuart Robson, was given its first presentation at the Tremont Theatre to-night by that actor and his company.

Marmaduke, the character which has been prepared for Mr. Robson's delineation, is a wealthy Californian, who is good natured and easily imposed upon, and whose troubles are therefore numerous, and, to the onlooker, amusing. A dashing widow from New-York comes to his rescue, and by her shrewdness and tact brings him through, and secures for him the hand of a sweet young girl with whom he has become enamored. The widow (played by Mrs. Robson) reminds one not a little of Mrs. Hillary in "The Senator."

Two so-called friends of Marmaduke (impersonated by Messrs. Wooderson and Yerance) are very prominent in the play. They use his house for their own selfish ends—the one for food and lodging, the other to secure a husband for his daughter. It is from these parasites that the widow rescues the millionaire.

About Marmaduke's marriage cluster a set of small counterplots, most of which are highly amusing, and in all of which Mr. Robson appears to excellent advantage. Nevertheless, the comedy will require many changes to make it a decided success.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—The novelty of the performance at Koster & Bial's last night was a new dance creation, called "Ye Olde Time Belles and Beaux," performed by Messrs. Marion, Hayes, and Marion, and Misses Winship, Bishop, and Warren. The dancers were arrayed in costumes of the olden days, and a new scene painted expressly for the specialty was displayed. In addition to this new act, the usual excellent variety programme was given by the old favorite artists of the house.

—Keith's Union Square.—At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week a very interesting variety performance is given. The principal new comer is Paul Gouget, a French trick bicyclist, who does some wonderful feats on the "wheel." John W. Ransome and Bunth and Rudd continue in the bill, which also includes contributions from Charles Meehan and Nellie Chandler, the two clippers, Bogart and O'Brien; Siefred, the mimic; the Manhattan four, and the De Forrest sisters.

—Eden Musée.—Besides the two sketches, "Outward Bound" and "The Tail of the Programme," Miss Nellie Ganthony presented at the Eden Musée last evening her idea of "Trilby." She recited parts of three chapters of the novel, including, of course, the Paris début of the world-renowned songstress, and the death scene. Her face was made up after Du Maurier's pictures of Trilby, and her dress was appropriate. Her singing of "Ben Bolt" was highly appreciated.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The three Eugenes still hold the place of honor on the programme at Proctor's vaudeville theatre, their daring mid-air feats having proved very popular with the patrons of this house. The bill presented this week is one of the best of the season, including acts by the Deltorelli brothers, Harry Wright, Imogene Comer, Sefton and Deagle, Balazy and Durand, and Charles Fostelle, among other artists.

—Grand Opera House.—Hoyt's funniest farce, "A Trip to Chinatown," was presented at the Grand Opera House last night to a large audience, which testified to its delight by constant roars of laughter as the play progressed. Harry Connor, the original Welland Strong, was at the head of the cast, which was substantially the same that played the farce during its long run at the Madison Square Theatre.

—Jefferson at the Harlem Opera House.—Only a line about the presence in town of "Rip Van Winkle" is necessary. He needs no recommendation.

MRS. N. A. MILES'S SUDDEN ILLNESS

A Slight Attack of Heart Failure at an Elevated Railroad Station.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, was taken suddenly ill about 11:30 o'clock last night at the elevated railroad station at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles, their daughter, one of the General's staff officers, and another gentleman attended an up-town theatre, and after the performance were driven to the elevated railroad station, it being their intention to go to their home on Governors Island.

As the party was ascending the stairway leading to the station, Mrs. Miles became weak, and would have dropped to the ground had not her husband and one of his companions supported her.

A carriage was summoned, and Mrs. Miles was taken to the Holland House. She was assisted to her room, and a messenger was dispatched for Dr. Hoff, United States Army, who is the family physician.

When the doctor arrived, shortly after midnight, he announced that Mrs. Miles was suffering from a slight attack of heart failure. He gave her a restorative, and then left the hotel, saying that she was in no danger.

Glasgow Irish.

This is an extract from a Parliamentary report during the session of 1876:

Sir George Campbell said he had some experience of the Glasgow Irish.

Major O'Gorman (indignantly)—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise to order, Sir! I wish to know, Sir, whether the honorable member is justified in stigmatizing my beloved countrypeople as "the blasted Irish."

Sir G. Campbell—Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker—Order, order! I did not catch the expression of the honorable member.

Sir G. Campbell—Will you allow me, Mr. Speaker——

The Speaker—Order, order. But if the expression was used it is certainly unparliamentary and most improper. [Hear, hear.]

Sir G. Campbell—Mr. Speaker, it is an entire misconception of my remarks on the part of my honorable and gallant friend. What I said was "Glasgow Irish," and not "blasted Irish." [Much laughter and cheering.]—Macmillan's Magazine.

Sozodont, the ladies' pride,
Only rivals it deride.
Zephyrs of flower-laden air,
Only with it can compare,
Doing good to everything,
On ev'ry side its praises ring;
Neglect to use it, ladies won't
They all must have their SOZODONT.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

Burke's Spring styles are unexcelled; special hats for young gentlemen; Easter novelties. 210 Broadway.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

ALLENDORPH.—On April 6, of pneumonia, Rebecca Sypher, wife of Andrew Allendorph, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1,134 Franklin Av., between 166th and 167th Sts., Tuesday, at 4 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—On Sunday, April 7, at his son's home, Montclair, N. J., John Stoughton Christie, aged 75.

Funeral private.

CLARKSON.—At Holcroft, Potsdam, N. Y., on Sunday, April 7, Ann Mary, wife of T. Streatfield Clarkson.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Wednesday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

DENTON.—On Monday, April 8, at his late residence, 122 West 84th St., George W., son of Thomas L. and Sarah Denton, aged 31 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUDGEON.—On Monday, April 8, at 142 East 18th St., Richard Dudgeon of Peacocks Point, Locust Valley, L. I., in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and intimate friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 142 East 18th St., on Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

London and Edinburgh papers please copy.

DUFF.—On Saturday, April 6, Mary Wilson, wife of the late John T. Duff, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 1,283 Madison Av., on Tuesday, April 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers.

FARNSWORTH.—At Washington, on Sunday, April 7, 1895, John G. Farnsworth.

Funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Albany, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—Suddenly, at Westfield, N. J., on April 7, Jane T., widow of Edmund Throckmorton, in the 58th year of her age.

Services at 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

WHEELER.—On April 8, at her late residence, 34 Gramercy Park, Ella A., wife of Schuyler S. Wheeler, and daughter of the late Richard N. Peterson.

Funeral at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—On Saturday, April 6, Henry Hull Whitlock, son of Caroline V. and the late Thomas Whitlock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Leonidas P. Williams, No. 52 West 51st St.

April 7, 1895.

NINTH COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.

Announcement is made with sorrow of the death of Henry Hull Whitlock, for many years a member of this company.

HORACE C. DU VAL, 1st Lieut. Com'd'g.

ZOLLIKOFFER.—On April 7, Oscar Zollikoffer, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, 210 West 46th St., Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

Special Notices.

THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34th ST.

Free Exhibition Day and Night.

Famous Old Porcelains and Jades
COLLECTED BY THE NOTED EXPERT,
WONG-CHE-LI
OF SHANGHAI.
Unique Vases, large and small,
OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT.
SALE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
APRIL 11 AND 12, 3:15 P. M.
SALE TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 3:15 P. M.
ANTIQUE GLASS
OF FINE IRIDESCENCE FROM
Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Cyprus.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Four first-premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles with registered trade-mark label.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Official Denial by Attorney General.

INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE CERTIFIES ABSOLUTE SOLVENCY.

A Prosperous and Successful Future Predicted.

The following correspondence and certificate, made public yesterday afternoon, will be of interest to many readers:

EDWARD B. HARPER, President,
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, (Incorporated,)
MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND DUANE ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1895.

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: We notice by some published statements that a malicious attempt is being made to injure the good name of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and its One Hundred Thousand Members. From unknown quarters, a false statement has been procured and promulgated to the effect that an application has been made to you for a Receiver for this Association.

This statement, as you know, is false, and the utter absurdity of even a thought in that direction is clearly proven by the recent favorable examinations and expressions of opinion by the Insurance Departments of New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and South Dakota. Desiring, however, in the interests of our members, to defeat conspirators, I respectfully ask from you answers to the following questions:

First:—Has Frank Gardner, Attorney-at-Law of the city of Brooklyn, ever made application to you for the appointment of a Receiver for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association?

Second:—Has the law firm of Gardner, Chambers & Lathrop ever made application to you for a Receiver for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association?

Third:—Has any other individual or firm, legal or otherwise, ever made application to you for the appointment of a Receiver for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association?

Fourth:—Have you ever received any knowledge or information concerning any proposition from any quarter relating to the appointment of a Receiver for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association until your attention was called to it by a newspaper publication under date of Tuesday, April 2, 1895?

It is needless for this Association to assure you that should any person, through malice or ignorance, make attempt in the direction above indicated, we will only be too glad to meet such individual face to face, and we stand ready, before your honorable self or any other authority, to vindicate the good name and security and solvency of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of the City of New-York.

Thanking you in advance for the favor of a reply, and with assurances of highest regards, I am, Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. W. CAMP, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 4, 1895.

Charles W. Camp, Esq., Secretary Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Broadway and Duane Street, New-York City:

My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day relative to the affairs of your company, and, in answer to the four questions therein contained, say "**No**" to each of them.

It is the ordinary practice of this Department not to proceed against corporations under the particular supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance without his request and advice so to do.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) T. E. HANCOCK,
Attorney General.

ARMS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

JAMES F. PIERCE,
Superintendent of Insurance.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 8, 1895.

I, James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that the condition and affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York were under critical examination by this department during a period of some three months; that the value and title of the items returned as real estate owned by the Association and all titles to real estate on which the Association has made mortgage loans have been verified by the Hon. James C. Spencer, Department Counsel, and have been fully appraised by the Hon. Michael Coleman, Department Appraiser, and by them have been officially certified to be correct.

As a result of said examination I hereby certify that the net or invested assets returned by the Association to the Insurance Department in its report as of Dec. 31, 1894, have been verified and found correct in each particular; but that the items of agents' ledger balances and furniture and fixtures are treated, in acordance with the rule of the department, as non-invested assets.

I further certify that as a result of the said examination, the net or invested assets of the Association are found to amount to $3,940,301.68, the non-invested assets to $231,079.64, making the gross assets $4,171,381.32; that the liabilities are placed at $697,815.32, which includes the bond issues to the persistent membership of 1881 and 1882, the bond statement issues to the membership of 1883 and subsequent years not being included as a liability, for the reason that their value is so remote and contingent, leaving a balance of $3,473,566; that the contingent mortuary assets are found to be $1,585,848, and the contingent mortuary liabilities $1,445,267.16, thus showing that the Association is ABSOLUTELY SOLVENT.

I further certify that the items of income and disbursements returned for 1894 have been duly verified and are found to be correct, excepting the item of $7,001.05, returned as interest, which should, in the opinion of the department, have been deducted from death claims paid, and certain items included in disbursements for rents which should, in the opinion of the department, have been included under the head of taxes and other expenditures connected with the care of the Association's building.

I further certify, as a result of this examination, the Superintendent finds that the system of payment and retention of vouchers is such as to enable a perfect audit of disbursements; that the cash receipts of the Association are carefully guarded, and the auditing of same is most thorough and complete, and that **all proper death claims are paid in full,** and that the small percentage of death claims which have been compromised were in every instance of such a character as to make such compromise the duty of the management. This showing is most satisfactory, and should be commended.

The Superintendent has deemed it his duty, as a result of such examination, to make certain recommendations for changes in its methods for the consideration of the management of the Association, and the officers have advised the department that its suggestions will be favorably acted upon.

The financial condition of the Association, as shown by such examination, taken in connection with the careful selection of risks as shown by the Medical Examiner, and the large membership of the Association, is such as to satisfy the Superintendent that a prosperous and successful future can be guaranteed with the enforcement of a thoroughly conservative and more economical administration of affairs.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and set the official seal of the State Insurance Department at the City of Albany this eighth day of April, 1895.

(Signed) JAMES F. PIERCE,
Superintendent of Insurance.

[Seal.]

FEAST OF THE PASSOVER BEGINS

Opening Services in all the Synagogues and in Residences Last Night—An Occasion of Rejoicing and Merriment.

The feast commemorating the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage by Moses, called Pesach, and known as Passover, began with the setting of the sun yesterday, although that planet was a very scarce commodity on this occasion.

Preparations for the proper observance of this feast, which continues for seven days, have been under way for several days, and in all sections of the city the dealers have been doing a good business in the sale of Matzoth, as this popular biscuit is entitled in the Hebrew language.

In all of the synagogues of New-York the appropriate opening services of the feast of Passover were held last evening. The reform as well as the orthodox rituals had ample exemplification, and while these two factions of the Jewish faith differ materially in their forms of worship, the congregations one and all had the same object in view; that of giving praises to the great Jehovah for having liberated Israel from the despotisms of Pharaoh and the Egyptians.

Despite the ceremonies symbolizing the hardships the Children of Israel had to undergo in their journey through the wilderness, the festival is one of rejoicing and merriment. The women of the wealthy congregations have, in late years, made it a point to present their new Spring bonnets to view at the first Pesach service, and as this year Passover was to precede Easter by a few days, their hearts were in a joyous flutter, anticipating the pleasure of being so much earlier in the fashion than their Christian friends.

But Farmer Dunn had willed it otherwise, and by the horrid weather he provided for the Hebrew contingency on this occasion, he has incurred the everlasting enmity of the numerous ladies who were eagerly waiting to display the beauties of their latest "ducks of bonnets." So sorely were the daughters of Israel disappointed that they were largely in the minority at the synagogue last night, when the opposite is generally the case on the first night of Pesach.

In all of the three temples and the thirty-five local synagogues the rabbis read the usual services, which are scarcely of an hour's duration, after which the orthodox Israelites continued the observance in their residences, where around the family table the Sedar service was celebrated in conjunction with as elaborate a dinner as the family exchequer could provide.

The largest attendances were found at the following places of worship of Jewish congregations, where services will be held to-day, and on next Monday.

Adath Israel, Fifty-seventh Street, First and Second Avenues.
Ahawath Chesed, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.
Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Beth Hammidrash Hagodol, 54 Norfolk Street.
Bikur Cholim, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue.
B'nai Israel, 289 East Fourth Street.
B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.
Darech Emuno, 7 Seventh Avenue.
Emuno Israel, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Gates of Hope, Eighty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue.
Mishkan Israel, 56 Chrystie Street.
Mt. Zion, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near Madison Avenue.
Orach Chaim, 894 First Avenue.
Poel Zedek, 54 Pitt Street.
Rod of Sholem, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.
Shaaray Berochoh, 138-140 East Fiftieth Street.
Shaaray Tefilla, Eighty-second Street, near Tenth Avenue.
Shaaray Torah, 24 Chrystie Street.
Shaar Hashomayim, Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue.
Shaaray Zedek, 38 Henry Street.
Shearith Israel, Nineteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.
Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Zichron Ephraim, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

At all of the houses of worship the rabbis will this morning deliver discourses on some subject connected with the feast. At the Fifteenth Street Temple the Rev. Dr. Sonneschein of St. Louis will speak in German on "The Root and Fruit of Freedom." The Rev. Dr. Gotthell, at the Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Grossman, at the Temple Beth-El, and the other rabbis of the prominent Jewish churches will deliver their addresses in the English language.

Supplicatory Saints.

From The Philadelphia Times.

In this penitential season many members of the Catholic Church are interested in the different supplicatory saints. Here are some of them from a Catholic source:

St. Joseph, spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is the patron of the Universal Church.
St. Pancras, patron of childhood.
St. Aloysius, patron of youth, purity, and students.
St. Agnes, patron of maidens.
St. Monica, patron of matrons.
St. Maxima, patron of virgins and wives.
St. Vincent de Paul, patron of charities.
St. Cammillus of Lellis, patron of hospitals.
St. Sabine evoked against gout and rheumatism.
St. Apollonia invoked against toothache.
St. Benedict Joseph Labre invoked against lightning.
St. Roch invoked against contagious diseases.
St. Barbara invoked for the last sacrament.
St. Blase prevents and cures sore throats.
St. Sebastian, patron of soldiers.
St. Hubert, patron of hunters.
St. Thomas Aquinas, patron of schools.

A Model Will.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

A certified copy of the will of John Quincy Adams of Quincy, Mass., was filed in the Probate Court on Friday. All of the testator's property, some of which is Kansas City real estate, is left to his widow, Fanny C. Adams. John Q. Adams died in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 24, 1894. The will was one of the most concise ever seen in Kansas City and was not ever one hundred and fifty words in length. All superfluous terms were dropped and the will was divided into such paragraphs as "I make this my last will," and "I revoke all other wills." Probate Clerk Smith said that the will was the best he ever saw.

Gov. McKinley.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The Governor of Ohio spends very little of his time at home. He is the greatest traipser in America.

ST. ASAPH'S FOREIGN BOOK

Jockey Club Stewards Pospone Action Until To-day.

LORILLARD'S EFFORT FOR A JOCKEY

The National Hunt and the National Steeplechase Associations Granted Authority to License Meetings.

The Virginia Jockey Club was to have had a hearing before the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday on the foreign-book matter, but its representative could not be present, and the case was postponed until to-day. The foreign book is contrary to the rules of The Jockey Club. It is conducted at the St. Asaph track, adjoining the Virginia Club property.

After considerable discussion of the subject, the Stewards decided to recognize the authority of the National Steeplechase and National Hunt Associations to license and control race meetings. The correspondence bearing on this matter follows:

New-York, April 8, 1895.

To the Stewards of The Jockey Club:

Gentlemen: Referring to your communication of March 20, by which The Jockey Club recognized the National Steeplechase Association as exercising jurisdiction over steeplechasing, we beg to inform you that we have entered into an understanding with the National Hunt Association, the terms of which are set forth in the accompanying correspondence and documents. We request your ratification of the same, if in conformity with our powers as understood by The Jockey Club. We hand you a copy of them, and if any changes seem to you necessary to make them conform to those of The Jockey Club, kindly notify us of the suggested changes.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association,
By H. G. CRICKMORE, Secretary.

New-York, April 8, 1895.

To the Stewards of The Jockey Club:

Gentlemen: The following is a copy of a resolution adopted by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association at a meeting held in this city on Thursday, April 4, there being a quorum present and voting:

"Resolved, That the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to draw up and incorporate a by-law by which the Board of Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association shall be empowered to recognize an association properly organized, whose rules shall conform with those of the National Steeplechase Association for the management and control of races given by hunts, country clubs, or approved members of the same, when sanctioned by the Government of the respective clubs."

By authority of this resolution Section 2, By-law 5, was drafted and approved, the full by-law reading as follows:

1. The Board of Stewards shall have full and complete control of all the affairs of the association; it shall make, publish, and enforce rules for racing, the conduct of meetings, the licensing of trainers, jockeys, and gentlemen riders, &c.; it shall fix and may alter the amounts of initiation fees and dues to be paid by the members; it shall appoint and remove Deputy Stewards, officers, and officials, and generally conduct the affairs of the association.

2. As incidental to and part of the powers above mentioned, the Board of Stewards shall have power to recognize any association which shall adopt rules conforming to those of this association for the management and control of races to be held by hunt clubs, country clubs, or approved members of the same, with the sanction of the Governors of their respective clubs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
H. G. CRICKMORE,
Secretary N. S. A.

April 4, 1895.

To the Governing Committee of the National Hunt Association.

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that, at a meeting of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association held this day, the National Hunt Association, under the authority conferred upon this association by the Jockey Club, was appointed to govern and control race meetings given by country and hunt clubs, or approved members thereof, when sanctioned by the Governors of their respective clubs.

H. G. CRICKMORE,
Secretary N. S. A.

April 8, 1895.

To the Stewards of The Jockey Club, New-York.

Gentlemen: The following is a copy of the reply of the Governors of the National Hunt Association to the communication from the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association dated April 4, 1895.

H. C. CRICKMORE, Secretary N. S. A.

April 5, 1895.

To the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association.

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that at an adjourned meeting of the Governing Committee of the National Hunt Association held this day the communication from the Secretary of the National Steeplechase Association was presented and the authority conferred upon this association to govern and control race meetings given by hunt and country clubs or approved members of the same when sanctioned by the Governors of their respective clubs was accepted.

We beg to inclose herewith a copy of our rules as amended.

H. A. BUCK, Secretary of N. H. A.

"Resolved, That the understanding entered into by the National Steeplechase Association with the National Hunt Association, as set forth in a communication from the former to the Jockey Club, under date of April 8, be hereby approved, subject to such revision of the rules of the National Hunt Association as may be decided necessary."

An official notification from the Ontario Jockey Club was reported by the Secretary. This, in substance, was that persons or horses disqualified by The Jockey Club would not be permitted to race at its course. Pierre Lorillard, in a written communication, requested the reinstatement of Jockey "Willie" Ham. This was denied, as was also the request by Eugene Pearson for the reinstatement of Jockey Frank Duffy. A number of owners disqualified through racing their horses at unlicensed tracks petitioned for reinstatement. No action was taken in this matter.

Licenses were granted to the following trainers: Albert Thomas, Augustus Hannon, M. Feakes, J. F. Gleason, John S. Campbell, J. J. Hyland, Ralph Black, and B. F. Cadigan.

The American Sporting League.

Racing men, especially those concerned in trotting, will air their views on legislation adverse to the turf at the convention which meets at Cleveland to-day, looking to the formation of an American Sporting League. It is estimated that the value of the stock used for both branches of racing in this country amounted to $300,000,000 a few years ago. This has materially increased since 1891, and the promoters of the proposed league say that laws unfavorable to turf sport have had much to do with the present condition of the market for speed. The convention will be held at the Hollenden Hotel, and a number of prominent breeders and owners of racing stock, as well as track managers will be present. W. H. Gocher of the American Sportsman is the father of the movement. He has secured many encouraging letters from persons connected with all branches of sport. Among other matters which will probably be discussed is the question as to whether laws against public contests of any sort are not an infringements of personal liberty, and therefore subversive of the federal Consititution. The league is designed to be an educator, as well as a protector against any further legislation prohibiting sports or amusements.

Winners at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; three-year-olds; selling. Pontlear, 107 pounds, (Reiff,) 7 to 2, won; Foundling, 110, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, second; Golden gate, 112, (Keefe,) 2 to 1, third. Tuscan, Albert Sidney, Romping Girl, Ceremony, and Lord McNair also ran. Time—1:05½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Sandown, 114 pounds, (Littlefield,) 8 to 5, won; Plenty, 109, (Sheedy,) 3 to 1, second; Major General, 109, (Baylock,) 8 to 1, third. Jack Rose and Shadow Dance also ran. Time—1:32.

THIRD RACE.—Monticello Stakes; one-half mile; two-year-olds, $1,000 added. Floretta, 112 pounds, (Goggett,) 6 to 5, won; Premier, 117 (R. Doggett,) 9 to 2, second; Summer Time, 114, (Macey,) 5 to 2, third. Himyara and Brisk also ran. Time—0:51½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Charade, 113 pounds, (Doggett,) 8 to 5, won; Logan, 115, (Shields,) 7 to 5, second; Restraint, 110, (Keefe,) 15 to 1, third. Herkimer and Peter the Great also ran. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; half mile. Applegate, 118 pounds, (McCoffatt,) 9 to 5, won; Vice Regal, 115, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, second; Hermia, 115 (Littlefield,) 5 to 2, third. Chugnut and Wheatland also ran. Time—0:51.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Cuckoo, 97 pounds, (Keefe,) 15 to 1, won; Hori, 122, (Dorsey,) 8 to 5, second; Leonardo, 103, (Sheedy,) 3 to 1, third. Ornus, Wah Jim, and Flatlands also ran. Time—1:04¾.

Racing at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. George F. Smith, 116 lbs, (Bergen,) 4 to 1, won; Potentate, 116 (H. Clayton,) even, second; Sister Mary, 114 C. Weber,) 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Larney Aaron, Jr., Floreanna, Johnny McHale, and Libertine, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Del Coronado, 110 lbs (C. Weber,) 4 to 1, won; Cochise, 115 (Freeman,) 7 to 1, second; Imp. The Dog, 110 (Graham,) 30 to 1, thrid. Time, 0:51. Satan, Driftwood, Royal Choice, Cotton King, and Tradition also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, the Cotton Stakes, sweepstakes for three-year-olds, $1,000 added. Laureate, 119 lbs (A. Clayton, 6 to 5, won; Handspun, 116 (Knapp,) 6 to 5, second; Maurice, 117 (Blake,) 10 to 1, thrid. Time, 1:17¾. Philomena, Neutral, and Tolache also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Lela Pell, 110 lbs (C. Graham,) 10 to 1, won; Florrie, 110 (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, second; Stella, 110 (Chorn,) 3 to 1, thrid. Time, 0:51. Lallah Roohk, Dare Dollar, Sallie Marshall, Bellena, and Martha R., also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Imp. Percy, 111 lbs (Bergen,) 7 to 5, won; Jim Henry, 103 (Sweeney,) 100 to 1 second; Rhett Goode, 110 (A. Clayton,) 6 to 5, thrid. Time, 1:45¼. Bedford, Jovial, Mote, and Wightman also ran.

Results at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Won by Uncle Luke, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5; Katie G., 99, (Cassin,) 8 to 1, second; Red John, 114, (Garner,) 4 to 1, third. Toano, Ellsworth, and Rocquefort also ran. Belle Foster fell at the half. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Won by Glacier, 113 pounds, (Cassin,) 7 to 5; Dr. Holmes, 113, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; Helena Belle, 110, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, third. War Song, Leo Meddle, and Lady Isabel also ran. Time—0:51½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Won by Ja Ja, 103 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 1; Addie Buchanan, 97, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, second; Clementine, 109, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, third. Imp. Wolsey, Belle Star, Glenoid, Text, Le Grande, and Martha Griffin also ran. Time—1:32¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Cumberland Prize, for three-year-olds; $4,000; one mile and an eighth. Won by Simon W., 117 pounds, (Martin,) 4 to 1; Buck Massie, 117, (Perkins,) even, second; Tobin, 115, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1; third. Brendoo and Le Banjo also ran. Time—2:00½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four furlongs. Won by Plug, 102 pounds, (McCue,) 8 to 1; Rags, 100, (H. Williams,) 8 to 1, second; Nancy T., 100, (Turner,) 3 to 1, third. Mahoney, Sister Rosalind, Richmond Belle, Peanuts, Hester, and Jerry Mack also ran. Time—0:51½.

Brooklyn Riding Club Entertainment.

The Brooklyn Riding Club will have its annual entertainment to-morow evening at its building on the corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. Adolf Busch, Treasurer of the club, will act as commander of the trotting evolutions, which come first on the programme. He will also exhibit the high-school horse Abdallah and have charge of the tandem riding, which is the third number. The affair will close with a combined ride by the Brooklyn and Bedford Clubs. S. E. Hunter, Charles M. Heid, H. Maxwell, and J. W. Lingard form the Reception Committee for the evening. A. Wierl is the President of the Brooklyn Riding Club, and Wednesday's entertainment will close what has been a very successful season of indoor equestrian sport.

Tandem Parade at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—The Orange Riding Club will give a grand tandem parade on the morning of Good Friday, in which some twenty gentlemen will take part. A start from the new clubhouse, in Halsted Street, will be made at 10:30 o'clock, and the drive will be to Montclair by way of the principal streets, and then back to the Essex County Country Club in Hutton Park, West Orange, where lunch will be served. This will be the first exhibition of the kind attempted by the club, and it will, no doubt, attract much attention.

Accident to a Good Colt.

LEXINGTON, April 8.—That royally-bred yearling colt by Longfellow, dam Sallie McClelland, by Hindoo, broke his leg to-day while romping in the pasture. He was owned by Byron McClelland, who had refused to sell him at any price.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—While John H. Wallace was endeavoring to discredit some of the old traditions about the Arabian horse before the New-York Historical Society last week, the Board of Censors of the American Trotting Register Association was reviewing one of the pedigrees he had accepted for a famous sire of harness recers and making a material change therein. Some time after George Wilkes had made his reputation on the turf and been retired to the stud, Mr. Wallace was induced to establish a pedigree for his dam Dolly Spanker. She appeared in the next volume of his resister as by Henry Clay, dam Telegraph, by Baker's Highlander. This was published in the Year Book up to the curren volume, (10,) when it was changed to "Dolly Spanker, pedigree not traced." The Board of Censors met at Chicago last week and decided that there was no foundation for the alleged history that had stood so long, and the Executive Committee of the Register Association approved of this judgment. It was ordered that the former registration be canceled, and the pedigree of George Wilkes is to be republished in the next volume (13) of the Register showing his dam to be untraced.

—The old Franklin Park course at Saugus, Mass., will hold a large number of trotting meetings this year. James O. Gray, the proprietor, recently opened a Union Stake, consisting of four events, worth $1,000, as the chief attraction of a programme to extend over ten days, beginning June 25. The total nominations to this stake foot up seventy-nine, and the classes are the 2:19, 2:29, and 2:40, for trotters, and 2:25 class for pacers. Among the subscribers are several in this city. William Simpson of the Empire City Stud names his bay mare Bonner, 2:18½, and E. D. Bither names Arclight, 2:19¾, in the 2:19 class. Bither also enters Roberta in the 2:29 class, and Mr. Simpson has his gray stallion, Pluck, in the 2:40 class. For the 2:25 pace the Empire City Stud has the black mare Katy Greenlander, and Thomas Smith enters his bay gelding, United States Bond. The latter was recently purchased by Mr. Smith, who is a district leader in Tammany Hall. His gelding is now in training at Guttenburg. He is reported to be the fastest pacer without a record in the country.

—When the famous brood mare Alma Mater was sold here at auction last month, there was considerable doubt as to whether she had not passed the period of usefulness for breeding. She is now twenty-three years old, and after dropping a brown filly by Wilton in 1893 was mated with Alta Vista, a royally bred son of Guy Wilkes. Opinions differed as to whether Alma Mater was in foal, and the doubt kept her price down to $1,000. William Simpson of this city, who had faith in the old mare, was the buyer, and he has had Alma Mater examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, who reports that she is surely in foal. As soon as this aristocratic young trotter appears, Alma Mater will be bred to Mr. Simpson's stallion, Hamner. He is a son of Electioneer and Edith, by George Wilkes, the second dam being Edith Carr, by Clark Chief. Hamner is the sire of three fast performers, two of them with marks below 2:20, and the third, Hustler, scored 2:20¾ at three years.

—The following item is making the usual tour of the daily and weekly papers: "There is a brother to the dead Ralph Wilkes, 2:06¾, in Kentucky, colored and marked just like the famous Wilkes champion." This, no doubt, has reference to a colt called Bonny Mays, owned by Dr. W. F. Galbreath of Lexington, who bred Ralph Wilkes and sold him to the Thayer brothers of Boston. The youngster in question is bred exactly like Ralph Wilkes, and gets his name from his dam, Mary Mays, by Mambrino Patchen. He is a different looking horse in many respects from his famous brother, and instead of being a chestnut in color, as Ralph Wilkes was, is a bay, Bonny Mays has not shown any such speed as the older trotter did when a colt, and has not yet appeared in public, though it is probable he will be out this year.

—Followers of the big trotting circuits will be interested in this paragraph, which appeared in a Chicago paper last Saturday:

"D. H. Harris of Mendon, Mich., arrived at the Sherman House last night. He is the owner of one of the finest kennels in the Northwest, his best dog being Filemaker, which has taken many first prizes for high jumping."

Up to this time, Filemaker has been known as the big brown gelding that holds the record as a fencer. Mr. Harris has a famous dog named Boz, a collie of wonderful intelligence, that is as much a feature of his combination as the horses he exhibits at the driving parks and fair grounds.

—C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo had a narrow escape from serious injury last Friday. He was driving one of his roadsters along Ferry Street, in that city, when the horse took fright and ran away. The veteran turfite, who is about seventy-seven years old, was thrown out and dragged some distance, the trotter finally getting away. Mr. Hamlin was pretty badly cut about the face, but got off very luckily, and was able to leave home yesterday for the Sporting League Convention at Cleveland, which will be in session this week.

—There is a conflict of testimony as to who will drive the crack Pennsylvania trotter William Penn this season. One report states that he will be sent to George Starr, at Terre Haute, as soon as his stud engagements are over. It has also been announced that M. E. McHenry will have charge of this young stallion. William Penn came out in 1892 as a two-year-old, and took a record of 2:18½ at Lexington. He reduced this to 2:12¾ in 1893, and last season clipped a quarter of a second from that mark.

"PICK-UP" RUNS TO THE MEET

How It Is Proposed that Many Cyclists Will Visit Asbury Park.

Chairman John D. Beegle of the Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for the league race meet at Asbury Park, has been in Boston and vicinity during the past week, accompanied by F. D. Kroehl, also of the committee. They inspected the track at Waltham and incidentally talked of a big run of Boston wheelmen to the lively New-Jersey Summer resort.

The visit to Waltham was made to get points for the new track at Asbury Park. They found much to praise in the famous Waltham course, but expressed a preference for a canvas covered with a thin coating of the metalithic compound. This, they claim, is faster than the solid metalithic.

Mr. Beegle is enthusiastic over the question of "pic-up runs to the big meet. For instance, a run will start from Washington and rendezvous at New-Brunswick, N. J. All along the route between these two places it is expected that riders will fall into line, and from New-Brunswick between 1,500 and 2,000 cyclists ride into Asbury. It is expected that this idea will be carried out from many of the large cities in the East. An exhibition of life saving will be a feature of the attractions during the race week at the Park. The life savers stationed near this point will take part in the display. A wrecked ship will be provided for the occasion, from which rescues will be made in the Breeches' Buoy.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Philadelphia's fashionable cycle club is the Centaur Wheelmen. Some of its members are the First Vice President of the Reading Railroad, Theodore L. Voorhees; Postmaster W. Wilkins Carr, Lincoln L. Eyre, Lucius Landreth, Ernest Law, Ogden Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Patterson, Alfred Clay, Miss Catherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Miss Nina Davids, Dr. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Clarke of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Lennig, Mr. and Mrs. Koon, Mrs. George D. Fowle, Miss Helen B. Davids, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rittenhouse Miller, John Hopkins, Fred Meigs, Frank Rodgers, Harrison K. Caner, George McCall, Lewis M. Page, Miss Charlotte Siter, W. M. McCauley, Edwin B. Smith, Miss Esther Starr, the Misses Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. McClellan, W. W. Fitler and wife, Mrs. Audenreid, Miss Mary Pancoast, and Charles B. McMichael.

—"Dave" Shafer, the well-known trainer of Sanger, Titus, Cabanne, and Barnett, has decided to open a training school in this city for a week or ten days prior to the departure of the Spalding team for the South. Shafer has already received applications from members of the Riverside Wheelmen, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, the New Manhattan Athletic Club, and other clubs to give them a few points on racing, starting, and training, and if arrangements can be made with President Freedman, the training school will be opened at Manhattan Field some day this week. Shafer is now at Chicopee Falls, and expects to be back within a few days. Ambitious riders who would like to receive advice from Shafer can address him, care of A. G. Spalding & Bros., 130 Nassau Street.

—A Western exchange prints the following: "J. R. Russell and M. L. Stayer, two medical students of Denver, have arranged for a trip on bicycles to the centre of South America, starting on the 18th of April. They will go from Denver to the City of Mexico, and thence across Central America, in the hope of reaching Rio Janeiro some time next year. The object of the undertaking is simply for the pleasure of making a cheap tour and seeing the most interesting part of the continent, while recuperating from the arduous studies of three years. The team will not carry any baggage beyond what is necessary for comfort and will rely on regular accommodations until they pass into Guatemala, when they will begin camping."

Montclair (N. J.) wheelmen have elected these officers: E. Seward, President; R. W. King, Vice President; James E. Dyer, Recording Secretary; Harry Trippett, Financial Secretary; Alexander McGregor, Captain; L. H. Shrouds, First Lieutenant; B. L. Jacobus, Second Lieutenant; W. J. Garrabrant, Bugler; H. Z. Kanouse, Color Bearer; E. E. Denzler, W. C. Heller, J. T. Meyer, G. B. Minshull, A. M. Sigler, and W. H. Shrouds, Trustees.

—Among the fashionable set in Boston who are beginners in cycling are Mrs. A. L. Mason, Mrs. J. C. R. Peabody, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. Arthur Astor Carey, Miss Della Douglass, Miss Annie Warren, Miss Rose Guild, Miss Suzanne Crowingshield, Mrs. Frank Higginson, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Robert Grant, Mrs. H. D. Burnham, Mrs. H. H. Fay, and Mrs. R. C. Hooper.

The Belleville Wheelmen have elected the following officers: W. H. Winslow, President; Dr. C. H. Winans, Vice President; F. P. Touser, Secretary; F. E. Ramsen, Treasurer; A. Walling, Captain; William Knight, First Lieutenant; M. E. Jacobus, Second Lieutenant; J. E. Sandford, Color Bearer; S. J. Cousins, Bugler.

—The Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association has decided to offer this year a handsome silver medal to every member who rides over 1,500 miles between April 1 and Dec. 1, and a silver bar will be added for every additional 1,000 miles.

—The South Orange Field Club will greatly improve its quarter-mile cinder track this year, and has already obtained a sanction from the League of American Wheelmen for a bicycle meet on July 4.

—The improvements in the store of the Park Row Cycle Company have made possible a very complete display of bicycles and sundries. The cycles shown are Ben Hurs, Elmores, Ferrises, and Heralds.

—The Alva Wheelmen will have a stag at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening, commencing at 8:15 o'clock.

—A French racing man of the name of Garin has just come into a fortune of 1,800,000 francs through the death of a relative in Mexico.

—Barbeau, the young Riverside crack, won prizes last year amounting to $1,800 in cash value.

—Banker, Verheyen, and Fournier will ride a triplet in France this season.

BASEBALL AT ORANGE.

The Jaspers to Open the Season There on April 27.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—The Orange Athletic Club baseball team will open the season at the Orange Oval on Saturday afternoon, April 27, with the Jaspers of Manhattan College, New-York. A stronger aggregation of players will be put in the field by the club this year than ever before, and Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania are among the college teams who will be tackled by the Orange men. Westervelt is to pitch the whole season for Orange, alternating with Priest of Cornell after the college season closes. Cumming of Stevens will catch, Arbuthnot of Yale will play first, King of Princeton second, Beall of Pennsylvania short, Smith third, and Hutchinson, Thomas, and Place in the field. Another addition to the grand stand is to be built, providing seats for 300 more people, and on this part of the grand stand alone will smoking be allowed. Reserved seats, with folding backs, for the season will be sold for $5. As usual, members and ladies will be admitted to the grounds free.

The Epworth League Athletic Association has organized its baseball nine for the season with Edward P. Riley as manager and these players: N. Thomas, catcher; A. M. Riley, pitcher; V. Drescher, first base; H. Whitehouse, second base; J. Clark, third base; R. Neil, Captain and short stop; B. Sale, A. Bird, W. Clark, H. Smith, T. Johnson, and I. Downer, fielders.

The baseball nine of the Orange Valley Young Men's Catholic Lyceum has been organized, with John J. Booth as manager, and it has joined the Diocesan League.

Brown Won Again.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Brown won the third victory this season by defeating Boston University on Lincoln Field this afternoon, 22 to 1. The game was very tame.

Baseball Brevities.

—The Brooklyn players will reach home from the South next Sunday. They will not be seen in exhibition games, as has been the case in previous years. Their first appearance will be made in the opening championship game with the Giants at the Polo Grounds on April 18.

—Rain prevented a second game yesterday in the College Cup series at the Polo Grounds. The Columbia College team was billed to tackle the Giants.

—Arthur Bell, Superintendent of the Polo Grounds, is ill with Bright's disease. Harry Watkins will fill his position until he recovers.

—Harry Wright, the chief of umpires, has returned to Philadelphia from his sojourn in the South.

QUI VIVES WIN TWICE.

Close Contests in the Fight for the Brooklyn Bowling Championships.

The fight for the team bowling championship of Brooklyn was begun at the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. In spite of the inclement weather there was a very large crowd of bowling men present.

It is really the first competition of its kind ever held in this vicinity. The tournament comprises only those teams that have won championships in their respective tournaments. The honor of bowling the opening games fell to the Echos of the Brooklyn National Tournament, Apollos of the Eastern District Tournament, and Qui Vives of the Flatbush Tournament.

The Echo and Apollo teams were the contestants in the first game, after a nip-and-tuck fight Apollo bowlers pulled out a victory by 11 pins. Qui Vive and Echo teams fought for honors in the second game. Echo set the pace, rolling the grand total of 112 pins in the first frame, on doubles by Sellers, Waterbury, and Lounsbury. The Qui Vive boys played a great up-hill game, and at the end of the sixth frame led their opponents by 4 pins. Echo then forged ahead, and won by 56 pins. Lounsbury carried off the high score honors, rolling the toal of 433 in two games, and attaining the remarkable average of 216½. Qui Vive found the Apollo easy prey in the third game, winning by 40 pins. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ECHO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sellers	4	5	1	186
Waterbury	1	4	5	135
Lounsbury	4	5	1	202
Miller	2	3	5	143
Wells	4	3	3	175
Total	15	20	15	841

APOLLO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Keppler	2	4	4	150
Gahn	2	8	0	190
Brethauer	1	6	3	157
Menninger	2	7	1	183
Thyne	2	6	2	172
Total	9	31	10	852

FRAMES.

Echo	88	173	258	324	410	499	594	686	772	841
Apolo	104	194	278	360	436	531	616	692	776	852

Umpire—T. E. Quinn; Scorers—J. J. Burlein and C. E. Silver; Average—Echo, 168 1-5; Apollo, 170 2-5.

SECOND GAME.

QUI VIVE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Klucken	2	5	3	158
Smith	4	4	2	181
R. Klucken	4	2	4	165
F. Klucken	3	4	3	166
A. Klucken	1	7	2	159
Total	14	22	14	829

ECHO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sellers	4	5	1	188
Waterbury	3	3	4	154
Lounsberry	7	3	0	231
Miller	1	5	4	151
Wells	3	4	3	161
Total	18	20	12	885

FRAMES.

Qui Vive	86	175	262	347	442	529	601	666	749	829
Echo	112	199	275	345	442	525	623	709	798	885

Averages—Qui Vive, 165 4-5; Echo, 177. Scorers—J. J. Burlein and E. Spahn. Umpire—T. E. Quinn.

THIRD GAME.

APOLLO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Keppler	4	3	3	168
Gahn	3	5	2	178
Brethauer	1	7	2	165
Menningor	1	6	3	157
Thyne	1	5	4	148
Total	10	26	14	816

QUI VIVE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Klucken	1	4	5	142
Smith	5	3	2	210
R. Klucken	4	4	2	192
F. Klucken	1	3	6	130
A. Klucken	4	5	1	182
Total	15	19	16	856

FRAMES.

Apollo	77	160	239	335	432	514	593	659	742	816
Qui Vive	76	163	261	370	466	552	632	707	781	856

Average—Apollo, 163 1-5; Qui Vive, 171 1-6. Scorers—E. Spahn and J. J. Burlein. Umpire—T. E. Quinn.

Field Club Committees.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—The South Orange Field Club has selected the following committees for the season: Baseball—The Rev. R. Hilliard Gage; Bowling—Bertram Young, H. P. Doane, William J. Nevins, Elmer Sherman, and J. Charles O'Brien; Bicycle—Austin Colgate; Croquet—Livingston Middleditch, R. S. Sinclair, and G. W. Hodges; Entertainment—Col. Cyrus F. Loutrel, S. Fisher Miller, and A. Louis Scott, Jr.; Football—The Rev. R. Hilliard Gage and William F. Allen; Gun—Austin Colgate, W. H. Smith, J. W. Fisher, and William N. Drake; House and Grounds—W. W. Palen, Bertram Young, and Frank R. Wright; La Crosse—Frank R. Wright, W. H. Jennings, Jr., and J. F. Hathaway; Membership—A. C. Bobson and W. W. Palen; Press—W. W. Palen; Quoits—Frank A. Wright; Track—R. H. Lynde; Tennis—W. W. Palen, the Rev. Asa Wynkoop, and F. H. Muder; Ways and Means—Dr. H. A. Mandeville, A. C. Babson, Austin Colgate, Col. Cyrus F. Loutrel, and Frank A. Wright.

Water Polo Players Coming.

The Chicago water poloists, who are coming to town to play the team of the New-York Athletic Club for the championship, will be met in Jersey City upon their arrival to-morrow evening, by a committee of Winged-Foot members, and escorted to the clubhouse. Three games will be played, beginning on Thursday night, and ending on Saturday. The visiting players will represent the Chicago Athletic Association. The home team will probably comprise Norman D. Murray, Percy and W. E. Dickey, W. G. Douglass, C. J. Kintner, and E. F. Haubold. It is predicted that the games will be very close. The teams, it is thought, being the best obtainable in the amateur ranks.

Elliot Sues for the Gate Receipts.

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—This morning James A. R. Elliot, the pigeon shot of Kansas City, brought suit in the Second District Court before Judge Henry against Albert Heritage of Marion. Elliot sues to recover half of the gate receipts of a shooting match which took place between himself and E. D. Fulford, the Utica crack, Feb. 19, 20, and 21, on Heritage's ground. The match was for $100 a side each day, and each match was won by Elliot. The articles drawn up between the crack shots and Heritage, Elliot declares, stipulated that half of the gate receipts should go to the victorious man. This arrangement, the Kansas crack says, was not lived up to.

Intercollegiate Relay Race.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The Track Committee of the University of Pennsylvania met today and paired off the colleges and universities that have accepted the invitation to participate in the intercollegiate relay foot races, to be held by them on the new Franklin Field, on April 20. Those that have accepted will race as follows: Harvard against Pennsylvania, Cornell against Columbia, Swarthmore against Rutgers, Lehigh against Lafayette, University of New-York against College of the City of New-York. The colleges that have declined the invitation are Princeton, Yale, Fordham, and Georgetown.

Prominent Athletes Confer.

The meeting at the New-York Athletic Club, last evening, of the Graduates' Committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association and a committee of prominent members of the Amateur Athletic Union, was long drawn out, yet at its conclusion it was said that there was "nothing to give out." The conference was held to talk over the proposed alliance of the two athletic bodies.

Boston Chess Players Challenge.

BOSTON, April 8.—The chess players of Boston, through the Boston Press Club, have addressed a challenge to chess players of New-York, through the Manhattan Chess Club, for a team match by telegraph, eight players on a side, for a stake of $100, within thirty days from date.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

Baseball.—University of Pennsylvania vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds.
Brooklyn Bicycle Club election.
Meeting of the Athletic Committee of New-York Athletic Club.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

Baseball.—Princeton vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds; Yale vs. University of New-York.
Annual dinner of the gymnasium members of the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Baseball.—Brown University vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.
Road Run.—Triangle Wheelmen, from Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 8 P. M.
Water Polo.—New-York Athletic Club vs. Chicago Athletic Club, at New-York Athletic Clubhouse.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Water Polo.—New-York Athletic Club vs. Chicago Athletic Club, at New-York Athletic Clubhouse.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Athletics.—Games of the Twenty-third Regiment, at the armory, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Interscholastic games, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge.
Seventh Regiment revolver shooting match, at the armory range.
Water Polo.—New-York Athletic Club vs. Chicago Athletic Club.
Road Run.—Lexington Wheelmen, from 52 Lexington Avenue to Coney Island, at 3 P. M.
Meeting of the Paramount Wheelmen, at Germania Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

Stevenson Had No Fears.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The letter of Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, which appears in a rather out-of-the-way corner of The Times to-day, will be of interest to many. Mrs. Stevenson contradicts the statement, made so generally at the time of his death, that her husband was "latterly haunted by the fear that his popularity was waning":

"He was," she says, "haunted by no such fear, no such thought. From the first stroke of his pen to the last he worked as an artist for his art's sake, and the popularity that came to him unsought was a cause of surprise as well as pleasure. * * * I think I may say that he considered his last book (only a fragment, alas!) his best book, and his last day's work his best day's work."

This is good news. It matters little now, of course; but all Mr. Stevenson's admirers will be glad to learn that, so far as his own ideas of his reputation and work were concerned, his sun set—as the luminary of day so often sets in South Pacific seas—without a single cloud in the sky.

Error in Favor of the Irish.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Henry Matthews fell into an amusing error yesterday afternoon. He went, as he believed, into the "No" division lobby to discharge his correspondence, and, as a bill introduced by members of the Irish Party was under discussion, felt himself safe, when the division bell had been rung, in not going into the House to ascertain the party lines on which the vote was to be taken.

He remained writing till the doors of the division lobby in which he was had been locked, and on looking up saw some Irishmen watching him with an amused interest. At length he discovered that he had mistaken the "Aye" for the "No" lobby, and was accordingly constrained to vote with the Irish members, who chaffingly reminded him of old times when he first entered the House of Commons as Nationalist member for Dungarvan. Were no "means of escape" available?

Boston's Nice Distinctions.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The reception of the Boston Art Club on Friday evening, at the opening of its fifty-second exhibition, was attended by a large assemblage of picture lovers and by many society people.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST SALE OF BICYCLES.—Six more entire stocks just added, little used; from $4 up; special price to dealers; Peerless, $9; Crescents, $12, $19, $29; Victors, $26; Warwick, $29; Royals, $34; Tourist, $29, $39; Humbers, $35; Remington, $35; Crawford, $34; Liberty, $27, $34, $39; Raleigh, $37; Nassaus, $32, $36; Ormonde, $34; Meteor, $29; 2,500 others; new; all makes; old wheels taken in trade. (Original Spot Cash House.) HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St.

BICYCLES, 70 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR saved.—Honest bicycles, at honest prices, our motto; new ladies', wood rims, bicycles, $39; new Psychos, cost $150; our price, $49; new $100 wheels, $39, $45, $49; Columbias, $38; Spalding, $45; Victors, $44. Come prepared to buy; second-hand wheels at your own prices. Basement, 28 Cortlandt St., cor. Church.

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW.—MONEY Saver; job lot dealers; new wheels only; all makes; unheard-of prices; will pay you to see us; $3 cyclometers, $1.75; $3 pumps, $1.50; $1.50 bells, 90c; $5 lamps, $1.75.

THE REVENUE MARINE RETIRING BOARD

It Will Begin Its Operations in Washington Next Friday.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Board of Surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service named in these dispatches last week—George Purviance, H. M. Austin, and H. R. Carter—has been ordered by the President to convene at the Treasury on Friday, "to examine and report upon all officers now in the Revenue Cutter Service, who, through no vicious habits of their own, are now incapacitated, by reason of the infirmities of age or physical or mental disability, to efficiently perform the duties of their respective offices." This is the revised list of officers who have been ordered to report for examination:

Capts. Douglass Ottinger, Francis Martin, C. M. Scammon, J. A. Henriques, David Evans, E. L. Deane, Eric Gabrielson, W. S. Emmons, Thomas W. Lay, L. M. Keene, and A. D. Littlefield.

First Lieuts. John Morrissey, George Walden, B. W. Loring, Thomas Mason, Robert Barstow, and J. M. Sims.

Second Lieuts. T. W. Benham, Samuel Howard, and J. L. Davis.

Third Lieut. Robert Henderson.

Chief Engineers F. H. Pulsifer, Eugene Vallat, A. L. Harrison, J. T. Wayson, W. C. Wheeler, J. M. McDougall, J. M. Case, M. D. L. Dinsmore, Alfred Herit, E. F. Hedden, and G. M. Robinson.

First Assistant Engineers M. G. Marsilliot, J. T. Kelleher, James Fitzpatrick, C. F. Dyce, W. H. Warren, and Alexander Dennett.

Second Assistant Engineers H. G. Henshaw and O. N. Turner.

The examinations will be conducted in Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, San Francisco, Port Townsend, Washington; Detroit, and Toledo, so that the officers who come within the meaning of the new law will not be inconvenienced by being obliged to take long journeys, and for this reason the final report will be delayed some time. The men found to be incapacitated for active service will be placed permanently on the waiting-order list on half pay.

A Dozen Wise Maxims.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The art of conduct is the art of sustaining a fine treatment of trifles.

The pharisee of old denounced the sins of the publican; to-day the publican denounces the sins of the pharisee.

Affectation of cynicism is the complacency of the inadequate.

A display of bad manners is not necessarily a sign of sincerity; nor grossness of language a mark of virility.

Ignorance of personal limitation is the informity of genius, the privilege of mediocrity.

We conceive our virtues to be enduring; our vices to be ephemeral.

The soundest appreciation of goodness is based upon a comprehension of evil.

Knowledge of evil is no proof of psychological insight.

The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

In fiction, accuracy of detail does not constitute truthfulness to life.

Each succeeding generation aspires to the illusion of its own finality. Man is instinctively jealous of a future in which he cannot participate. Hence all this chatter concerning decadence nowadays.

From the wilderness of our speculative imagination we hasten for shelter to the nearest philosophical hostelry. Then we stand in the doorway to tell the passers how we were guided thither by some unusual sincerity of conviction.

Humiliation of a Pharaoh.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The official Egyptian has apparently no particular respect for the remains of his ancestors, even when these are of royal lineage. Brugsch Bey, who has been assisting M. de Morgan, the Egyptologist, in his explorations, recently discovered a mummy—believed to be one of the Pharaohs—and prepared to transport the prize to Cairo. On reaching the railway station he resolutely declined to confide his precious package to the luggage van. This the officials did not greatly mind, but they compelled the discoverer to take a first-class ticket for Pharaoh as well as one for himself.

On reaching Cairo, there was fresh trouble with the octroi officials. "What have you got there?" Brugsch Bey was asked. "A mummy," was the reply. "Ah, you can't get that through without paying." "But," urged Pharaoh's guardian, "mummies surely don't pay octroi duty?" "Don't they?" replied the official, "we will see what the register says." Here the entire staff consulted the register, but, strangely enough, the article in queston had been overlooked by the administration. "Well," said the officer, "we will enter that as dried fish; duty, 3 piastres!" And so poor Pharaoh was compelled to make his solemn entry into Cairo under the degrading category of dried fish.

BROOKLYN'S BIG STRIKE

Investigating Committee's Report Now Before the Assembly.

MAYOR AND POLICE HEAD SCORED

System of Control of Domestic Railroads Condemned—Legislation Suggested Affecting Both Men and Employers.

ALBANY, April 8.—The special committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the Brooklyn trolley strike submitted its report to-night.

An exhaustive history of the strike, its causes, and of the formation and consolidation of the surface roads which it affected is given, and of the means taken to settle it.

The committee says the strike grew out of the failure of the men and railroad companies to come together on an agreement under which they should work this year, such agreements being made annually.

It is estimated that the cost of maintaining the troops called out to maintain order will aggregate $200,000, which is to be borne by the City of Brooklyn. By the strike the employes lost $750,000 in wages. The committee could not ascertain the loss to the roads on acount of the paralysis of traffic or of the amount of damage caused by the injury to property of the railroad companies. The report says:

The real cause of the strike, in the opinion of your committee is not the mere failure to agree, which was a symptom only, but the fact that the relation between capital and labor had been peculiarly strained in this case—labor demanding more, notwithstanding the very large advantages it had secured to itself through the contracts of the preceding eight years, and capital creating an adverse public opinion, and acting upon the theory and belief that it had the opportunity for gaining large and unusual profits by methods the legality of some of which is questionable; all in such manner as to bring about a feeling on the part of the men that they were being unfairly dealt with, while the corporations themselves were handling their properties for the purpose of stock speculation and for the amassing of fortunes.

The men deliberately sacrificed rights and positions which have been slowly and steadily gained through many years of intelligent and wise negotiations and amicable relations with the companies, in addition to having sacrificed their employment and sustained tremendous pecuniary losses and subjected themselves and their families in some instances to hardships and suffering of the most dreadful character.

This case is one which presents with peculiar force the situation which is likely to arise in conflicts between capital and labor, where capital seeks to reap exceptional profits, through the creation of speculative opportunities, and in practical, if not in actual, defiance of the spirit of our law; and where, on the other hand, labor, believing that it is not accorded its share in the profits of the business, is willing to go so far as to bring about the paralysis of the complete system of transportation and to sacrifice not only advantages gained after long struggle, but to throw large bodies of men out of employment under conditions which make their re-employment in the same service impossible, because of the impossibility of compelling their employers to re-engage them.

After speaking of the manner in which the city authorities handled the strikers up to the time of calling out the troops, the report says:

Your committee is of the belief, after hearing the evidence, that at this juncture the Mayor of the city, as well as his Police Commissioner, showed a most marked lack of fitness and capacity for the offices which they hold. We may say, in passing, that in other respects, the Mayor, while under examination, showed a strange unfamiliarity with, and in some cases ignorance of, the machinery of the municipal government of which he is the executive chief.

The weakness and want of energy on the part of the administration which prevailed during the early days of the strike, was replaced by a corresponding sternness and rigor after the municipal authorities had permitted the disorders to gain such headway as to lead them to fear that the situation was becoming peculiarly serious, and fraught with danger. We believe that they as far exceeded the requirements of the case in calling in the militia, as they disregarded them in not having fully utilized the police force of the municipal government itself before the militia was called in. The police force of Brooklyn is composed of competent, capable, and faithful men as a rule, and there is no doubt, so far as your committee is concerned, that the real trouble was at the top and not with the rank and file.

While the City Government had no responsibility whatever as to or in connection with the incidents which led up to the causes of the strike, your committee regards the Mayor and Commissioner of Police in very large measure responsible for the social conditions which followed it. The weakness betrayed by the Government was in itself a practical invitation to the disorderly elements to disregard the law, and had it not been for this weakness your committee believes that most of all of the most serious consequences, the paralysis of the railway service, the disorderliness which prevailed throughout the city, the cost to the city of the militia, the extra cost of the police force, and in the shame of the confession of official inability to maintain order with the usual civil means at the command of the Government, might all have been obviated.

Under the head of "remedies" the report says:

It is evident to your committee that, if possible, some means should be found to compel the employes of railroad companies to give proper notice of intention to leave, as well as to compel the companies themselves to give proper notice of the intention to discharge.

Your committee believes that any attempt at compulsory arbitration must necessarily result in disappointment and failure, because it can conceive of no really effective way in which the employes can be subjected to the decrees of the Board of Arbitration in the same manner in which the company can without a wholly justifiable assault upon the principle of individual liberty to contract. We believe, furthermore, that the attempt to enforce any such law would, in addition to all the evil consequences of failure, result in the intensification of the differences which already exist in the community as growing out of the relations of capital and labor.

The law (ten-hour law) as amended is still very indefinite and uncertain as to its meaning, and it is doubtful in the minds of your committee whether the law is constitutional, or whether any law can be passed which will cover all classes of cases, or which will obviate the necessity for agreement between employers and employed, as to exactly what shall, in each case, constitute the hours which are to be included in the ten hours of labor fixed by law as a day's work.

The committee advocates the licensing of employes of railroad companies and prohibiting them from leaving the service of the company except upon fifteen days' notice, under the penalty of forfeiting their licenses, and thereafter debarring them from re-employment; no employer could discharge a man, except for cause, until after a thirty days' notice, subject to proper penalties, thus making lock-outs impracticable.

The committee suggests that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration should be empowered and required, with or without the invitation or consultation of either of the parties to the controversy, to investigate all strikes, and fully to report, not only as to their causes and consequences, so far as the same are ascertainable, but in each instance, even though it have no power to make an enforcible decree, nevertheless to place the responsibility upon one or the other party to the controversy, and to make a finding which shall be unequivocal, in every case, as to which is the party at fault, and of what the wrong or injustice complained of consists in each case.

So far as the intervention of the courts is concerned, the committee recommends and submits a bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to permit the return of an alternative writ of mandamus within forty-eight hours.

The report, after saying that the committee does not feel justified to make any recommendations respecting the municipal ownership of railroads, continues:

The committee cannot too severely condemn the policy of our law, which, through recent amendments, permits the ownership and control of domestic railway corporations by other corporations, either domestic or foreign, themselves not directly organized for or responsible as corporations exercising the franchises granted to common carriers and organized under laws which do not require their capital stock to be fully paid in money at par.

We believe that the State should revert to the old and historical policy, so far as railroad companies, steamship companies, ferry companies, and other corporations designated in the general transportation law are concerned, and make it impossible for foreign corporations to be stockholders in such companies; that it should be impossible for foreign corporations to become stockholders in such companies in such a manner as to be practically the sole stockholders, and thus enable them to enter upon stock-watering transactions, and to escape taxation here.

It seems to your committee that nothing could be more adverse to genuine policy than to permit the continuance of a state of affairs such as that which has been illustrated by what occurred in the case of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban Railroad, and Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which have passed into the sole control of a foreign corporation, not even enjoying the rights of a transportation company.

The committee recommends and submits a bill amending the stock corporation law, which provides that no foreign corporation whatever, and no corporation, domestic or foreign, having authority to issue its capital stock at less than its par value for cash, shall acquire shares of capital stock of a transportation company organized under the laws of that state.

The report concludes:

We do not believe there is any radical legislative remedy for such conditions and disorders as have been described. They grow out of social facts and economic conditions, which are too deep for radical cures by legislation. The only ultimate cure must come naturally from better relations and a greater feeling of sympathy between employers and employed, and the feeling of antagonism or difference of interest which too frequently prevails, cannot be removed so long as corporations are permitted practically through their own conduct and through the failure on the part of public officials, virtually to make themselves superior to the law.

The report was ordered printed and the bills were referred to committees.

DULL SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Little Business Transacted in the Senate or the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 8.—Neither House of the Legislature seemed inclined to do much business to-night. The weather was about as miserable as possible, and seemed to have a depressing effect on the legislators. Routine business in both houses was not disturbed by the least debate.

Controller Roberts conveyed to the Capitol to-night several amendments to the O'Connor bill, providing for the completion of the Capitol by contract. Superintendent of Public Works G. Washington Aldridge is a particular object of Mr. Platt's protection. He is not satisfied with his grip on the canals and the great patronage accruing therefrom, but wants more. He wants to have a say in the expenditure of the appropriation for the completion of the Capitol. The commission named in the original bill is composed of the Controller, Attorney General, and Capitol Commission. By adding the Superintendent of Public Works, it would make a commission of even members. In order to get over this difficulty, the Secretary of State, who is out of joint with the other State officers, save the Governor, was attached, and the amended bill will be sent along at an early date.

Besides the addition of the two officers, the provision was inserted that $500,000 be expended this year, and a like sum each succeeding year for three years. This will make a total of $2,000,000, the sum at which Capitol Commissioner Perry estimates the structure can be completed for. The labor unions are bitterly opposing the measure.

Senator Owens recalled his Forty-seventh Regiment Armory bill from the Governor by resolution to-night. The bill originally appropriated $300,000, half the amount to be expended this year and the other half next year. In the Assembly the bill was amended by inserting the provision that the armory should be completed with this amount. Senator Owens was not pleased with this provision, believing that further appropriations could be secured when the one in this bill was expended, and, contrary to the advice of those who knew the Governor's ideas relative to armory appropriations, he had the amendment expunged. Word was conveyed to the Senator from the Executive Chamber to-day that the Governor would not sign the bill in its present form; hence the recall resolution to-night. The bill will have the Assembly amendment reinserted.

JUSTICES' BILL SAFE, THEY THINK

Views of Its Advocates—Taintor's Zeal Open to Criticism.

The men who have been most active in their efforts to secure the passage of the Police Magistrates bill, now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, do not agree with some of the prominent Republicans who have said there is little show for its passage.

They believe the sentiment of Republicans all over the State is so strongly in their favor that the bills will be passed before the Legislature adjourns.

Until it is an absolute certainty that the measure is defeated beyond all hope, they will not stop working in behalf of it.

One of the Justices who has been most active at Albany against the measure is Justice Taintor. Before he began the fight he was regarded by some of those who were strongest in their belief that the court should be reorganized, as one of those who would be least liable to suffer under the bill. They say he might have advanced a reasonable claim to reappointment under the amendment, which gives authority to reappoint such as are competent and honest. Some who favored the bill as a measure of relief from Koch, Divver, and men of their sort, were ready to say a good word for Taintor.

But is claimed that Taintor became most active in his opposition. The other Justices may have selected him as the most presentable of the outfit to appear before the Albany statesmen. He makes a much more agreeable living picture of a New-York Police Justice to be exhibited at Albany than would Divver, and so he has been selected as the spokesman and chief worker.

This has aroused the friends of the measure, and some of them say that his efforts at Albany against a measure calculated to give a decent lot of Police Justices has so clearly taken him out of the reform ranks that he has forfeited any claim to their support, which he might otherwise have commanded.

Other Justices who have been at Albany fighting for their official heads have been Ryan and Feitner. Those at whom the bill has been distinctly aimed have very judiciously been kept out of sight of the legislators.

Those who believe the Magistrates' bill will be passed, place their reliance on the strength of the backing the measure has in the Republican ranks. Gov. Morton has declared himself in words that could not be misunderstood by any one except a legislator with a collar on.

With the weakening power of Mr. Platt, the backing of the Governor and the most substantial Republicans in this city, the friends of the measure believe it is bound to be passed in spite of "boodle."

TO FIGHT THE ANTI-TIGHTS BILL

New-York Managers Will Make an Effort to Protect Themselves.

In answer to a call issued by A. M. Palmer, a number of New-York and Brooklyn theatrical managers assembled in Mr. Palmer's office, 29 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon, to take action regarding the Mullin Anti-Tights bill and the bill now pending in Albany regulating the appearance of children on the stage. A hearing on both measures is to be had before the Assembly Cities Committee in Albany to-day.

The managers were unanimous in the opinion that Senator Mullin's bill prohibiting the wearing of tights on the stage was absurd in its provisions, and that, if passed in its present form, it would practically prohibit the production of comic operas, burlesques, and extravaganzas, a class of entertainments which is very popular, and which constitutes a large proportion of the theatrical enterprises of the present day. On motion of Mr. Palmer, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer was selected as the legal representative of the managers to go to Albany and argue against this bill in its present sweeping form at the hearing to-day.

It was also resolved that Mr. Dittenhoefer should be instructed to make an argument in favor of Assemblyman Friday's amendment to the Gerry act of last year, which proposes to vest the power to permit the appearance of children on the stage in the Mayor alone, without interference from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Elbridge T. Gerry is President. Among the managers present, in addition to Mr. Palmer, who presided, were Horace McVicker of Abbey's Theatre, J. A. Fynes of Keith's Union Square, William J. Block of the Herald Square, C. B. Cline of Koster & Bial's, Oscar Hammerstein of the Harlem Opera House, Edwin M. Knowles of the Columbia, Brooklyn, and James Donaldson of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

To Abolish a State Office.

ALBANY, April 8.—The General Appropriation bill contains an item of $5,000 for salary and expenses of "the agent for the prosecution of war claims against the United States." This office was held by Gen. Farnsworth at the time of his death. Senator Mullin said to-night that he was going to have the appropriation bill recalled from the Assembly and amended by striking out the item for this office and placing the prosecution of the claims of the State of New-York against the Government growing out of the war in the Attorney General's office.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 260—Senator Ahearn's, providing that when a member of the uniformed Fire Department of New-York City is killed in performance of duty, or dies from injuries resulting from an accident while in service, his widow, if he has one, or his children, if he has not, shall receive a pension of half pay; the widow until she remarries, and the children until they reach the age of eighteen.

Chapter 263—Amending the act in reference to the Brooklyn Sunday School Union relative to filling vacancies in the Board of Managers.

Chapter 269—Assemblyman Pavey's, raising the salary of New-York firemen $200 annually.

STATEMENT OF NATHAN STRAUS

What the ex-Park Commissioner Says of the Indictment Against Himself and His Colleagues.

Nathan Straus, one of the three indicted ex-Park Commissioners, gave out the following statement yesterday, by the advice of his counsel, Messrs. Einstein & Townsend:

"The indictment against my colleagues and myself charges us with having failed to advertise for bids in the purchase of materials for the roads in Central Park. There is no intimation, even by inference, that we, or either of us, ever made one dollar's personal profit by the purchases, or that the city ever lost one dollar by our method of carrying out our duties.

"In other words, the whole machinery of the District Attorney's office and the powers of the Grand Jury have been directed against three well-known citizens, and they have been subjected to the humiliation of an indictment because they made a harmless mistake—if it was a mistake—about the law!

"While this evidence of zeal in the cause of reform may be pleasing to some of our people, it may be worth inquiry whether such a position will not tend to drive from the public service the very men whom it is part of our public policy to invite, not to repel. If officials charged with no personal corruption and confessedly innocent of moral wrongdoing be singled out for indictment, it is not likely that men of character will readily accept invitations to give their time gratuitously to the people of the city or State with such a peril confronting them.

"Conceding, for argument's sake, that the repairs should have been done by contract, under ordinary circumstances, it is a matter of public notoriety that the circumstances were extraordinary. The emergency was so pressing as to drive the Legislature to a special act in order by a special appropriation to meet the pressing requirements of the situation. The Commissioners obeyed what they believed to be the letter and spirit of the law. If they had stopped to make contracts, which they are indicted for not making, the beneficent object of the Legislature would have been defeated, and the Commissioners subjected to general and just criticism.

"Perhaps the experience of my colleagues and myself may not be without its moral. Good citizens may presently ask themselves if it is wise to permit such assaults through legal machinery upon officials whose only offense may have been to offend men able to draw from the public arsenal weapons to punish private grievances. If such men as Judge Tappen and George C. Clausen deserve indictment, then the rest of the population, being unmolested, must be singularly virtuous. Perhaps, if this continues, indictment will become a badge of respectability—and will create a presumption rather of undeserved persecution than of guilt."

Ex-Park Commissioners Straus, Tappen, and Clausen have been notified to appear on Wednesday morning and plead to the indictments found against them. Patrolmen Cassidy, Thrall, and Miley, indicted for the arrest of Hans S. Beattie, will appear at the same time.

BELIEVES THE DEFICIENCY IS $35,500

An Opinion by Counsel Elliott to the Board of Supervisors.

George F. Elliott, counsel to the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday submitted an opinion to the board in reference to the payment of money by County Treasurer Adams to John Y. McKane when Supervisor of the Town of Gravesend.

Mr. Elliott states that the report of the experts shows that there was $15,000 appropriated for the town's Police Department during 1891; that during the same period there was paid to the town authorities $31,500, all but $1,500, such amount being paid by the County Treasurer. In 1892 the town received the total amount appropriated for police purposes from the Tax Collector and a similar amount from the County Treasurer. There was $24,000 appropriated and received in 1893, and in 1894 $26,000, from which no payments have yet been made. The total appropriations made amount to $80,000 and the total amounts paid by the Tax Collector and the County Treasurer aggregate $85,000, making a deficiency of $5,500. It also appears that the County Treasurer had no proper authority for payments made by him in September of 1892 amounting to $15,000 and in October of 1891 for the same amount.

Mr. Elliott is of the opinion that there is a deficiency of $35,500, and says that the county has not suffered any loss, as the amounts are charged to the town of Gravesend.

THANK THE RAIN

that you can come on Tuesday and find so many of the tempting things told of for Monday. Hardly a hint of them in the papers to-day.

WOMEN'S CAPES—HALF PRICES

Entire stock of Capes of one of the largest importers and manufacturers of Women's Capes and Coats, cloth, silk—braided, beaded, and all handsomely trimmed in black and fancy colors. In the usual way prices would have been $8, $10, $12 and $25. You may take them at **$4, $7.50, $10 and $12.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

NEW BONNET DAY

is close by. Are you ready? Right here you can see what the fashionable world will soon be wearing—see it as well as if Easter Sunday were a by-gone.

Second Floor, Broadway.

SCOTCH FLANNELS

150 pieces new Spring combinations. Right for women's outing suits, house gowns, children's dresses at **19c.**; regularly 35c.

50 pieces imported Plisse Imperial and silk striped Flannel for neglige shirts, **55** and **75c.**

Near Centre.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Don't judge of the goods by the prices—you'll mark qualities too low if you do—Come every day and you'll see something new and almost everything more tempting than you expect.

Muslin and cambric Drawers, some trimmed with lace, others with embroidery, not all sizes to each style, but all sizes in the lot, **50, 65** and **75c**; from 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Fine French hand-made Night Gowns, fine soft nainsook, prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery, **$2.50**; the $4.50 and $6 kinds.

About 300 pieces children's muslin and canton flannel Underwear—Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, etc. Some a little soiled, at **10, 15** and **25c.** Just about quarter original prices.

CORSETS

Well shaped, long waisted fine French Coutil Corsets, you find your size and you'll get a big bargain. **$1** and **$1.50**; originally $2.25 to $3.50.

A small lot of soiled and odd Corsets go to prices that fit any pocket. **35c.**

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

LACES—LACE COLLARS

Keeps the trade as well as the customers wondering how it is that such fresh, new, desirable goods, in just the colors everybody wants, in the shapes everybody is asking for, can be had for so little.

$3 and $4 Lace Collars at **$1.**
$1.50 and $2 Lace Collars at **69c.**
Black Cape Laces, values up to $2, all pure silk, at **39c.**

Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

The three record-breaking lots astonished the Handkerchief knowing and Handkerchief buying people. They went like the wind yesterday.

Between 9:30 and 11 A. M. another lot of 500 doz. women's fine pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at **10c** each; never under 25c. Only 6 to a buyer.

Between 12 and 1:30 P. M. 1,500 doz. more of the misses' and children's fine mull hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered initial, at **5c** each; never before equaled in Handkerchief history. Only 1 doz. to a customer.

Between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. 200 pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, French finish, at **5c** each; would be counted cheap at 25c. Only 6 to a buyer.

Broadway.

RIBBONS

Think of 200 feet of Ribbon counter! Here it is. Unmatched in this country and an unmatched stock behind it. From all this Ribbon richness you'd guess Easter to be near. And some of the most wanted kinds are quarter, third, and rarely less than half prices.

1,000 pieces Nos. 16 and 22 black Double Satin, pure silk, made especially for us, **17c** the yard. Nowhere else less than 40c.
Dresden Ribbons, 4 in. wide, pure silk, $1 kind at **25c.**

Broadway and Tenth Street.

LINENS

You'd pay more for some of these things where the flax grew. Take bleached Table Damask, new patterns, flower, leaf, snow-drop, plaid, and other pretty designs.

60 in. wide, **45c** the yd.
67 in., **63c** the yd.; usually 80c.
70 in., **75c** the yd.; regularly $1.
70 in., extra stout, **$1** yd.; usually $1.25.
70 in., double damask, **$1.25.**
71 in., **$1.75** the yd.; regularly $3.25.
81 in., **$1.50** the yd.; usually $2.
500 doz. Breakfast Napkins, $1.75 and $2.35 grades, at **$1.50** and **$2** the doz.
Full size Dinner Napkins, **$1.75, $2.50.**
Linen Sheets, double bed size, **$3.50, $4** and **$5** the pair.
500 doz. extra large bleached Huck Towels, **$2.40** the doz.
Large white cotton Towels, **7c** each.
Plain Glass Linen, 24 in., **12c** the yard; 18c kind.
200 doz. extra large Turkish Bath Towels, **20c** each instead of 30c.

Fourth Avenue.

IN THE HARNESS STORE

The more horses you have to provide for the more you ought to be interested here—if money saved signifies.

Still a few of the **$9.85** Harness, $20 kind. Double-stitched Harness, **$12.50**; Track Harness, **$15**; Runabout Harness, English, **$60**; double surry, hand-sewed brass-trimmed Harness, **$75.**
Coolers, handsome patterns, **$2**; with the strongest Sheet in the world, at **$1.50.**
Hand-sewed, genuine English russet Halters, at **$1.50.**
Cloth Lap Robes, Summer weight, light colors, **$2.**
Women's Riding Outfit—saddle cloth, saddle, bridle, and whip—**$45.**
This runabout rig at **$175** keeps horsemen wondering—drop axle, carmine running gear, bedford cord trimmings, English harness, robe and whip.

Basement.

AWNINGS—SLIP COVERS

Will you wait till everybody wants them and order the Awnings when the rush is on? Better for us, better for you, to say the word now.

Full size Awnings put up complete, galvanized fittings, **$3** each.
Holland Shades, extra quality, 1x2 yds., with fringe and Hartshorne spring roller, **50c** each.

With Slip Covers as with clothes—they may fit well or slouchy. We use only shrunk binding—fine quality damask—and warranted fit and work. **$8.25** the set of 5 or 7 pieces.

Third Floor.

SILVER PLATED WARE

Quadruple plate Tea and Coffee Pots, Syrup Jugs, Cream Pitchers, Cake Baskets, and dozens of other pieces, at **$1.95.** Many of them meant to be $5 and $7.

Tenth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

MR. SHEARMAN ON TAXATION OF POVERTY

Some of the Most Wealthy Persons Pay Literally Nothing.

The Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, was fairly filled last night, when Thomas G. Shearman delivered an address on "Taxation of Poverty," before the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club. Frederick B. Bailey presided.

"The absurdity and iniquity of the taxes levied in Europe," said Mr. Shearman, "are an inexhaustible theme for patriotic Americans. In this country articles are not only taxed when first brought within its bounderies, but it continues taxation, over and over again, upon the same articles in different forms, and with a pertinacity which would lead one to believe that it desired to tax them out of existence.

"One general principle underlies all the methods. That is the taxation of poverty. In every country there are two distinct classes of taxation, national and local. In the United States, national and provincial taxes are about equal. The larger tax is purposely arranged so that seven-eighths of it shall be paid by the poorest people in the country. The very rich, taken together, pay almost nothing. Some of the most wealthy, including persons whose incomes run into the hundreds of thousands, pay literally nothing.

"The other tax is professedly laid upon wealth. But even this is so managed that two-thirds of it is paid by the relatively poor. Taking all taxes together, it is certain that three-quarters of the wealthy pay less than one-fourth of all the taxes.

"All the various tax systems seem to be inspired by an especial desire to punish honesty, to reward perjury, to encourage fraud, and to heap oppression upon women, children, and poor men.

"The whole revenue of our National Government, amounting to $400,000,000, is derived from taxes upon things which our own people eat, drink, wear, or use for building, or for some similar purpose. This revenue in 1890 was derived from taxes on food, drink and tobacco, $231,000,000; taxes on other so-called luxuries, $30,000,000; taxes on necessaries of life, $110,000,000; postage, $61,000,000; miscellaneous, $31,000,000; total, $463,000,000."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Lucius F. Hubbard of Minnesota is at the Astor.

—United States District Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan and Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy are at the Holland.

—Gov. William McKinley of Ohio and H. B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit are at the Windsor.

—Senators Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt of Connecticut and Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator William D. Washburn and Charles A. Pillsbury of Minnesota and Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester are at the Fifth Avenue.

An Ignoble Exception.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Kipper—When we come to sum the outcome of life's experience, I don't know of anything that beats a good wife.

Chipper—Excepting, of course, a bad husband.

KILLED ONE OF HIS MIDNIGHT VISITORS

Andrews Fired at Men Who Say They Wanted Aid in Mending a Wagon.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 8.—Martin Costigan of Cheshire was shot shortly after midnight this morning by H. S. Andrews, at the latter's farmhouse, on the Cheshire Road, about half way between Cheshire and Dalton. Costigan died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Costigan, John Kelly of Pittsfield, and John Shea of Dalton, had been to Cheshire. On the way to Dalton, so Kelly and Shea say, a wheel of their wagon was broken and they went to Andrews's house to borrow a wagon or a wheel, so that they could proceed. Andrews, they say, refused to let them in. Costigan became angry, refused to go away, and, when standing in the dooryard, Andrews came out with his shotgun and fired at close range, sending a large charge of shot into Costigan's abdomen. Costigan was thirty-four years old and single.

Andrews says that the three men, who were strangers to him, came to his house in the middle of the night and pretended that a wheel of their wagon was broken. They began to kick in the front door. He told them to go away or he would shoot them. Instead of going, they continued to kick at the door until they had broken in a panel and smashed the lock. As the door flew open and he saw the men coming in, he received them with his double-barreled shotgun. Andrews was taken to the Pittsfield police station.

SUPERINTENDENT SKINNER IN OFFICE

The Centenary of the Founding of the School System in This State.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Charles R. Skinner, the new Republican State Superintendent of Public Instruction, assumed office to-day, succeeding Superintendent James F. Crocker of Buffalo. Superintendent Skinner's desk was graced with a large bouquet of roses, and he received a large number of callers.

Mr. Skinner to-day telegraphed city and village Superintendents of Schools throughout the State, instructing them to have read in the schools the Governor's proclamation of Saturday, regarding the celebration to-morrow of the centenary of the founding of the public school system in this State. There are sixty of these Superintendents, and Superintendent Skinner says he will be able to reach more than half the school children of the State through them. Aside from the reading of the proclamation, the celebration will be largely informal, no programme being recommended by the State department.

Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities have notified the department that they will observe the anniversary. Rochester's celebration will be on Wednesday.

Ex-Superintendent Crocker, who retired from official life to-day, will probably go into the contracting business in Buffalo with his nephew. His deputy, Jared Sandford, will resume the practice of law in Mount Vernon.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

36th, 146 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; second floor; improvements; excellent table; new decorations; sanitary plumbing; references.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—Large rooms for families, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged.

Winter Resorts.

Information Free AT THE NEW-ENGLAND **SUMMER RESORT** ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.

Address as above,

3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

NATURAL THERMAL WATERS,

Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.

UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

NOW OPEN.

New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.

2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.

Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Open December to June.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,

WEST POINT. NOW OPEN.

Dry, invigorating air, Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ARkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled. THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS call on Fred. H. Schofield, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

Summer Resorts.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from City; new hotel; magnificently furnished, all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating, and fishing; send for circular. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Hotels.

A.—

HOTEL EMPIRE,

Grand Boulevard and 63d St., West.

Special inducements to families giving up housekeeping; two to five (all light) rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished.

Table board, $12 per week; first-class restaurant. AT POPULAR PRICES.

All surface roads pass the door; "L" station only two blocks; table d'hote dinner, $1; orchestral music 6 to 8:30 P. M. daily.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

W. NOBLE, Proprietor. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.

Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.

Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.

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18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.

A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times. C. L. BRIGGS.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for **Constipation,** hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

GENTLEMAN IN THE HARDWARE TRADE would like to exchange weekly trade journals. Address P. W. BETTONEY, Granville, Maryport, Cumberland, England.

Instruction—City Schools.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Business Chances.

THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS.—Wants assistant with $1,500; income over $2,000 first year, with increase; money fully secured. D., Box 2,106 Post Office.

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden.

BARNUM & BAILEY.

Greatest Show on Earth.

NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE

Crowded and overflowing houses at every one of the grand exhibitions.

The races decidedly novel and thrilling.
The 100 equestrian acts marvelously clever.
The aerial feats grand and awe-inspiring.
The 20 clowns the best ever seen.
The 24 elephants wonderfully trained.
The tumbling and leaping astonishingly good.
The two menageries the most complete in the world.
The Ethnological Congress of strange people a weird and instructive assemblage.
The high-leaping horse and long-distance jumping pony the greatest ever seen.
The Olympian games, acrobatic and athletic feats amazing.
The water ring circus, high diving, expert swimming, aquatic acts, and prismatic fountains superb and beyond description.
Johanna, the gorilla, of great interest.
While the whole of this stupendous and colossal show is a revelation of surprises, splendor, and superb exploits.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AN HOUR EARLIER.

Admission 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1. Box seats $2 each. Private boxes $12. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily for sale of advance seats.

DALY'S Theatre. B'way & 30th. Under the Management of Mr. Augustin Daly. To-night, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, only times **The Honeymoon.**

LAST WEEK but one of THE SEASON.

Miss Rehan....as Juliana
Mr. Worthing...as Aranza
Mr. Lewis.The Mock Duke
Mr. Clarke.......Rolando
Mrs. Gilbert..The Hostess

MATINEE TO-MORROW ONLY.

No performance here on Good Friday.

SATURDAY NEXT, Matinée, 2; evening, 8:15.

A Midsummer Night's Dream, which will be given for all the FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of the season.

DALY'S THEATRE. To-day at 3 P. M. JOHN L. STODDARD'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES Tuesday and Friday, 3 P. M.; other days, 11 A. M.; "THE PASSION PLAY." Next week—"NORWAY." Orchestra chairs, $1.50; balcony, $1.50 and $1; admission, 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Supplementary Season of Grand Opera.

Direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

Ten (10) subscription nights and two (2) matinées.

Mon., April 15, Verdi's opera, FALSTAFF.
Tues., April 16, Meyerbeer's opera, HUGUENOTS.
Wed., April 17, Meyerbeer's opera, Le Prophete.
Thurs., April 18, extra night, benefit of New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, FALSTAFF.
Fri., April 19, Verdi's opera, AIDA.
Sat. matinée, April 20, Gounod's ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Sat. evg., April 20, at popular prices, LUCIA.
Sunday evg., April 21, popular Sunday concert.
Mon. evg., April 22, Wagner's DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Subscription lists close to-morrow positively at 5 o'clock. Sale of seats for first week begins Thursday morning, April 11, at box office, Met. Opera House; also at box office prices at Tyson's ticket office, in leading hotels, and Rullmann's, 111 B'way. Knabe pianos used.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Third Aft. Concert Friday, April 12, at 2.
Third Evg. Concert Sat., April 13, at 8.

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH'S

ST. MATTHEW PASSION.

MRS. G. JOHNSTONE BISHOP.........SOPR.
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MR. ALBERT G. THIES..........TENOR
MR. ARTHUR BERESFORD.........BASS
MR. WM. HOWLAND..........BASS

Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes seating six, $12 and $15, now on sale at box office.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St.

Farewell week in America of Mr. H.

BEERBOHM TREE

and his London Haymarket Theatre Company. Tuesday ev'g, "Captain Swift"; Wed. matinée, "Hamlet"; Wed. ev'g, "A Bunch of Violets"; Thursday ev'g, (double bill,) "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Balladmonger"; Friday ev'g, "Hamlet"; Sat. matinée, "A Bunch of Violets"; Sat. ev'g, last appearance in America of Mr. Tree. Special farewell bill.

Monday, April 15, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

I think "An Ideal Husband" not only an excellent piece of art, but an excellent piece of sense....W. D. HOWELLS....in....HARPER'S.

LYCEUM Begins at 8:15....4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman..........M'g'r. Matiné Saturday at 2.

LAST WEEK....AN IDEAL HUSBAND
LAST WEEK....AN IDEAL HUSBAND
LAST WEEK....AN IDEAL HUSBAND

Thurs. mat., "Case of Rebellious Susan." No performance here on Good Friday night.

***Tuesday, April 16, a new play entitled "FORTUNE," by Fred Horner.

LYCEUM THEATRE. To-day at 3 Special. CISSY LOFTUS. CISSY LOFTUS. CISSY LOFTUS. Farewell matinée this Tuesday at 3, assisted by Mr. FRITZ WILLIAMS.

ANTOINETTE

SZUMOWSKA'S

SECOND PIANO RECITAL,

Monday Evening, April 15th, 1895, at 8:15 o'clock, at **Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.**

Seats and Programmes, on and after April 10th, at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS Seventeenth Annual Exhibition.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS Now open day and evening.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St.

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AN ORIGINAL DANCE CREATION.

YE OLDE TIME BELLES AND BEAUX.

Frantz Family, Hill & Hull, Sisters Don, Tschernoff, A. O. Duncan, Wood & Shepard, Rossows, Living Pictures. Every Saturday, Family Mat. Next week—Fourth Series LIVING PICTURES.

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70TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. Now open, day and evening. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EDEN MUSEE.

Every Evening at 9, & Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.

MISS NELLIE GANTHONY

In her humorous sketches from Trilby

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way and 35th st. Mrs. POTTER Mr. BELLEW LAST WEEK, EVE. 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2. DUMAS' COMEDY, FRANCILLON. Next Week—Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN. With HARRY CONOR and original company. Next Week—Agnes Herndon in repertoire.

5TH AV. THEATRE. EV'GS, 8:10. Mat. Sat. at 2. WM. H. CRANE. HIS WIFE'S FATHER. 50th Performance Easter Monday—Souvenirs.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Always the best and funniest vaudeville. Three Eugenes; Deltorellis; 40 others. Sunday sacred concert, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous

GARDEN, TO-NIGHT, 218th TIME. Mr. A. M. PALMER....Sole Mgr. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. Rice's Garden Burlesque Co. LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. Bessie Bonehill..as..Christopher

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS. JOHN-A-DREAMS. MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY.

STAR THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. LAST WEEKS DENMAN THOMPSON AND THE OLD HOMESTEAD. SUNDAY NIGHTS, SONGS AND PICTURES.

HOYT'S THEATRE. Hoyt & McKee, Props. Friday—50th Performance—Souvenirs. Cissy Fitzgerald's Great Dance at 9:45. Ev'gs at 8:30. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. THE FOUNDLING.

STANDARD THEATRE. Evg. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2. Thursday Evening—15th Performance—Souvenirs. TOO MUCH JOHNSON, With Wm. Gillette and Company.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evgs., 8; Mat. Sat., 2. AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA CO. **ALADDIN, JR.**

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS OLIVER TWIST. Next week—Sandow Trocadero Vaudevilles.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in RIP VAN WINKLE.

BIJOU.—Matinée Sat., Commencing April 17. Special Wednesday Matinées. D'ARVILLE IN COMIC OPERA. MADELEINE.

CHICKERING HALL. TO-DAY AT 4. Tues. and Wed., Mr. RAGAN'S superbly-illustrated lecture, "PARIS THE MAGNIFICENT." Thurs., Fri., Sat., "THE HUDSON."

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. To-night, Die Kinder der Excellenz. Wed., Herr Senator. Thurs., Sat. mat. and eve., Liebe von Heut.

PALMER'S. William Richard Goodall's Pastoral comedy, TWO COLONELS.

FUNERAL OF MRS. STEVENS

The Body Taken to a Receiving Vault in This City.

PROMINENT PEOPLE AT THE SERVICES

Plans Were Changed Pending the Arrival of Mrs. Paget from England—Friends Send Masses of Flowers to the Church.

All that remains on this earth of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens is inclosed in purple velvet in a vault in East Second Street, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Paget.

The arrangements for the funeral made by Mr. James Rankin, who has been Mrs. Stevens's confidential adviser for years, were changed at the last moment by the receipt of a cablegram from Europe.

It was presumed to have been sent by Col. Paget, for Mrs. Paget is now about in mid-ocean on the Lucania. Mr. Rankin said last night that he was not in a position to talk for publication. It is understood by people informed about Mrs. Stevens's affairs that he has diverse interests to consider, and that he is endeavoring to manage affairs with as little friction as possible to all concerned.

Considering the exceedingly unpropitious weather, the preliminary funeral services in Calvary Church yesterday morning were a remarkable tribute to the popular esteem, in which Mrs. Stevens was held by people in society. The streets in the immediate vicinity were blocked with carriages, and men and women who owned them stood about for nearly an hour in torrents of rain waiting for admission to the church.

Apparently unavoidable circumstances caused delay. It was nearly an hour after the time set for the funeral before Col. William Jay and Chauncey M. Depew, who were at the head of a list of distinguished pallbearers, followed the boy choir to the foot of the altar and saw the coffin placed in a bower of flowers that must have cost a substantial fortune.

There were no cards attached to the magnificent designs in roses, lilies, violets, and lilacs that were tastefully grouped about the pulpit by the sexton of the church. Many people who brought roses and lilies were obliged to leave them in the pews. When they went away after the service, women who had been unable to gain admission, found an opportunity to gather them up. These people were not quite so demonstrative as they were at the funeral of the late Ward McAllister, but they were sufficiently in evidence to excite comment.

The arrangements for admission seemed to be under the personal supervision of J. Aldred, who is the undertaker of Calvary Church and St Bartholomew's Church. Mr. Aldred made it a point to be particularly discourteous to reporters, because, as he expressed it, "he had been used as a stool-pigeon for years" without ever getting a mention in the newspapers that was serviceable to him as an advertisement. So far as the mention of this particular funeral is concerned, the desire of Mr. Aldred is gratified.

The ceremonies were simple almost to an extreme. The Rev. Dr. Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. Louis Cameron, read the usual services in the Episcopal ritual unadorned by any remarks of personal eulogy.

The music, arranged by the organist, Clement C. Gale, was beautiful, particularly an arrangement for the boy choir of "Lead Kindly Light."

The pews were filled with notable people, included in the social set of which Mrs. Stevens was such a conspicuous figure. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Jules Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, James D. Leary, E. N. Tailer, Austin Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, De Lancey Nicoll.

D. G. Rollins, H. Victor Newcombe, Miss Chickering, Miss Clapp, Clifton Stuart, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Wells, R. R. Remington, John H. Davis, George Lorillard Reynolds, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. John Hecksher, Mrs. Albert Stevens, John Furman, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Charles S. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George Gould, George Francis Train, Joseph W. Parker, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Col. Hain.

The pall bearers were Col. William Jay, to whom the supervision of this part of the services was intrusted; Peter Marié, Chauncey M. Depew, James B. Parker, Thomas F. Cushing, Richard Irvin, and W. B. Douglas.

A relative of Col. Paget, temporarily stopping in this country, represented that branch of the family.

The casket was of purple velvet, and the silver plate, which could not be seen for the mass of flowers that covered it, gave the information that Marietta Reed Stevens was born July 20, 1827.

There is a great deal of curiosity about the probable disposition of Mrs. Stevens's property, and the instructions she has left about the treatment of trustees and others with whom she has so long been in litigation.

Nothing will be made public until the arrival of Mrs. Paget.

EASTERN DISTRICT EAGER FOR A BRIDGE

Mayors Strong and Schieren Will Confer on the Bill To-day.

Citizens from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards of Brooklyn called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday in regard to the proposed bridge across the East River at the foot of Broadway. Among the delegation was President Gascoigne of the People's Bank, Lewis Pierce, and Excise Commissioner Joseph C. Hacker.

Mayor Schieren informed them that the bill for a bridge, which he hoped would become a law, was pending before a committee of the Legislature.

The Mayor, who is in favor of the two cities erecting the bridge, said later:

"The gentlemen were very anxious about the new bridge, and informed me that they would shortly call a mass meeting at Arion Hall, to advocate the project and appoint delegations to appear before the Committees on Commerce and Navigation at Albany. The entire Eastern District is thoroughly aroused in this matter and determined that our representatives at Albany shall do all in their power to secure the passage of the bill. Citizens call on me almost every day to inquire what progress is being made with the bill."

One of the provisions of the Bridge bill is that the Commissioners appointed may obtain the franchise and vested rights of the East River Bridge Company.

Assemblyman Wieman has said that he did not think the bill would be taken from the committee unless that provision was eradicated. Mayors Schieren and Strong will confer on the bill to-day.

The Evil Men Do Lives.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

According to The Nordstern, the newly-elected Populist Alderman has rather a queer record. The article in effect states that he was arrested for burglary at a hardware store some seventeen years ago. The case came up in the Municipal Court and was transferred to the Circuit Court, where as shown by the record, on June 8, 1879, he was fined $50 by Judge Newman.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa Elected President—The Proposed Equestrian Statue of William the Silent.

The tenth annual meeting of the Holland Society of New-York was held last night at Sherry's. Two hundred members were present despite the rain.

President Van Norden called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. The Secretary's report was read and approved, and after several committees had made reports, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa; Vice Presidents—Charles H. Truax, New York County; William C. De Witt, Kings County; Henry A. Bogert, Queens County; the Rev. Harris E. Adriance, Westchester County; Seymour De Witt, Orange County; Hon. Edward Elsworth, Dutchess County; Augustus H. Bruyn, Ulster County; Dr. Charles King Van Vleck, Columbia County; Dr. Albert Van der Veer, Albany County; Charles R. De Freest, Rensselaer County; James A. Van Voast, Schenectady County; Hon. John H. Starin, Montgomery County; Garret Daniel Van Reipen, Hudson County, N. J.; Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Bergen County, N. J.; John Hopper, Passaic County, N. J.; the Rev. John R. Jansen, Essex County, N. J.; William H. Vredenburgh, Monmouth County, N. J.; Abraham V. Schenck, Middlesex County, N. J.; Eugene Van Loan, Philadelphia, Penn.; Major Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, and Pay Director Casper Schenck, United States Navy.

Treasurer—Eugene Van Schaick.

Secretary—Theodore M. Banta.

Trustees—Theodore M. Banta, Henry Van Dyke, George M. Van Hoesen, Warner Van Norden, and Eugene Van Schaick.

Mr. Vedder made a speech in favor of erecting on Riverside Drive an equestrian statue of William the Silent, the model of which was recently on exhibition. "William the Silent," he said, "was a typical Dutchman, and represented the ideas of the Dutch of to-day as much as he did of his own day." Mr. Vedder also spoke in a humorous vein, comparing the Dutchman as portrayed in "Knickerbocker's History of New-York," to the New-York politicians of to-day.

Mr. Van Voorhis said that he did not believe Riverside Drive would be as good a place for the statue as the entrance to Central Park.

Another speaker said he thought that the horse was not a good Dutch horse.

It is estimated the statue, which will be of bronze, will cost about $55,000.

After the meeting had adjourned a light luncheon was served.

Among those present were Casper Van Hoesen, Judge George Van Hoesen, the Rev. W. W. Schomp, J. A. Elmendorf, D. B. Van Houten, W. B. Elmendorf, Judge Robert Van Wyck, the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Jesse Elting, E. J. Elting, George A. Zabriskie, G. W. Slingerland, Charles E. Bogert, Andrew J. Onderdonk, C. A. Waldron, H. W. Van Wagenen, C. P. Vedder, G. S. Van Pelt, Martin Heermance, Dr. James F. Hasbrouck, Peter J. Elting, Benson Van Vliet, James A. Van Voast, F. Hasbrouck, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Townsend Wandell, Samuel H. Wandell, Dr. A. R. Gulick, Dr. C. R. Gulick, L. B. Van Gaasbeek, Abraham Van Santvoord, the Rev. W. H. Van Antwerp, the Rev. W. C. Van Antwerp, John Paul Paulison, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Arthur Burtis, Henry Bogert, Irving Elton, and Everett J. Esselstyn.

THEIR LAST BANQUET THIS SEASON

Members of the Game Protective Association at the Gerlach.

Since the last of November, the members of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game have met once a month at dinner at the Gerlach.

They had their last banquet of the season last night.

At the big round table were seated Robert B. Roosevelt, the President of the association; Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Vice President; Robert B. Lawrence, Secretary; Charles F. Imbrie, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Major Chisholm, Richard Pancoast, Henry T. Carey, Benjamin L. Livingston, George W. Cottrell, Fayette S. Giles, Gen. Pierson, Dubois Carpender, Simeon J. Drake, and the guests, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gen. Whipple, W. S. Wilson and Col. Moran.

It took at least two hours to do full justice to the excellent dinner. Then for an hour there was informal talking over the cigars and coffee, but no set speechmaking. When the members of the association arose from the table they adjourned to the smoking room and held the customary business meeting.

The plan was discussed to have the open season on Long Island for brook and "rainbow" trout from April 1 to Sept. 1, instead of from March 29 to July 29. The association expressed its approval of the law now in force, whereby, after a bill passes the Legislature, it cannot be acted upon by the Governor until sufficient time elapses to enable the bodies or individuals interested in the legislation to be heard.

It was decided to begin next year's dinners in October.

INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN'S TRIAL DELAYED

Capt. Killilea Pleads Not Guilty to Bribery and Extortion.

It was expected that the trial of Police Inspector W. W. McLaughlin, who is indicted for bribery and extortion, would be begun before Justice Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but it was postponed until next Monday.

The reason for the postponement was that the Inspector's counsel, Col. E. C. James, was actually engaged in a trial in another court, and therefore was unable to be present. In postponing the trial, Justice Barrett said that it would proceed next Monday whether Col. James was ready or not. If he could not appear the Inspector would have to procure other counsel.

The trial of Detective Sergeant Frink and Sergt. O'Toole, who were indicted on charges made by Dr. Newton Whitehead that they extorted money from him, has been set down for to-morrow morning.

Capt. Thomas Killilea of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with bribery and extortion in accepting money for police services at the Yale-Princeton football match some years ago. He got leave to withdraw the plea and enter a demurrer on Thursday morning if he so desires.

Hot Cross Buns.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"Hot cross buns," so generally eaten on Good Friday, have many superstitions connected with them. They are kept by the English peasantry from one year to the next, being partaken of whenever sickness afflicts the family or the herds, and being considered a sovereign remedy. Another legend says that if friends or lovers stand inside the church doors before matins on Good Friday, and break a hot cross bun and each take a half, as long as they keep the pledge no enemy can come between them, and their love will increase.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY

Registration Frauds Charged in Newark and Paterson.

MANY ARRESTS MAY BE EXPECTED

Judge Hopper Holds that Failure to Defend Registration Cannot Debar a Voter—A Woman Candidate in Montclair.

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—Many voters who neglected to register appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick to-day and, after making the necessary affidavits, had their names added to the lists. The majority of the applicants came from the townships. Several of the applicants were sent away when they failed to answer the Judge's questions satisfactorily.

The election to-morrow promises to be a quiet one. The city will vote on the question of increasing the pay of policemen and firemen, and also on the proposition to establish a county park system.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 8.—It is expected that many arrests will be made at to-morrow's election. The Committee of One Hundred claims to have evidence of wholesale registration frauds, and is said to have caused the issue of many warrants for service to-morrow.

PATERSON, N. J., April 8.—The election here to-morrow will probably be an exciting one. The greatest interest during the day will be in watching the progress of events in the Sixth Ward. In that ward the City Club claims to have discovered 306 illegally registered names on the polling lists. The club made an effort to-day to have these names stricken from the lists. Judge Hopper sat from early this morning until long after dark this evening trying to straighten the matter out. The list of 306 names was presented to the court. Of this number 50 of the alleged fraudulent voters appeared in court to substantiate their registry. After a patient and careful examination Judge Hopper closed court this evening by refusing to strike any names from the list. He held that failure to appear in court could not debar a man from voting, and that if he was to strike the names from the lists some innocent men might be debarred from exercising their right to vote. Through the city forty names shown to be wrongfully registered were stricken from the poll lists. These names do not represent fraudulent voters, although there may be a few such in the lot. The greater number were those of men whose names were carried over from last election, although they had moved into other districts. The City Club has perfected arrangements to have all the districts in the city watched to-morrow, and arrests are likely.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 8.—Peter S. Atkinson is the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and his party expects to elect him to-morrow. The City Club has indorsed Dr. Nicholas Williamson, the Republican candidate. Some fraudulent registration is alleged, but both political parties have made extraordinary endeavors to prevent illegal voting.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 8.—Mrs. Marie H. Marshall is a candidate for member of the School Board, and the women of the town have organized to secure her election. The Woman's Town Improvement Association is particularly active in her behalf, and to-night is claiming her election by a good majority.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—At the election to-morrow an Alderman and School Commissioner are to be elected in each of the five wards. The Republicans are confidant of carrying only the First Ward, while the Democrats have hopes of carrying all. The campaign has been one of the most animated in the history of the town, and it is expected that the vote to-morrow will be the heaviest ever cast.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 8.—The charter election was held here to-day. The fight for the office of Mayor, which was bitter, resulted in the election of Dr. James S. Gilbert, Democrat, over James Tantumm, Republican.

Although the Republicans carried about everything else, Dr. Gilbert had 59 majority. Harry B. Ford, the Republican candidate for Assessor, defeated Samuel E. Burr by 172 majority. In the First Ward Joshua Carson, Republican, defeated H. B. Front by 74. In the Second Ward George A. Spreaver, Republican, had 49 majority over Thomas J. Murphy, Democrat. In the Third Ward John A. Barrett, the Democratic nominee, was defeated by David W. Maloy, Republican, by 30 majority.

QUESTION OF HYPNOTISM NOT RAISED

A Correspondent Explains Gray's Influence Over McDonald.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It will, perhaps, interest you to be informed that the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in the murder case which you report this morning was not determined upon the question of hypnotism. McDonald, who actually committed the crime, acted under the influence of Gray, who was convicted of murder in the first degree. But this influence was of a more vulgar stamp than that of hypnotic suggestion. I have before me the statement of J. A. Burnette, Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of Kansas, who presided at the trials of both men, in which the magistrate says that "the question of hypnotism never was raised, never was insisted upon, either in the evidence, the arguments, or the instruction."

In the opening statement for the defense, one of the attorneys in describing the relative responsibility of the two men, discussed the question of Gray's influence over McDonald, Gray being a man aboun fifty-seven years old, and the owner of a large farm, and a man of independent will and indomitable energy, and McDonald being a boy of easy-going disposition and about twenty-one years of age, and in the employ of Gray. In discussing that question before the jury, as I said, counsel for the defense said that "we might almost say that Gray possessed a hypnotic power over McDonald," and that was the only reference, either direct or remote, during the whole trial, that was made to the question of hypnotism. A fuller statement of the effect may be found in The American Lawyer for February.

LINCOLN BLAUSS.

New-York, April 8, 1895.

Lafayette and Dorothy Q.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The recent exhibition of Dorothy Q.'s portrait makes this little incident interesting. When Lafayette made his triumphal entry into Boston, in 1824, he perceived Mme. Scott, formerly the wife of Gov. John Hancock, and before that sweet Dorothy Quincy, seated on the balcony of a house in "Colonnade Row," on Tremont Street. She had been his hostess in the Hancock mansion, on Beacon Street, in 1781, during his first visit to Boston, and the chivalrous Frenchman, after all these years, recognized her, and, causing his carriage to be stopped, he rose, and with his hand on his heart, made her a deep obeisance.



Young man in business, suppose you and another young man are trying to get a certain high position, and suppose that, in most respects, you are both well qualified for it. Then suppose that the other man is a careful dresser and you are not; suppose his clothes fit, while yours hang like rags. Who do you suppose 'll get that position?

We begin with underwear and fit men of almost every shape with every garment—undershirt, drawers, white shirt, collar, vest, trousers, coat, overcoat.

A bad fit will make a "dud" of the handsomest cloth.

Light overcoats $10 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CHILDREN ENJOY THE CIRCUS

FORTY-SIX HUNDRED OF THEM FROM CITY INSTITUTIONS.

It Will Be a Year, and Time to Go Again, Before They Forget the Wonderful Sights They Saw.

There were rapturous choruses of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" at the "Greatest Show on Earth" yesterday afternoon, for 4,600 happy little boys and girls filled the lower part of Madison Square Garden and gazed at so many wonderful sights that it will be another year and time to go again before they have half thought it over.

All the little people in the orphan asylums, homes, and institutes for cripples receive invitations every year when the circus comes to a grand matinée performance.

There is no R. S. V. P. on these invitations, for they are accepted in the same wholesale fashion in which they are given, and not even the weather can keep the healthy little ones away.

That was proved yesterday when they came in the pouring rain. But it was a bad day for the invalids, and they were obliged to take their pleasure second hand from the marvelous tales told by their companions.

If the April sun had smiled, the number of little guests in the big Garden would have reached 5,000 or 6,000.

There were plenty of small boys willing to take the places of the absentees, and after one of the processions that marched in two by two were a half dozen little urchins, with hats under their arms and faces drawn down into the demure expression institute boys are supposed to wear.

But they didn't get it, for the institute boys were not going to have their benefactors deceived, and six impish little hoodlums put on their hats and capered off in impudent delight at the trick they had tried to play.

It was hard to tell what was the most delightful part of all the afternoon. There were the animals themselves first, in their cages, the big elephants down stairs, and then up stairs again dancing in the most marvelous way, and lifting a man on their great tusks; there were the camels in their picturesque trappings; the horse race, with lady jockeys and perhaps the possibility that "Salvator won," although, as he was not placarded, it was not very certain which horse he was.

All the horses were very nice, particularly the ponies, and all the children gave a prolonged "Oh—o—o—o," when a beautiful lady on horseback, with great white wings, who had been doing all sorts of wonderful things standing on the horse's back, suddenly waved her wings back and forth and actually flew right up into the air just like the angels the children had seen in picture books. But when she came down to the ground again she walked out like any real woman, and the children had a chance to see her close to.

There were performers in the air that made the children dizzy; the funny little lady clown, the marvelous lady swimmer, and then, when the fat policeman and all the other people tumbled pell mell into the water, which suddenly became a lake of fire with gay colored fireworks, it fairly took every one's breath away, and before they knew it the children were in the rain again and hardly knew if it was not all a very grand dream.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Described to the Society of Medical Jurisprudence by Dr. Edson.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Commissioner of Health, lectured on "The Powers of the Board of Health," before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night. The lecture was the one given by him at the meeting in the Nineteenth Assembly District of the City Vigilance League, held March 14 last.

"If a plague broke out here at the present time," Dr. Edson said, "like the great plague of London, the people instead of running away, would stay right in their homes and beat the disease by medical science or hygiene.

"Our own Board of Health covered itself with glory in 1892, during the cholera scare, when it showed the control that it held over disease. There was not one secondary case of cholera, as the microbes were destroyed, thus preventing secondary cases.

"Of course, natural health is the greatest resistant of disease, but competition is so keen nowadays that nervous exhaustion is prevalent, and this gives disease greater headway. The people delegate to the Board of Health the right to draft the best measures for their health, but not to usurp their freedom, and the duties of the board range from ordering a can of ashes removed to quarantining an entire district."

Paas Will Be Celebrated.

The St. Nicholas Society will celebrate Paas, on Easter Sunday, April 15, at 9:30 P. M., at Delmonico's. The society was organized sixty years ago by Washington Irving, Hamilton Fish, Peter Schermerhorn and others, and has now 650 members, all descended from residents of New-York prior to the year 1785. Among the present members are the Astors, Beekmans, Carharts, Cheesmans, Delafields, De Witts, de Peysters, Fishs, Gallatins, Terrys, Haights, Hamersleys, Hamiltons, Harrimans, Jays, Kanes, Kings, Lawrences, Livingstons, Lorillards, Morrises, Pells, Potters, Pynes, Remsons, Rhinelanders, Roosevelts, Rutherfords, Schermerhorns, Schieffelins, Stalas, Tailers, Vanderbilts, Van Rensselaers, and Whitehouses.

The entertainment for Monday next is in charge of the Stewards, Eugene Van Rensselaer, E. de P. Livingston, Austin G. Fox, Abraham Van Santvoord, William Carpender, and Henry C. Swords. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the society, will preside.

EASTER SALE.

MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR.

To-day, April 9th, we shall offer a large quantity of Flowing Apron Tecks, Windsor End and Graduated four-in-hands

At 50 cents each; regularly sold at $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SHAWLS.

This week in our Shawl Department, second floor, the following—suitable, in style and quality, for wear during the Spring and Summer.

Colored Cashmere Shawls.

$1.00 each; formerly $2.00

$1.50 " " $3.00

Colored Chudda Shawls.

$1.50 each; formerly $3.00

$2.00 " " $4.00

$3.00 " " $6.00

Also 200 Ottoman Striped Shawls, for traveling, at $5.00 each; reduced from $12.00 and $15.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—No More "Pace That Kills."—The Fourteenth Street Theatre was dark again last night. Whatever the issue of the injunction against Walter Sanford may be, Manager Rosenquest has decided not to permit the return of "The Pace That Kills" to his stage. The house was secured, Mr. Rosenquest says, on the representation that the production was a fresh work by George Conquest and B. Landeck, produced in London under the title of "A Dead Heat." The theatre will remain closed until Saturday night, April 13, when "The Queen of Night," a new play by John M. Dixon, with Neil Burgess and David Towers as sponsors, will be given its first production.

—"Pudd'n-Head Wilson."—A strong cast has been provided for Frank Mayo's dramatization of "Pudd'n Head Wilson," which is to have its first production at the Herald Square Theatre next week. It will include Frank Mayo, Edgar L. Davenport, E. J. Henley, Odell Williams, Joseph B. Whiting, Ignacio Martinetti, Harry Davenport, Mary Shaw, Frances Graham, Lucille La Verne, and Emma Brennan. Rehearsals have been in progress several days, and the players are already well drilled in their parts. Entirely new scenery has been painted for the production, which is to be very elaborate.

—Frank Daniels's New Opera.—It has finally been decided to call the new opera in which Frank Daniels is to appear next season "The Wizard." Harry B. Smith has written the libretto, and the music is the work of Victor Herbert. The scene is laid in Egypt in the days of the Ptolemies, and the story tells of the travels and adventures of a wandering magician, named Willie Kibosh, the character to be assumed by Mr. Daniels. "The Wizard" will have its first performance in October next.

—The Academy's Season.—Managers Gilmore and Tompkins will keep the Academy of Music closed this week. During the rest of the season these attractions will appear: Easter week, Prof. Herrmann, the magician; April 22, Primrose and West's big minstrel organization, which is to be increased for this engagement to 100 members; April 29, Charles Frohman's "The Fatal Card" company, which will play a four weeks' engagement, probably closing the season at the Academy.

—Will Not Sing in English Opera.—Nicolaus Rothmuhl writes in behalf of himself and Fräulein Gadski that the announcement of their names in the list of artists who are to sing in English opera at the Star this Spring was an error. Herr Rothmuhl says that neither of them have accepted an engagement with the company, and that both, when approached on the subject, declined the offers made them.

—Courtenay Thorpe to Star.—Courtenay Thorpe, so long a member of the Rosina Vokes company and now attached to the Rose Coghlan organization, is to star next season under the direction of S. Goodfriend. He will present Ibsen's "Ghosts," and a repertory which will include a new society drama, written by himself. Ida Jeffreys-Goodfriend will be his leading woman.

—Arthur Law's New Farce.—"The Lady's Idol" is the title selected for the new farce by Arthur Law, author of "The New Boy." George Grossmith will play the leading character in London, and if the play is a success there it will probably be seen here next season, under the management of Charles Frohman.

—Subscription Sale Extended.—The subscription sale of tickets for the Spring season of grand French and Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will close this afternoon at 5 o'clock, the time having been extended two days beyond the date originally fixed for the close.

Eternity Is Now.

From Harper's Bazar.

There is an immense amount of common sense to be found in the theory that, after all, eternity is now, and now is all the eternity we shall ever get. To-day is part of our eternity quite as much as to-morrow will be, or next year, or next century. We talk much of "eternal happiness," and this "eternity," we say, "has no beginning or end," yet the inclusive fact is that to-day is part of our eternity, and that if we do not get some eternal happiness out of each to-day we will not get any at all. This we do not realize or act upon.

And when we have waked thoroughly up to the fact that this painfully-strained living in the future is a mistake, we may find to-day is not so barren as we thought. As its possibilities unfold, and the hidden eternal happiness it holds comes to light, we begin to find out how much eternal happiness we have thrown away because we had not taken each day what the eternity of every day brought us. The eternity of to-day holds something for each of us. What is it?

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Little Decorative Schemes

—hints in artistic furnishing—light up the byways and corners of our three lower floors.

A group at random! Old-fashioned mahogany settee with flaring ends and legs; low-toned cushions tucked into its inviting corners. Quaint mahogany table—lower tier for books, upper tier for tea things. Low carved pedestal in gold and onyx.

The warm tones of wood, the rich yellow of gold, the delicate tints of quartz—all harmonize in a delightful glow of color.

Come in. Look around—and when you want something correct in style and price,

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET



Easter Lily Table Cloths

One of the particularly striking designs in Table Linen now displayed at the "The Linen Store" is one composed of Easter Lilies thrown upon a plain satin damask ground. The design is so arranged that large, full-blown lilies show on the table at each corner, while springing from the outer border and falling over the centre of the cloth with artistic regularity are graceful stems supporting leaves and undeveloped flowers. Cloths are from two to four yards long, with napkins to match.

James McCutcheon & Co., THE LINEN STORE, 14 West 23d St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Our "NEW HARTFORD" (in all sizes.) Will pass for an Oriental.

37½ CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT,

Lace Curtains

Greatest Assortment Ever Shown! From 50c. to $50 per pair.

Those India Muslin Curtains GO LIKE HOT CAKES!

A few more left at $1.00 per pair. Worth double the money. Just right for cottage Drapes?

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Wilhelmina Bittner, sixty years old, a janitress at 346 East Eighty-ninth Street, was taken ill while hurrying homeward in the rain last night, and stopped to rest in the door of Peter Begley's saloon, at Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. A policeman was called, and he went to the East Eighty-Eighth Street Police Station to summon an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived the woman was dead.

—The body of a man was found yesterday at the foot of Thirtieth Street, North River. The drowned man was recognized as William Winkelseth, forty-five years old, of 36 Jefferson Street, Captain of a coalboat owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It is supposed that he accidentally fell from his boat, which is moored near the spot where his body was found.

—Regina Kronmen, who disappeared last Wednesday from her home, 130 East Houston Street, where her parents conduct a café, returned late Sunday night. She gave as a reason for leaving home a disagreement with her mother.

—Steve Brodie surrendered himself at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, as he understood a warrant was out for his arrest, on the charge of having had lewd photographs and poetry in his saloon, at 134 Bowery.

—The State Board of Health will meet Friday, at 11 A. M., at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Brooklyn.

—The Samaritan Home was incorporated in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The officers are: William A. Morris of 64 Fleet Place, President; Susan Sharp of the same address, Vice President; George A. Slater of 700 Elton Avenue, Secretary; Nelson Cross of 354 Gold Street, Treasurer; Aimy Harris of 64 Fleet Place, Allen Morton of 1,488 Bergen Street, and Ralph W. Epps of 119 West Twenty-fifth Street, New-York, Directors.

—The Rev. William J. Sholar, pastor of the Noble Street Baptist Church, Noble Street, near Manhattan Avenue, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1. He has accepted a call as assistant pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Norwegian Lutheran Bethlehem Church was filed yesterday. The Rev. John H. Meyer is pastor. The incorporators are Iver Ivisen and Berut Mathersen. The church is at Manhattan Avenue and Meserole Street.

—District Attorney James W. Ridgway returned to Brooklyn yesterday. He has been in Florida, fishing. He also visited the West Indies.

Long Island.

—At a special election in Sea Cliff, a few nights ago, a proposition to appropriate $8,000 to enlarge the schoolhouse was voted down, and yesterday School Trustee J. M. Oldrin, William E. Fellendorf, and Walter H. B. Allen resigned. The school accommodations in Sea Cliff are so limited that some of the pupils are taught in the chapel of one of the churches. A number of children cannot attend school, there being no room.

—Mr. and Mrs. Zerbino Carll and daughter have taken up their residence in Huntington. They have lived for many years in Texas.

—The Islip Board of Education is preparing plans to enlarge the public school, the present accommodations being inadequate.

—The first sloop load of oyster seed this season from Long Island Sound has reached the Great South Bay.

Yonkers.

—At the annual election of officers of the Day Spring Sunday School William Smith was unanimously re-elected Superintendent; John R. Ayer, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Eva Field, Lady Superintendent; John H. Cutbill, Treasurer and Secretary; William Benedict Jones, Librarian, and James E. Irvine, Assistant Librarian.

—A sale of fancy articles was held at the house of Mrs. Samuel T. Hubbard, in Palisade Avenue on Saturday afternoon and evening for the benefit of the Unitarian Church. Mrs. Hubbard was assisted by Mrs. Vidaud, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. Post, and Mrs. William H. Thorne.

—Mrs. Frances Rohman of New-York has received a permit for the erection of a frame dwelling house in Beall Circle, three stories, size 26 by 33 feet.

—The treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church in his annual report says the receipts were $17,406.26 and disbursments $504.48 less.

—The free exhibition of paintings by Bayard H. Tyler, at the art gallery of W. P. East, Warburton Avenue, continues day and evening.

—The terms of office of William H. Doty, Water Commissioner, and J. Foster Jenkins, Police Commissioner, will expire next month.

—The shoe store of Wallace Brothers in North Broadway has been closed by City Marshal James J. Quinn on an attachment.

—The granite paving blocks between the car rails in Palisade Avenue, near Elm Street, are being relaid.

—Thomas M. Lyall, injured by being thrown from his wagon on Saturday, is improving.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Tenement House Chapter of King's Daughters and Sons, annual meeting, United Charities Building to-day, 8 P. M.

—Annual exhibition New-York Microscopical Society, American Museum Natural History, to-night.

—Free organ recital, Judson Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, to-day, 4 P. M.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.



TRIMMED MILLINERY

Special Easter Week Display.

Choice Assortment Imported and Domestic Trimmed Bonnets and Hats for Street, Carriage, and Evening Wear.

Popular Prices

500 Children's Trimmed Hats, Newest Designs and Trimmings,

2.98 to 8.00

Ladies,' Misses,' and Children's

Untrimmed Hats.

2,000 Dozen Neapolitans, Chips, Fancy and Mixed Braids, at

65c. each.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

And now we begin a triumph. Ready and perfect for your seeing is our Spring Demonstration in

Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes.

Leaving out all the crumpled, much-handed-about terms we shall simply claim for this stock—*exceptional merit.*

In more than the ordinary import of trade speech, it's a *new* stock—the best our wits could devise.

We expect popularity to shine upon it from the hour of its exhibit until it leaves the season and us behind it.

Reasonable prices will help.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear? Do you know our $3 Derby? Mackintoshes $7.50 to $50.00.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, seven days; Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery, twenty days from April 8; Lieut. J. C. Fox, Thirteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. James K. Thompson, Twenty-third Infantry, four months from May 15.

—Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New-Haven, Conn., and inspect small-arms cartridges.

—The retirement from active service, April 6, by operation of law of Capt. William N. Tisdall, First Infantry, is announced.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon Henry La Motte has been detached from the Newark, ordered home, and will take two months' leave.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Pickrell has been detached from the Newark, and will take three months' leave.

—Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar has been detached from the Vermont, April 25, and ordered to the Newark.

—Assistant Engineer D. H. Allen has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Newark.

—Capt. Thomas Perry has been detached from the Newark, ordered home, and will take two months' leave.

—Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart has been detached from the St. Mary's, April 25, and ordered to the Newark.

—Lieut. W. H. Turner has been detached from the Newark, and will take three months' leave.

—Ensign W. O. Hulm has been detached from the Vermont, April 15, and ordered to the St. Mary's.

—Ensign A. T. Long has been detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to the Coast Survey.

—Lieut. Houston Eldredge has been ordered to the Vermont, April 15.

—Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes has been ordered to the Franklin.

—Capt. Yates Stirling has been ordered to command the Newark.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10:40 P. M.—556 Tenth Avenue; A. Zucker; damage, $3,300.

3:25 A. M.—422 East Eighty-third Street; John Mageldinger, flat; damage, $5.

7:50 A. M.—71 Ridge Street; Annie Newhouse, tenement; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—239 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; George Schiffer, cigars; damage, $200.

12:15 P. M.—352 East Eighteenth Street; Mary Schultze, tenement; damage, $5.

4:25 P. M.—130 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Mark Levy, dwelling; no damage.

Well-made Cheap Carpets. Easy terms.

Cowperthwait's Store, West 14th St. Near 6th Av.

Tuesday
April 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE "SWEATING" INQUIRY

5,000 Shops and 70,000 Employes in This City.

THAT IS MR. FRANEY'S ESTIMATE

Contractors Driven Away by the Enforcement of the Factory Law—One Store That Does Not Want Girls Under Fourteen.

The Assembly committee investigating the "sweating" system, which met in the Aldermanic chamber yesterday, heard, first, Assistant State Factory Inspector John Franey of Buffalo. He estimated the number of sweat shops in New-York City at 5,000 and the number of employes at 70,000. He thought that Brooklyn had 800 or 900 sweat shops and Jersey City 1,200.

"Many sweat-shop contractors," he said, "have left New-York in the last year because of the vigorous enforcement of the factory law. Many have gone to New-Jersey and some have gone to Connecticut. It is a common complaint by New-Jersey Factory Inspectors that the New-York laws have driven sweaters over there, and that New-Jersey has no laws to deal with them. The number of sweat-shop employes in New-York City has probably been reduced by 7,000 or 8,000 in this way during the last year.

The witness said that the law was violated most frequently in locating sweat shops in tenement houses.

"There is a general misunderstanding," he said, "as to the number of women and children employed in sweat shops. As a matter of fact, comparatively few women and children are employed. The law has had the effect of greatly reducing the number of children employed."

The witness estimated that of the 385 wholesale houses manufacturing dry goods in this city, all but 15 resorted to the sweat-shop system. He favored taxation to prevent the manufacture of dry goods by contract. He thought that the dry goods business of this city had been injured by goods manufactured in sweat shops where contagious diseases were prevalent, and believed that mercantile establishments should be brought under the operation of the factory laws because of the large number of children employed in them.

William G. Thomas, manager for O'Neill & Co., was asked to furnish statistics as to the number of persons employed in his store under the ages of twenty-one and fourteen years.

He said that he was unable to furnish them. He was instructed to get them before next Saturday.

He said that seats were provided for girls when they were not busy. Girls were allowed forty-five minutes for luncheon, with ten minutes' grace. If a girl was habitually late she was fined. Employes were also fined for taking wrong addresses.

"Would legislation preventing you from employing girls under fourteen years of age work any hardship to you?"

"No, it would not. We do not employ any girls under that age if we know it. We don't want them at any price."

"Why dont you?"

"Because they are not mature enough."

"Do you employ women in the basement?"

"Yes, some."

"Would a law prohibiting women from working in basements be of any special injury to you?"

"No; we would employ men instead. We would have to pay men higher wages, but they do more work and give better satisfaction. Such a law would throw a great many women out of employment.

"About fifty cash girls are employed, and they receive from $2 to $2.50 a week. The lower grade of saleswomen receive from $3.50 to $5 a week. Every employe receives two weeks' vacation without pay in the Summer. Some are laid off longer than that."

The investigation was adjourned to 11 o'clock next Saturday, in Part II., Superior Court.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

Joint Legislative Committee Heard Dr. Doty and Inspector Clinchy.

The joint Senate and Assembly Committee, investigating the various State departments of this city, met again yesterday in the Murray Hill Hotel. Senator Higgins, the Chairman; Senator Smelzer, and Assemblyman Epenetus Howe being present.

Health Officer Doty told about the duties of his position and his relations with the Quarantine Commissioners.

"Can you approximate the fees of the Health Officer?" asked Senator Higgins.

"I cannot, Sir. The fees last year were about $50,000. They are, however, decreasing on account of the slackness in trade and from the fact that sailing vessels are on the decrease."

The witness thought it would be a good thing if there was a bacteriologist at Quarantine for cholera times.

"Does the law provide for one?"

"No, Sir, but I am authorized to employ one. It is a difficult matter, however, to secure one at the last moment."

Anthony Clinchy, State Inspector of Gas Meters, was recalled.

"When a gas meter is correct," said Chairman Higgins, "I believe you attach your initial C. to it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you don't initial the meter if it is not correct?"

"That is so, Sir."

The seal costs 4½ cents, Mr. Clinchy said, and was attached when the meter was correct.

"Will you swear that the American Meter Company does not put on these seals before you examine them?"

The witness said that sometimes, for the sake of convenience, the American Meter Company, put its seals on first, but his signature was not attached.

"Well," said Chairman Higgins, "employes of the American Meter Company have sworn they have put your seals on the top of the meters, that they have tested them themselves, and that you are hardly ever there. What do you say to that?"

"I deny that," said Mr. Clinchy. "I was told by the manager that no meters should go out of the company's building without being properly inspected."

"Have you ever refused to test a meter?"

"Never, Sir."

The witness didn't remember testing a meter at 45 Fifth Avenue.

"Well, we have learned that a meter there was tested by a gas agent, who found it 4 per cent. fast. You tested it, and found it 4 per cent. slow. A new and accurate meter was put in, and the gas bills were reduced. How do you account for that?"

"My record will show whether that is so. The reduced gas bills must have been due to a lessening of pressure."

"Have you your report with you, Mr. Clinchy?"

"No, Sir. I was sick the last day, and gave it to my lawyer to bring to the committee."

"Well," said the Chairman, "I don't think you treated the committee with sufficient respect. You were asked to have the report here on last Saturday. You say you were sick, but yet you were well enough to leave your house and meet your lawyer."

The Chairman then told Mr. Clinchy to have the report ready by Wednesday next, and he said he would.

After waiting for more than an hour for a witness, who could not be found, the committee adjourned sine die.

FISHER MUST PAY HIS WIFE

The Justice Says If He Steals to Provide Funds the Police Will Look After Him.

Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday decided the Fisher abandonment case, which gave him so much trouble on Sunday. Fisher is a well-known criminal, being an expert pickpocket. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and his face is familiar to nearly every policeman in the city. He was arrested last week on a charge of abandonment made by his wife, Annie.

When the case came up on Sunday Justice Taintor adjourned it on being confronted by the fact that Fisher had no money save what he stole. It was necessary that Justice Taintor should order the man to pay his wife a certain sum each week for the support of herself and her three children, but how to do it without inferentially ordering the man to steal was the difficulty which confronted Justice Taintor.

When the case was called yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Fisher again swore that her husband had no money but what he could get by stealing.

"We do not see, your Honor, how this man can be ordered to steal so much a week in order to provide for his wife," said Lawyer McClelland, "and we do not think that the law will go that far. If, however, your Honor really thinks that this man ought to steal in order to provide for his wife, I am sure my client will do all that he can to comply with your Honor's instructions. As he says himself, however, 'Times are hard, and I have had no luck.' We will do the best we know how, though, Judge."

"I do not think I need pay much attention to your sophistry, Mr. McClelland," said the Justice, "this man is a healthy-looking young fellow, and ought to be able to make an honest living. I will order him to pay his wife $4 a week for one year. I need say nothing about the way he gets the money. If he does not get it honestly our friends, the police, will look after him. I do not think that it is a matter about which we need concern ourselves."

Fisher says that he is going to appeal from Justice Taintor's decision, because he has no money, and will not endanger his liberty by stealing in order to supply his wife's needs.

THE MARKET IS FOR AMERICA

Leather Manufactures Can Be Laid Down in England Cheaper Than They Can Be Manufactured There.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Department of State is in receipt of a letter from Minister Bayard, at London, in regard to disorders in the boot and shoe trade in England.

"As a consequence of the trouble," he says, "American productions are enabled to establish their superiority in the market, and, owing to the admission of raw hides and skins free of duty, and to untrammeled resort to labor-aiding machinery, the enterprise and industry of our citizens engaged in the preparation of leather and the manufacture of boots and shoes in the United States is finding profitable remuneration in foreign markets, as well as at home."

A newspaper article inclosed by Minister Bayard states that an English shoe manufacturer, who has received a consignment of American shoes, found that they were delivered free at his warehouse door at a lower cost than that at which he could produce them at his own factory. He could sell ten times as many of that class of goods as of any other, and customers would not know them from goods of English make.

It is further stated that three-fourths of the leather used in the Leicester shoe-trade was of American tanning.

A POST OFFICE FIGHT ENDED

Abraham Lincoln's Sister-in-Law Removed After Twelve Years' Service.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The fight over the apointment of Postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., was settled to-day by the President appointing F. M. Joplin to succeed Mrs. Emily Todd Helm. The retiring Postmistress is a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and was appointed by President Arthur twelve years ago.

Congressman Montgomery has been active in the fight, and before Congress adjourned succeeded in securing the appointment of Mr. Joplin, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. Since then efforts to remove Mrs. Helm have been made and charges of misappropriating fuel and other things intended for the use of the Post Office to the amount of $100 have been made against her, and a Post Office Inspector named Arrington visited Elizabethtown and made an investigation. He reported to the department, but the officials having charge of the matter refused to divulge the contents of his report.

AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY LOSES HIS PLACE

George S. Terry the New Secretary of the Dock Board.

At a special meeting of the Dock Board yesterday Secretary Augustus T. Docharty was removed from office and George S. Terry, broker and member of the Union League Club, was appointed in his place.

Mr. Docharty had had an opportunity of resigning, but he did not avail himself of it. The meeting was for the purpose of considering his removal and the appointment of his successor.

Only three members of the board were present. Commissioner Phelan, a friend of the deposed official, explained his position in the matter, and asked to be excused from voting. Commissioners Einstein and O'Brien voted for removal and for the appointment of Mr. Terry.

In a recent action of the board, the salary of the office of Secretary was reduced from $4,800 to $3,000.

Chu Fong Again Arrested.

Chu Fong, who was Mayor Strong's host on his recent visit to Chinatown, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the theatrical law Sunday night, by giving a theatrical performance at the Chinese Theatre, 5 and 7 Doyers Street. Lee Quay, stage manager of the theatre, was also arrested.

Chu Fong had been arrested on three other occasions for the same offense, and is under indictment for the charge.

Chu Fong has charged that Capt. Berghold arrested him because of his alleged refusal to pay the Captain $50 a week protection money.

PLEASANT CALL, NO WISER

Mayor Cordial, Smiled, Asked Good Government Men to Come Again.

KEPT HIS OPINION ON POLICE BILLS

Congratulated on His Appointment of Civil Service Commissioners and Urged to Extend the Merit System.

A committee consisting of Preble Tucker, Prof. George M. Cummings, J. H. C. Nevius, and others representing the confederation of Good Government Clubs, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and presented this set of resolutions adopted by the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State requires that all appointments to and promotions in the public service of the city shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; and,

Whereas, The Mayor of the City of New-York is vested with full power under existing laws, subject only to the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, to make rules and regulations, which, without in any way interfering with the power to remove or discharge incompetent or untrustworthy subordinates, will enable this constitutional mandate to be carried into practical effect; and,

Whereas, The Mayor, through his power to remove and appoint heads of departments, can compel the faithful enforcement of such rules and regulations in every branch of the city's service; and,

Whereas, Abundant experience has demonstrated the entire practicability of emancipating the public service from the pernicious and demoralizing influence of spoilsmen by an honest and thorough application of the merit system wisely incorporated into our constitution;

Resolved, That the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs congratulates Mayor Strong upon his appointment as Civil Service Commissioners of this city of gentlemen known as the uncompromising enemies of spoils politics and consistent friends of the merit system of appointments and promotions; and

Resolved, That the recent inclusion of the labor service of this city within the rules and regulations of the merit system is welcomed and regarded by the Good Governments Clubs as the most valuable contribution thus far made by the present administration to the cause of non-partisan and business-like city government; and

Resolved, That the council most earnestly requests the Mayor to widen the scope of the rules and regulations of the merit system still further, extend their protection to all employes of the city, so far as practicable, and thereby utterly destroy the spoils system in this community;

Resolved, That the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs views with apprehension the possibility that the proposed legislation regarding the reorganization of the Police Department may result in fastening the pernicious principle of bi-partisanship upon the department;

Resolved, That in our judgment the emergency justifies a decided expression of opinion on the part of Mayor Strong regarding the proposed legislation, to the end that the Legislature and the citizens of the city shall definitely know where he stands concerning these vital measures;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Mayor and convey to him the sentiments of the council upon this subject, and also upon the subject of non-partisan appointments and the principles which the Good Government Clubs look to the Mayor to carry out in making his selection of municipal officers.

Messrs. Nevius, Cummings, and Ely spoke to the Mayor on the lines of these resolutions. The Mayor listened with great attention. One of the speakers was anxious that he should express his opinion on the Police Reorganization bill, but he did not express any opinions whatever, and, after the speeches were over and the Mayor had thanked his visitors, they withdrew.

Mr. Nevius said, after the committee had talked to the Mayor: "We asked his Honor to go on record regarding the police bills, but he didn't accept the invitation. He was cordial, smiled, and asked us to call again, but did not tell us what he thought of the Lexow and other bills, despite the resolutions. He was on this point absolutely non-committal. I spoke on non-partisan appointments, which the Mayor said he approved of in a general way. Mr. Ely spoke on legislation, and the Mayor listened attentively, and Prof. Cummings spoke on civil service reform, which the Mayor said he was in favor of."

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, called on the Mayor yesterday and talked with him about the new rules of the Civil Service Commission, which bring the Building Department and the Commissioner of Jurors under civil service regulations, and which also bring the appointment of mechanics and laborers in all the city departments under the control of the Civil Service Commissioners. Secretary Phillips said these rules should have as wide publicity as possible, and the Mayor agreed with him that they should not only be published in The City Record, but also in pamphlet form.

CONFLICT OF STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS

The Supreme Court Will Hear Arguments in the Elmira Bank Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Two important cases were restored to the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day and reassigned for argument at the next term. One was that of the Elmira Savings Bank vs. Charles Davis, receiver.

The Savings Bank had $75,000 on deposit with a national bank which failed, and of which Davis was appointed receiver. The bank sued Davis for the money, on the ground that under the laws of the State of New-York its money was to be treated as a special deposit and paid in full before the claims of other depositors were considered. The Court of Appeals of New-York took this view of the case, and Davis appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The point at issue is really a controversy between the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States. Several similar cases are said to be depending upon the decision in this case.

The other was the case of George W. Russ vs. Count Joseph Tenfenir, involving about a million dollars, growing out of a land transaction in Texas. This has been argued twice, and the Chief Justice stated that it would be restored for argument before a full bench.

For Officers of Stock Exchange.

The following regular ticket was posted at the Stock Exchange yesterday for officers for the ensuing year. May 7 has been set for the election: For President—Francis L. Eames; for Secretary—George W. Ely; for Treasurer—F. W. Gilley; for Chairman—James Mitchell; for Governing Committee—To serve four years, James Weeks, W. B. Beekman, G. H. Bend, W. E. Tillinghast, W. M. Donald, Rudolph Keppler, T. B. Williams, J. B. Dumont, J. C. Kilbreth, J. E. Mastin; for Governor—To serve one year, James McGovern; for Trustee of Gratuity Fund—To serve five years, S. H. Kissam; for Nominating Committee for 1896—R. W. Newton, C. C. Goff, Dyer Pearl, George S. Lancon, and W. A. Putnam.

New names appear in the list as follows: James McGovern, to serve as Governor for one year, in place of F. W. Gilley, who has become a Governor ex officio by his selection as Treasurer; Messrs. Bend, Tillinghast, Keppler, Mastin, and Kilbreth, to succeed, respectively, William Carpenter, P. W. Harding, C. I. Hudson, J. B. Metcalf, and C. Minzesheimer.

BOARD OF EDUCATION APPROVES

But It Does Not Like the Discrimination Against Women in the Pavey Bill Substitute.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon to consider what action the board should take on the substitute for the Pavey bill now before the Assembly. After three hours of discussion it was finally approved.

The substitute for the Pavey bill, in its main features, provides for the legislation out of office of the present Board of Education, together with the School Trustees and Inspectors. It provides for the appointment of three Trustees in each of the twenty school divisions into which it proposes to divide the city, and gives to the City Superintendent power to suspend teachers, while the board can remove them by a two-thirds vote, instead of a three-fourths vote, as under the present law. The appointment of twenty Assistant Superintendents, instead of the present ten, is provided for, and all the present Superintendents are legislated out of office. The male members of the board shall hold the same relation to the College of the City of New-York as the present members do, and all the members shall hold the same relation to the Normal College.

Many of the members said they considered it unjust that future women members of the board should be discriminated against.

Commissioner Hubbell, in starting the discussion on the measure, said that in spite of several objectionable features he was willing to support the bill. His main objection, and his only serious one, was the fact that the bill made it impossible to use the services of women as ex officio members of the Board of Trustees of the City College.

Commissioner Holt objected to the reading of the substitute, as the members had not been able to see and mark the differences between it and the Pavey and Bell bills as well as the present law. Mr. Goulden moved that the consideratinn of the measure be delayed until the Assembly had passed upon it and sent it down for approval. His motion was lost.

Commissioner Ketchum said that his vote would never be recorded on the side of a measure excluding the ladies.

Nearly all the members had a word to say in condemnation of the obnoxious "Section 36" of the bill, which discriminates against women, and Commissioner Little termed the limitation of their powers in the new board a slight upon them. He moved to add to Commissioner Hubbell's motion to approve the measure the words "Except the amendment to Section 36."

Commissioner Montant said that, while there were many features that were very distasteful to him, he intended to support the substitute as being better than nothing. He thought the bill would satisfy the people of New-York.

Commissioner Hubbell suggested that it would be a good scheme to approve the bill, and then pass a resolution expressing regret that women were discriminated against. His suggestion did not meet with favor. Commissioner Little remarked that there seemed to be nothing in the bill especially prohibiting action by the women members in the case of the City College.

On a vote the substitute was approved, the board standing 9 to 6, and the clerk was instructed to telegraph to the Clerk of the Assembly the result of the board's meeting.

MRS. CORNELIA WADSWORTH'S WILL

Many Bequests to Charitable Institutions and Relatives.

The will of Mrs. Cornelia De Koven Wadsworth, the widow of Julius Wadsworth, who died last Tuesday, was admitted to probate yesterday.

The testatrix was the widow of Julius Wadsworth and lived at 17 East Forty-first Street. She left a large estate, the value of which is not given in the papers filed with the Surrogate. The will was executed on March 9, 1895, and there are many bequests to relatives and friends, and some to charitable institutions.

A bequest of $10,000 is left in trust with her son, Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, who is to pay the income of it to the Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, now at 400 East Fiftieth Street. Upon his death he is to make such testamentary disposition of the fund as may seem proper, in view of the wishes of his mother and the interest she has taken in the Orphanage. She also leaves $5,000 in trust to the executors, who are to pay the income in maintaining and supporting the worthy poor of Middletown, Conn., during the lives of her nephew, Elijah K. Hubbard, and her son, Clarence S. Wadsworth, or until a corporation has been formed, with power to receive the bequest, the corporation to be known as the "Cornelia Wadsworth Dole." The trustees are to act as Directors of this corporation. If the corporation cannot be formed, and her wishes carried out, upon the death of the survivor of the trustees, the fund and the accumulations are to go to the trustees of St. Luke's Home for Destitute and Aged Women, of Middletown, Conn.

Among other bequests made are the following: John Hall, coachman, $2,000; Mary Jane Robinson, $2,000; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., $1,000; Mrs. Fannie R. Tyng, $10,000; Sewell Tappen Tyng, $1,000; Reginald De Koven, $5,000; Anna F. De Koven, $250; Ether Le Roy De Koven, $5,000; C. S. R. De Koven, $5,000; Mrs. Mildred De Koven, $250; Alice De Koven, $400; Cornelia Wadsworth De Koven, $10,000; Aimee Alsop, $1,000; Joseph F., John De Koven, and Frank Oliver Alsop, each $500; John De Koven, $1,000; Helen Beach, $10,000; Mary Beach, the wife of Francis H. Johnson, $10,000; the Rev. John R. C. Smedes, $2,000, and the Rev. John W. Craig, $100.

The testatrix gives her sister, Margaret De Koven Cancy, the use and occupation of her residence, at 37 Washington Street, Middletown, Conn., for life, and on her death the property is to go to Clarence Seymour Wadsworth. All the residue of the estate is left to her son, Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, absolutely. She appoints her brother, John De Koven, of Chicago; her nephew, Elijah K. Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., and her son, Clarence S. Wadsworth, executors and trustees, and each is to receive $10,000 for acting as such. The son of Mrs. Wadsworth, who is her only heir, resides at Middletown.

The will was filed by Lawyers Stedman and Larkin.

Samuel I. Abrahams a Marshal.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Samuel I. Abrahams, a druggist of 248 East Broadway, a City Marshal, in place of William Sullivan, removed. The appointee will be sent to the Fifth District Court. He is Treasurer of the Independent County Organization in the Fourth Assembly District, and was backed for the place by Charles Steckler.

The Mayor, it is said, has decided to retain Michael Madigan, who has been a City Marshal at the First District Court for some years. He is a Stecklerite.

Delaware's Senatorial Contest.

DOVER, April 8.—To-day's ballot for United States Senator resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 7; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 8; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 4.

ANNEXATION THE REMEDY

A Mass Meeting in Honolulu to Agitate the Question.

A SIGNIFICANT ROYALIST SPEECH

Rumor that Great Britain Is About to Interfere and Restore the Late Queen to Her Throne.

HONOLULU, March 31.—The last eleven days have been uneventful. The contingent of thirty-four rebel prisoners shipped to Hilo on the 22d inst. by the steamer Kinan, was attended by a large crowd of natives at the wharf, some of whom were wailing. The prisoners were in excellent spirits during the voyage of two nights. Some of the Hilo natives made a little demonstration over them on their arrival. Marshal Hitchcock, who was along, gave the prisoners some good advice and sent them to labor on the Government road, seven miles north, where they will be well treated and cared for.

On the evening of the 26th an annexation mass meeting of natives was held on Union Square. It was called by the Hawaiian Annexation League, with some co-operation from the members of the American League. For various reasons, the meeting seems to have lacked support from influential quarters, chiefly because the movement was regarded as premature. The object of the meeting was to promote among the natives a sentiment in favor of annexation. There was a large crowd present, not less than 1,500, among whom were many native women. Not over half of the crowd were natives. Most of the prominent royalists who have lately been working for annexation failed to be present, probably not considering the natives to be yet prepared for such an effort.

Paul Neumann had been engaged to speak, but he sent a letter saying that he was unavoidably detained, but was unreservedly in favor of annexation. No official of the Government was present. All the members of the Government are heartily desirous of annexation, but they do not consider the question to be a live issue at the present time.

The most significant address was made by C. G. Hopkins, a half white and a strong royalist partisan. He once held the office of Marshal. He earnestly deprecated the displeasure of the natives for now advocating annexation after having so long strenuously opposed it and stood for the restoration of the ex-Queen. Referring to the present Government, he said:

It is most hateful to Hawaiians, but annexation will rid us of it. If something putrid lay before your door would you not try every means to remove it? Since this Government is so offensive to us, shall we not adopt this measure, which will put an end to it? Annexation is the only weapon remaining to us by which we can expel this objectionable Government. We tried appealing, under protest, to the United States; that failed. We then sent three Commissioners to see the President and get an answer, and they returned unsuccessful. We then sent Widemann to England, France, and Germany for their interposition, but his quest was equally fruitless. Lastly, arms were taken up and that means of expelling this hated Government also failed utterly. Will you now give it up and do nothing? I say you still have another weapon, which will succeed. It is annexation. That will place us under the liberal Government of the United States and will end this despised Government.

Hopkins's address is valuable as expressing the sentiments of the large native opposition to the Government of the republic. Charles B. Wilson, the ex-Queen's most trusted friend, advocated annexation in behalf of the interests of the native Hawaiians. "I have no objection either to a republic or a monarchy," he said, "but, on account of the mixed character of our population, neither can last without some strong arm to uphold it. We cannot always depend upon bayonets. Annexation is the only solution. If the United States will not take us, then we must seek protection of some other country."

No resolutions were presented at this meeting. It seems to have been mainly a tentative effort. On the whole, it does not appear that the royalist majority of natives are yet largely inclined to rally to the annexation standard.

It is learned that a rumor is now widespread among them that England is about to interfere and restore the ex-Queen. There is, however, a considerable minority of the more intelligent natives, and those of the highest character, who cordially recognize the necessity of governing the country through the votes of the more capable citizens as limited by the six-hundred-dollar income qualification for Senatorial voters, a majority of whom are skilled white workingmen. These natives are content to have their race hold a majority of the votes for representatives. It is considered quite probable that the larger body of the natives will gradually come to feel the force of the considerations urged by Hopkins, that annexation will release the political prisoners, will remove their bayonet Government, and perhaps give themselves unlimited suffrage.

The native Hawaiian Republican Club reports branch clubs formed or forming in sixteen districts on other islands. They have nominated A. W. Carter for the vacancy in the lower house, caused by the death of his cousin and law partner, Charles L. Carter. He has declined the nomination in favor of A. G. M. Robertson, who will probably be chosen. The election will be held on May 6, and the Legislature will probably meet soon after that date.

The officers of the National Guard have voted with great unanimity to ask the Government to procure the services of an experienced United States military officer to command them as Colonel. This will probably be done.

Merrimac Towing a Rich Prize.

The abandoned ship which the Umbria reported having sighted in midocean was yesterday identified as the Arno, whose crew was rescued by the Normannia. The steamship, which was standing by the derelict when the Umbria sighted the two has been found to be the British steamship Merrimac, bound from New-Orleans for Halifax.

The Merrimac had taken the Arno in tow and was heading on her course for Havre, when signaled by the Netherlands American steamship Spaarndam, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday. The Arno is laden with grain, and if the towing vessel manages to bring her to port, she will secure a rich salvage.

Executions for Liquor Supplies.

Two executions have been received by the Sheriff against the New Manhattan Athletic Club and Piqua Club Association from Severance & Clark for $2,222, in favor of Charles Griffin, in the suits that have been before the court for some time, for liquors supplied to the club. The Sheriff also received an execution against the Piqua Club Association for $608 in favor of Arnold, Green & Patterson, for legal services.

Deputy Sheriff Butler went to the clubhouse, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday, made a levy, and left a keeper there.

PASSION PLAY OF OBER-AMMERGAU

A Subject in Which All Christendom Is Interested Treated by John L. Stoddard at Daly's.

"The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau" is the Holy Week lecture which John L. Stoddard is delivering at Daly's Theatre this week, as the fourth and last but one of his series of Lenten matinées. The subject is extremely appropriate to the season, and those who listened to Mr. Stoddard yesterday morning found the lecture to be the most interesting of the course thus far given.

The present Passion Play, which attracts audiences to the little Bavarian village of Ober-Ammergau from all over the Christian world, had its origin, the lecturer said, in a vow made by the villagers some two hundred and fifty years ago that if God would remove a plague from their midst they would present the story of Christ in a dramatic form every ten years thereafter. The plague ceased on the registering of this vow, and ever since the pledge then given has been strictly fulfilled. The performance of the play at Ober-Ammergan is strictly in the nature of a religious function, and what would be offensive anywhere else in the world becomes simply impressive in the hands of the trained actors of the Tyrol.

There are over 700 persons employed in the production of the play, which is in eighteen acts, and lasts from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, with an hour and a half intermission. The villagers are trained to act in the play from childhood, and not to be considered worthy to have a small part in the production is regarded as the deepest disgrace. Mr. Stoddard, after showing some of the surroundings of the little village hidden among the mountains and giving views of the hotels and other buildings of note in the settlement itself, led his hearers with him to the great open-air amphitheatre, in which the Passion Play is produced, and described and illustrated the large stage with its scenic fittings. The pictures were very elaborate, and brought the grand scene vividly to the imagination of all who looked upon them.

Then the lecturer took his audience with him into the great theatre, and described the progress of the play from the entrance of the chorus, which explains each act before it is rendered, like the chorus of the old Greek plays, to the scene of the crucifixion, and the final resurrection of Christ. Among the pictures of the various scenes were the entry into Jerusalem, the last supper, the Garden of Gethsemane and the betrayal by Judas, the trial before Pilate and Herod, the procession to the Mount of Calvary, the crucifixion, and the descent from the cross. The lecturer paid a warm tribute of admiration to Joseph Maier, who has enacted the part of Christ for the last four decades, and declared that he went on the stage at all times thoroughly imbued with the religious feelings which made his work reverent and impressive. Maier is a great man in Ober-Ammergau, and apparently he is worthy of all the respect which is paid him both by the villagers and the thousands of pilgrims that gather in the village every ten years to see the play.

This lecture will be repeated at Daly's this and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock and to-morrow, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 11. Next week the final lecture of the series will be delivered, the subject being, "Norway: The Land of the Midnight Sun."

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S VETOES OVERRIDDEN

Brooklyn Aldermen Again Pass Resolutions for a Telephone Company.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, adopted two resolutions which Mayor Schieren had vetoed.

Both were in the interest of the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company, which is managed by Samuel Mildenberg, a friend of Alderman Jahn of the Third Ward.

The vetoed resolutions gave the company permission to string wires to the City Hall, Municipal Building, Fire Headquarters, and elsewhere, and to string wires upon the Fire telegraph poles.

Alderman Walsh yesterday moved that the vetoes be overridden.

Alderman Walkely said:

"I have always been opposed to stringing wires overhead, and am now, but this company is not receiving proper treatment. The Subway Commission has denied its applications to string wires, and to bury them. Justice Gaynor said the Subway Commission should grant the permits, but the Subway Commisison has carried the matter to the Court of Appeals.

"It seems to me as if some great weight was being brought to bear upon this company to defeat it by an organized monopoly, which charges $250 a year for a telephone."

The resolution overriding the veto was carried by a vote of 13 to 5, those voting against it being Aldermen Cary, Cohn, Guilfoyle, McGarry, and Wallace. The resolution giving the company permission to string wires on the Fire telegraph poles was adopted by the same vote.

An ordinance was passed providing that no engine of the Long Island Railroad shall run more than once in five minutes in Atlantic Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue, going east, or going west from Jamaica; directing the company to place strong gates at all street crossings and walks, and prohibiting the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles and the use of bituminous coal.

A resolution by Alderman Cary that the Park Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the lighting of the Coney Island Boulevard, from Prospect Park to Coney Island, for five years, was referred to the Committee on Parks and Bridges.

Accused Diamond Smugglers in Court.

Purser Isidor Dubois and Fourth Officer Julius Hegeman of the Red Star Line ship Waesland, who were arrested Saturday for diamond smuggling, appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday. They had been confined in Ludlow Street Jail.

On motion of the counsel for the two prisoners the hearing was postponed until to-morrow. the men being held each under $2,500 bail. Ten diamonds taken from them reached the seizure room yesterday. Appraisers thought them worth between $700 and $800.

To be Tried for Slashing the Sacque.

Edward McAvoy, twenty-six years old, of 716 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, who was arrested Sunday for slashing Miss Maggie Hemmer's sacque with a penknife at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday. McAvoy appears to be only half-witted.

Upon Miss Hemmer's positive identification of McAvoy as the man who had slashed her sacque, Police Justice Divver held him in $1,100 bail for trial for felonious assault.

"Manager Marks" Committed.

Charles B. Bennett, alias "Sheeny" Bennett, was committed by Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge made by Detective Kratz of Syracuse, where he is wanted for the alleged robbery of $2,500 worth of diamond jewelry from a jewelry firm.

Bennett's picture is 1,820 in the Rogues' Gallery. Last week he managed an entertainment for Zanoni, a Russian mind reader, under the name of Marcus Marks.

BOTH OPPOSE MR. ANDREWS

Kerwin and Murray Vote Against Him in the Police Board.

QUESTION ABOUT THE ELIGIBLE LIST

Commissioners Have Nothing to Do with the Civil Service Examination, Mr. Andrews Says—Kerwin Criticises the Work.

Commissioner Andrews, at a meeting of the Police Board yesterday, moved that another eligible list to fill ten vacancies be called for.

Some discussion followed his motion. Commissioner Kerwin said that the present eligible list expired on April 7, and that there was no other list in force at this time. Mr. Andrews replied that he believed the Civil Service Commissioners had extended the time of the list.

"We have no information to that effect," said Commissioner Murray.

"Well," remarked Commissioner Andrews, "let us send for a list, and we will find out very soon whether there is a list or not."

"But the rule has been that the candidates remain on the eligible list for a year from the time of their examination," said Commissioner Murray, "and the Commissioners have got to take the responsibility of making the appointments. If the present list is dead, the appointments of any more men from the list would be illegal."

"We have nothing to do with the civil service examinations, anyway," declared Mr. Andrews. "That is the business of the Civil Service Commissioners. All this board has to do is to send for the list, and the Civil Service Commissioners will send it to us."

"There has been no examination since last April," retorted Commissioner Murray, "and consequently there can be no new eligible list, so I do not see the necessity of sending for a list."

Commissioner Kerwin wanted to know whether it was lawful for the Civil Service Board to extend the time for the expiration of the present list.

Mr. Andrews said the matter came under one of the civil service regulations, and for aught he knew the time had been extended. "Anyway," he said, "there has been an examination since April last. I was told an examination was held last Fall."

Messrs. Murray and Kerwin said they believed not.

"Well, let us send for a list and find out," said Mr. Andrews impatiently.

"I think," said Mr. Murray, "we should first find out as to the legality of the present eligible list."

"That is asking an unnecessary question," responded Commissioner Andrews, "and losing unnecessary time. We want a list, and we should ask for it."

Chief Clerk Kipp informed the board that an examination was held last November.

Mr. Andrews moved that a list be called for. Messrs. Kerwin and Murray voted against it, and it was lost.

"The examinations before the Civil Service Board are anything but creditable to its examiners," Gen. Kerwin said. "Some of the men on the list whom we have had before us never received their ratings on merit alone. If they did, then I must say that the examinations must be conducted with more carelessness and stupidity than I have ever head of in a public office. Last week we rejected three of the men sent us on one list."

Gen. Kerwin moved that the Civil Service Board be asked whether the present eligible list was still in force. The motion was carried, Mr. Andrews voting in the negative. President Martin is still ill.

Patrolman James O'Connor of the Old Slip station, sent in his resignation. It was accepted. Charges were pending against him.

A pension of $300 a year was granted to the widow of the late Capt. Slevin.

DISAPPEARED WHEN HIS NOTE CAME DUE

Returned After Many Months with a Strange Explanation of His Absence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—John W. Wilcox, the Auburn produce dealer, who mysteriously disappeared Nov. 10, 1894, on the day his note for $700 came due, arrived home again last night, ragged, dirty, and almost penniless. He says that while on his way to pay the note he was met near the bank by a man who said that some one in a hack on a side street wanted to see him. The man in the hack showed him something white and he knew nothing more until he found himself on a steamer of the Atlas Line bound for Jacksonville, Fla. He went up the St. John's River and cut wood there all winter, being out of his right mind most of the time. Sunday he started back for Auburn and went by steamer to Stonington, from which place he walked forty-six miles to his home.

CONTRACTOR GILLIES FAILED TO ANSWER

Mr. Olney Holds that the Brooklyn Contractor's Bondsmen Are Liable.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Contractor Gillies, who is building the big dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard, failed to answer the peremptory summons to appear before Secretary Herbert to-day and show cause why his six-hundred-thousand-dollar contract should not be annulled.

It is understood that the only question now remaining to be considered is the liability of the bondsmen.

Attorney General Olney holds that modifications which were made in the contract do not invalidate their responsibility.

Boston Clearing House Officers.

BOSTON, April 8.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association to-day the following officers were elected: Chairman—George Ripley; Manager—N. G. Snelling; Committee—Franklin Haven, John Carr, S. M. Aldrich, James P. Stearns, and Charles W. Jones.

A meeting has been called for next Monday to consider the proposed amendment to the constitution in relation to Saturday closings, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Michigan City, Ind.—WILLIAM A. BRAY.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New-York—JOSEPH J. MORRISON.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—HENRY P. KITFIELD.

Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals in the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—J. THOMAS LEARY.

Chief Engineer in the Navy, with Rank of Lieutenant—HENRY HERWIG.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were H. J. Doherty of Lawrence Station, N. J., and Mrs. G. E. Brooks of Brookmere, N. Y.

FIFE'S LATEST SUCCESS

The Ailsa the Best Cutter at Windward Work Afloat.

HER PERFORMANCES PHENOMENAL

British Yachtsmen Wonder If the Watson and Herreshoff Boat Can Beat Her—Scotchmen Using Aluminium.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 28.—The Prince of Wales has without question a good strain of the old Stuart blood in him. The Stuarts time after time raided England and got terribly mauled, but, quite forgetful of the experience, continued their raids. The Prince, in his limited experience of yacht racing, has perhaps been oftener beaten than any yacht owner in England, but he rather seems to like it, and with the risk of being beaten by the new Ailsa every time in the Mediterranean, goes in for another flogging with the historical smile on his face.

When the Prince owned the 100-ton cutter Formosa, his cutter in one season was beaten seventeen times running by the 90-ton cutter Vanduara, owned by the late Mr. John Clark of Paisley, but the Prince of Wales never showed a trace of vexation. On the contrary, his cutter was ready for another dusting at the first opportunity. And to find that the new Ailsa is likely to beat him will not occasion the Prince the smallest alarm. In this respect the Prince of Wales is possibly the best and most philosophic sportsman in Europe. To win or be beaten seems to be all the same to him, and no sporting man can claim a higher reputation.

What must amuse many people are the photographic illustrations in our newspapers of the Mediterranean regattas, in which the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia has been always caught when leading the Ailsa, although the opportunities for catching her thus have been rather rare. One can fancy the Prince of Wales looking at these and throwing them aside, when he would have been delighted with a photograph of the Ailsa getting on the weather bow of the Britannia by a clever stroke.

After the two cutters have had various trials in light and moderate winds, the conviction among Clyde yachtsmen, and no better judges can be met here, is that Fife has really outstripped himself in designing the best cutter going to windward ever built on either side of the Atlantic, and this is all the more remarkable since the Fairlie cutters have for twenty years at least been famous at reaching, but not so good at turning to windward as Watson's cutters. Indeed, the Ailsa has not only been a surprise, but a phenomenal cutter in turning to windward, since she has beaten the Britannia on this point, a cutter recognized as being far too good on the wind even for the centreboard defender Vigilant.

No one can quite explain or account for Fife's success, which may be as much due to the exceptional rig as to the exceptional build, and, as may be supposed, no one is more puzzled than Mr. G. L. Watson, whose hands are full of the new challenger Valkyrie III.

In the Monaco international regatta the Ailsa and the Britannia had the best trial of speed they have had in the Mediterranean, though, since the Britannia won, her victory has been much discounted by the partisans of the Ailsa. In the three turns round the short course of fifteen miles, the Ailsa, on the first two turns, had the weather mark at Cap Martin, and in the third turn to windward in a better breeze for the same mark the Ailsa closed up nineteen seconds. But no sooner did the Britannia weather the mark for the broad reach to the lee flagboat than she closed up on the Ailsa, and crossed the starting line before her. The finish of the first turn was: Britannia, 12:56:10; Ailsa, 12:56:53; the second turn—Britannia, 1:45:40; Ailsa, 1:47:48. The finish was: Britannia, 2:19:00; Ailsa, 2:20:34. No closer racing could be desired, and since the Britannia and the Ailsa led alternately over the course, to insist on the Britannia having got the benefit of flukes is doubtful. Of course, with a longer course and more turning to windward the Ailsa would have been the winner. In the meantime the cutters are well matched round any square course, where running and reaching would balance the turning to windward.

In the designing of the cup defenders it would be absurd for any one to offer an opinion, since somewhere about nine times Americans have beaten their rivals without one slip or mistake, but the contest is getting narrowed down—possibly to seconds—and even the Herreshoffs are not immaculate. But their Dakotah has been an "object lesson" to British designers which they have taken to heart, and if the aluminium bronze the new defender is to be built of is fated to defend the America's Cup successfully, British designers will not be behind, if there is to be another contest. The Waterfall of Foyers, in the Highlands of Scotland, is only a microscopic edition of the great Niagara, but an aluminium syndicate has leased it, and, in spite of the protests of tourists and Highland hotel keepers, the waterfall is to be employed driving machinery to manufacture aluminium. No Scotchman need, therefore, despair of a challenger built of aluminium bronze, if American elm and yellow pine are not good enough.

No doubt the Herreshoffs have reliable accounts of the performances of the Ailsa and the Britannia in the Mediterranean, and they do not want any advice, but it will be interesting to know betimes if they have adopted the Ailsa's long boom and Watson's powerful bow to shove their defender to windward.

In the last race the Britannia and Ailsa had at Nice, and which is to be sailed over again, the Ailsa had done some record racing in light and variable racing breezes at no time strong. With these the Ailsa sprang away from the Britannia at such an unprecedented pace that her friends have no doubt she will be the cutter selected to meet the American cup defender at New-York. At the finish the Ailsa was believed to be three miles ahead of the Britannia, but this estimate is so far at variance with the previous comparative performances that its worth may be doubted. That the Ailsa runs off in the faintest of airs is evident, but Watson, in designing his new Valkyrie, will have well considered this point and provided for it.

Hitherto there has been no opportunity of knowing how the Ailsa will behave herself in a breeze and sea with her ninety-four-foot boom. Smaller booms have before now had the reputation of taking charge of a cutter and giving the Captain quite a second command, and Watson will probably wait for some further experience before fixing dimensions for the Valkyrie's spars. In the meantime the light winds and light airs of the Mediterranean have established for the Ailsa a formidable record for other designers on both sides of the Atlantic to match.

ISOLDE SAILS WELL.

Trial Trip of the Herreshoff Twenty-Rater for Prince Leopold.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 8.—A successful trial of the twenty-rater Isolde, built by the Herreshoffs for Prince Leopold, of Germany, was had to-day under the personal supervision of Designer "Nat" Herreshoff, who has sufficiently recovered to go sailing. Capt. Ben Parker, the yacht's skipper, and Mate "Tom" Draper, who have waiting here for some days for the trial, were on board, also Sailmaker Hathaway of the concern. The yacht was expected to make a trip yesterday, but the weather was too calm and foggy. She was ready last week, and was only waiting for good weather. It came to-day in a fresh southerly breeze, and every one was happy.

The yacht's mainsail was hoisted about 9 o'clock, and the jib sent up in stops. Then, for the first time, it was seen that the cloths of the mainsail ran across the sail at right angles to the leach instead of up and down the sail, parallel with the leach, as is customary. A better fitting sail is believed to be the result. The style is the result of "Nat" Herreshoff's experiments last Summer, with his 38-foot fin keel Alerion, and he will give the cup defender a similar mainsail.

The boat is not over handsome to look at, as she has but very little sheer and an ugly bow, but she is undoubtedly fast. She is about the same waterline length as the forty-six-footer Wasp, but has a much smaller sail plan. Her main boom is about even with the taff-rail, and her bowsprit is only nine or ten feet out board. She has a short topmast.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the moorings were dropped, and under three lower sails the yacht stood across the harbor on the port tack, headed for Papoosesquaw. The stiff breeze brought her down to her bearings soon after she swung out from the buoy, but she carried her big canvas without any trouble. Occasionally she would ship some water, but this was to be expected. She ran out by Papoosesquaw Point, and showed that her work to windward was excellent.

Off the point she went about and demonstrated that she was quick in stays. She went on the starboard tack down back of Hog Island, where the wind increased. When about midway across the bay she went about again and stood over towards Prudence Island on the port tack. When near the island she was headed up the bay between the islands and came up almost free with the wind abeam. She ran into Bristol harbor and at 11:45 came into her moorings.

All who were on board during the trip were greatly pleased with the work of the boat, and there is every indication that the excellent record made for the Herreshoffs by the ten-rater Dakotah last season will be upheld by this boat. She will be given another trial trip before she is taken to New-York, to be shipped to Southampton, England, by one of the Atlantic liners. Her fin will be unshipped here, and, with spars, sails, &c., will be taken to New-York on the deck of the steamer Archer, while the hull of the boat will be towed behind.

Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niagara is a duplicate of the Isolde. She will be launched and given a trial within a fortnight.

The cup defender is now a little more than half framed, but the work of plating will soon be begun, as the firm is under forfeit by the contract to have her completed by June 1. An extension may, however, be granted by the syndicate, in view of the delay to material because of Designer "Nat's" sickness. The most serious delay is in the bronze stem and stern posts, only one section of each having arrived. These sections are in place and frames set on them. All the frames are bent.

Some trouble has been had in bending the bow frames of the boat, because of their pronounced U section, and the difficulty of working a frame with such a strengthening bulb as these have along the inner edge of the web. The roundness of these bow sections shows a bow with an overhang like Alerion and Isolde, something different from Vigilant's. It will be of greater value in a sea way. The manganese bronze plates of the cup defender will be 5-16ths of an inch on the garboard, and ¼ inch above.

A 34-Rater for the Hanan Brothers.

John H. Hanan, the owner of the steam yacht Embla, has ordered a Larchmont thirty-four-rater from Hanley, the famous catboat builder of Middleborough, for his sons, Wilmer and Addison Hanan. The Hanan brothers last season raced the catboat Almira very successfully. They are both expert yachtsmen, and will handle their new craft well.

This boat will be a great addition to the class originated by the Larchmont Yacht Club. It will make the sixth being built. The list of thirty-four-raters in course of construction was printed exclusively in The New-York Times on March 7. Others who will have yachts for this class are J. E. Rothwell, George Tyson, F. M. Freeman, J. B. Smith, and J. R. Maxwell, Jr. The Rothwell boat is being built by Lawley, Olmstead is constructing the Tyson boat, Webber the Freeman boat, Wintringham the Maxwell boat, and McGrehan the Smith boat.

Regatta Committee to Meet.

Charles W. Wetmore and Frank Bowne Jones, the special committee of the proposed union of yacht clubs of Long Island Sound, have issued the following circular: "A meeting of Chairmen of Regatta Committees of yacht clubs on Long Island Sound will be held at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club house, 7 East Thirty-second Street, on Monday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock. Further action will be taken upon the resolution adopted at the last meeting. It is earnestly requested that you be present at the meeting, and if it is impossible for you to do so to appoint some other member of your committee to attend in your stead. It is essential that your club be represented, as important action will probably be taken affecting yacht racing interests on the Sound."

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—The Bay Shore (L. I.) Yacht Club has already commenced to get ready for the season, which promises to be the most successful in the history of the club. This season's officers, elected at the annual meeting, are as follows: Commodore—Harry M. Brewster; Vice Commodore—John R. Howell; Rear Commodore—Edgar Reybert; Treasurer—Dr. E. S. Moore; Secretary—Arthur Dominy; Measurer—Josiah Robbins. The Regatta Committee is composed of Henry L. Brown, Samuel C. Hulse, and John Daggitt. The House Committee is made up of Harry S. Raven, Samuel B. Gibson, and Ned Dominy. The club has not as yet set a date for its annual regatta.

—It is said that Capt. William Daly, Jr., of the Harbinger will have built, either for himself or a friend, a racing boat, which can be put either in the twenty-one-foot, jib-and-mainsail, or the twenty-one or twenty-four foot sailing length class. She is reported as being designed at 21 feet water line, 31 feet over all, and 8 feet beam. If built, she will be of three-eighths-inch cedar, on light oak frames, and will have a metal centreboard of 800 pounds. She will be very lightly rigged, with hollow spars and aluminium blocks. She will have a silk mainsail.

—The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club held its annual meeting at its clubhouse, Hollands, Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I., on Sunday, and elected these officers for the coming season: Commodore—F. H. Hewlett; Vice Commodore—Louis Bossert; Fleet Captain—B. F. Daly; Treasurer—Louis Pearsall; Financial Secretary—Lemuel Burnham; Recording Secretary—Louis Pflug; House Committee—George Becker, Chairman; John Landman, and Charles Kraus; Measurer—J. Van Alen; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. J. F. Valentine.

—The Gismonda, Charles F. Colby's new boat for Melbourne McDowell, is rapidly approaching completion. She is fashioned after the style of Fanny Davenport's famous Cleopatra, though she is more heavily built. She is 30 feet over all, 19 feet 6 inches waterline, and 9 feet beam. She will carry hollow spars, and will have a boom 32 feet 6 inches water line, and 9 feet beam. She of a hoist. Her centreboard weighs 800 pounds. The Gismonda will carry a large spread of canvas, and she ought to prove a flier.

—The schooner Foam has been sold to A. S. Rogers of Chelsea, and will fit out at Lawley's, where she is now lying.

—Albert S. Pope will name his cruising schooner of Arthur Binney's design the Columbia.

Policeman Warned by a Justice.

Policeman Charles H. Burns of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday testified that he had seen two boys stealing pickets from a fence. The evidence was that the policeman was not in the vicinity at the time.

Burns then charged two men with having assaulted him. The accused claimed they were talking quietly when Burns, without provocation, clubbed them. They were discharged.

Justice Haggerty said:

"I want to say to you, officer, that I do not believe your testimony in this case, nor in the previous case, and you want to be very careful in the future, for if I lose confidence in your word, you will have a hard row to hoe."

Orthodox Catholic Russian Church.

BRIDGEPORT, April 8.—The St. Nicholas Orthodox Catholic Russian Church, recently erected in this city, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Bishop Alexander Toth of San Francisco, assisted by a large number of priests from cities in this State. It is said to be the first church of its kind in this country, there being Russian, Greek, and Greek Catholic Churches, but no Orthodox Catholic Russian Church until this was erected. The pastor of the church is a young man, the Rev. Michael Ballick, who has been doing missionary work in this country for about two years.

ARGUES FOR THE REMOVAL

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HEARD IN THE NOYES-DANA LIBEL CASE.

Mr. Macfarlane Attempts to Show that the Proper Place for Trial Would Be Washington.

United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane yesterday closed the argument before Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, on the application for a warrant of removal to Washington, D. C., of Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun, for trial there for criminal libel, charged against him by Frank B. Noyes of The Evening Star of Washington.

Mr. Macfarlane's argument was confined to answering the points made last week against Mr. Dana's removal by Elihu Root and the other counsel for the defense. He spoke for three hours, citing a number of authorities in support of his position.

Mr. Macfarlane contended, in the first place, that, if it was true, as claimed by the defense, that Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes, under which the application for the warrant of removal was made, did not give the right to take a person into the District of Columbia for trial for an offense alleged to have been committed there, there was, then, no other statute under which such an application could be made. If the law was as claimed, he declared that a man who committed burglary, arson, libel, or any crime in the District of Columbia, and escaped, could never be returned or punished. Thus the people of the District would be deprived by the Government of a large part of the protection guaranteed to citizens in the States.

Mr. Macfarlane claimed that it had been the practice of the Federal courts for over sixty years to grant warrants of removal to the District of Columbia and other Federal Territories of persons caught elsewhere, charged with the commission of crimes therein.

He cited the case of a defaulting Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, who stole money from the Treasury, fled to Philadelphia, was caught there May 1, 1829, and returned to Washington by the Federal court in Philadelphia.

He also recited the case of Editor Buel of a newspaper in Detroit, Mich., who published an alleged libel against United States Senator Zachariah Chandler, and was taken to Washington on a warrant of removal granted by a Federal Judge under Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Macfarlane said it was not a sensible proposition that crimes in the District of Columbia were not crimes against the United States. There was only one criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, he said. He argued that the Supreme Court of the District was a United States court for the purposes of the warrant asked for.

Mr. Macfarlane contended that a libel was committed wherever it was published, and that every copy of the publication containing the alleged libel was a separate and distinct offense.

The circulation of a newspaper containing a libel, whether printed in any other State or country, he claimed, was a libel wherever that paper was circulated, and the editor, publisher, and printer were alike guilty.

The statutes, he said, made editors absolutely liable for whatever appeared in the columns of their newspapers. The newspaper, he maintained, was a publication in every city, county, or State in which it was circulated. The fact therefore that the newspaper in this case was first printed in this city, he said, could not be used as an argument that the defendant did not commit the offense in Washington as complained of, and for which the indictment had been drawn.

The mere circulation of the newspaper in question in Washington was, Mr. Macfarlane declared, by law a publication there.

Elihu Root, at the conclusion of Mr. Macfarlane's argument, asked that a day be set for the submission of briefs. Judge Brown said that counsel for the defense might arrange that with the District Attorney. No definite day was fixed.

Nothing to Watch and No Wages.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 8.—Three men who claim to live in New-York and who gave their names as Charles A. Kenzeal, Claus Schmidt, and Rudolph Vohl, a month ago opened an office at Jersey Avenue and First Street. They were agents, they said, for a variety of machines. They advertised for salesmen.

Among those who applied was John Hubschian of 31 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. He was told that he would not suit as salesman, but that if he would deposit $100 he would be employed as a watchman at $12 a week. He gave them the money and has since been in charge of the agency at night, though he says there is nothing to watch.

After watching four weeks without being able to collect any wages he demanded his $100. He was asked to wait a few days as the company was temporarily embarrassed. He waited until this evening when he caused the arrest of his employers on a charge of swindling. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts this morning.

Sues Her Former Husband.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., April 8.—Mrs. Josephine Hamilton of Hoboken began suit in the Supreme Court before Judge Lippincott to-day against Dr. David Atwell, her former husband, for $50,000 damages for libel, slander, and false imprisonment.

Dr. Atwell, who formerly lived with his wife and two children in Hoboken, contracted a bigamous marriage with Mrs. Hamilton. He was sent to Sing Sing for three years, but was pardoned by Gov. Flower. The charges of libel and slander are based on the evidence against Mrs. Hamilton during the trial in New-York, while the charge of false imprisonment is based on the allegation that Dr. Atwell caused Mrs. Hamilton's arrest for sending him anonymous letters, which Mrs. Hamilton denied writing.

The trial was begun this afternoon and will probably consume several days.

Justice Barnard Presided.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 8.—For the first time since his re-appointment by Gov. Morton, Justice Barnard presided at the opening of the April term of the Queens County Court in this city this morning. Under the new constitution he will only be in position to try civil cases until the year 1896.

The Grand Jury was in consequence charged by Justice Bartlett. He said it was the first time in the history of the county that the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer had clashed. He adjourned his court until April 16. Justice Barnard went on with the civil calendar.

A Republican Club Election.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District held its annual election last night at 2,277 Third Avenue. The following were elected: President—William Reinhard, Jr.; First Vice President—Charles H. Bietel; Second Vice President—Philip Baer; Recording Secretary—George A. Haupt; Corresponding Secretary—William G. Pond; Treasurer—Thomas Crawford.

Quarantined in a Bridgeport Hotel.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 8.—Sarah Bret, a domestic at the Windsor Hotel, was found ill with diphtheria this morning, and was removed to the isolation hospital. Several guests and a number of companion servants are quarantined in the hotel, and will not be permitted to leave for at least two weeks.

Policeman Nesbitt Insane.

W. J. Nesbitt, a policeman, of 370 West Thirty-fifth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, where he was declared to be insane. If not placed in a private institution by friends, he will be sent to Ward's Island.

LOOKING INTO GEORGE COSGROVE'S DEATH

Chances Are He Did Not Have Typhus Fever, Dr. Biggs Says.

An investigation was begun yesterday by the Board of Health as to the cause of the death of George Cosgrove, a painter, who lived at 509 East Thirteenth Street.

Cosgrove was removed from his home on March 30, to Bellevue Hospital, where he died a week later. It was supposed that he had grip, and he was treated for this by Drs. Chaffie and Henry T. Pearse. When the man's condition became dangerous it was decided to send for an expert from the Board of Health. Dr. Blauvelt was sent to Bellevue, and immediately gave orders to have Cosgrove removed to the pest tent on the river bank, where he died two hours afterward.

Dr. Biggs of the Health Board, who is making a chemical analysis of the contents of Cosgrove's stomach, said that he was unable to determine at the autopsy what was the exact nature of the disease, except that it was an acute infectious disease.

"It may or may not have been typhus fever," he said, "the chances are that it was not, as there has not been a case of typhus in the city for over a year, and every precaution has been taken to guard against it."

Mrs. Cosgrove said that it was want of food more than anything else that had made her husband ill. He had been out of work for more than a year.

Unclaimed Parcels at Auction.

More than 800 unclaimed parcels of the American Express Company, which had been awaiting identification for over a year, were sold at auction yesterday in the rooms of George W. Hill, 49 Eighth Avenue. Prices varied from 5 cents up to $23.

A package addressed to "A. Kiss" brought 35 cents. A package of clothing addressed to the United Hebrew Charities brought $23, the highest price for any one parcel.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly in every respect. Can be seen at present employer's, between 11 and 10 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 15 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as housemaid with a Newport family; will be disengaged in April; wages, $20. M. N., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a young girl as chambermaid or would take care of invalid lady; five years' city reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, Scotch Protestant, as chambermaid; willing to assist in the laundry; good reference. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; good reference. 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist waitress; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Clarke, 326 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; four years last place. 1,220 3d Av.; ring Davit's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children. 206 East 41st St.; ring Bassett's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family. Seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and washing or take care of growing children. 234 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Irish chambermaid, recently arrived. 101 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 790 9th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By neat, young, tidy German; understands German and French cooking; makes all soups, meats, pastry, and creams; two years' personal city references; wages, $30 to $35. 922 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By good English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good home preferred to high wages; private family or private clubhouse; good references. Janitress, 206 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is first-class Vienna cook; husband first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Brown, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; best references; for the Summer in the country, where a kitchenmaid is kept; not on the seashore. 26 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. H. T., 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a competent young woman in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 87th St., first flight, Room 2.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook; excellent laundress; small private family; prefers good home more than wages. 425 West 35th St., first flight.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad would like to place her cook and chambermaid; she can recommend both most highly. Call, to-day, from 11 to 1 o'clock, 15 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city and country references; six years. Mrs. McGum, 609 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in small family; will do plain washing; prefers an apartment house; good city reference. 319 East 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent girl; in a first-class private family; best of city references. Call at present employer's. A. F. Southerland, 145 West 58th St., from 9 until 11 A. M.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; in private family; good city reference. M. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; will assist with washing; good city reference. 234 East 50th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; good city reference; no cards; 9 to 12 P. M., 2d floor, front. M., Russell bell, 250½ West 10th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good reference. 209 East 44th St., Brownley's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, before 1 P. M., at 1 East 71st St.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class family cook; city or country; best city reference. 329 West 37th St.; ring McMahan's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best reference. 653 2d Av., Lyon's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; steady place and moderate wages; wages, $20. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook; excellent personal reference; no objection city or country. 235 East 73d St., McCue's bell.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 242 West 73d St.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; best city reference. 211 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can give best city reference. Mrs. Welbirn, 181 Waverley Place.

COOK.—First-class; private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 145 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, thoroughly understanding the S. T. Taylor system, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. M. S. S., 945 6th Av., care of Mrs. Clark.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine Summer dresses made; reasonable, exquisite fit and style guaranteed, and Misses' street and evening gowns; also thorough dressmaker by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest skirts and fancy sleeves; costumes made at short notice; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Latest styles; perfect fitting; fancy silk waists a specialty, at lowest prices; home or by the day. M. A., 70 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German young woman; 10 years' experience; six and a half years in her last place, as a teacher of English and German languages; would like position as governess or as companion to an invalid lady. Miss C. R., Box 505 Stapleton, S. I.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family intending to go to Europe; excellent linguist; accustomed to traveling; highest references. F. F., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French girl; well educated; in an American family; to teach French to one or two children. P. L., care of Mr. Anthony, 220 West 36th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By North German; thorough pianist; French, German, and English; highest references. M. S., 233 Court St., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; small private family; good reference. 103 West 91st St.; call janitor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman for housework; good plain cook and laundress; city or country. 304 East 33d St.; ring three times.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do general housework and plain cooking; wash and iron; small family. 148 East 46th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or TRAVELING COMPANION.—By an American of refinement and education; good sailor; is careful, trustworthy, and competent; highest references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 1 to 4, at 132 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English woman; to a gentleman in a club or flat; good home preferred to high wages; disengaged 15th. Y. Y., 24 West 60th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to assist in laundry work; city references. 146 West 17th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid. 35 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid for young Misses'; French, German, and English; perfect hairdresser, seamstress, and experienced traveler abroad; highest city references. Française, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss; speaks German and English; good seamstress; first-class dressmaker, and good packer and traveler. E. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; speaks French, English. D., 104 West 40th St., care of Mrs. Kramer.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN.—By North German Protestant, speaking several languages; good seamstress; first-class references. K., 647 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; understands dressmaking; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; good packer; good city reference. T. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Holm, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing and obliging; best references. P. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid and seamstress; best city references; family going traveling preferred. Call or address, Tuesday, 318 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; lately landed; good dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks English. Mlle. Haleine, 505 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; first-class city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French and English; best city references. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

MAID.—By capable North German as maid; willing and obliging; hairdresser, shampooing; good sewer, packer; willing to travel; good city references. 10 East 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian; good dressmaker and packer; would do light chamberwork; good city reference. L. L., 247 East 21st St.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as maid; understands hairdressing and neat sewer; or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; to go to Europe with family; city reference. A. B., 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—French Protestant girl as maid to grown children; good seamstress; can be well recommended. E. Gigoux, 333 West 21st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her French maid and seamstress. 48 West 50th St.

MAID.—By a Protestant young woman to wait on lady and sew; city reference. A. T., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—To growing children and to sew. Present employer's, 1 East 74th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in American family; no objection to the country for Summer; city reference. 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent cuff, shirt, and collar ironer; one and a half years' references; present employer seen. E. M., care of Mrs. Quinn, 333 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in American family; country for Summer; city reference. 206 East 26th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 239 West 37th St., first floor. A. S.

LAUNDRESS.—In first-class family; no chamberwork; city reference. Miss Hernstrom, 318 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 239 West 37th St., first floor. S. W.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress to go out by day; references. 216 East 76th St.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; city reference. 790 9th Av.

Nurses.

A FRENCH GIRL.—With best city reference; as nurse for growing children. Call at last employer's, 520 5th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; German-American Protestant; personal reference; wages, $20. 266 West 53d St.

INVALID NURSE.—Lady desires engagement to leave city for entire Summer; no objection to distance; highest references; salary small. Miss W., 37 Macdougal St.

NURSE.—By an experienced and thoroughly-competent American nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant, and understands all kinds of infant's food; three years' reference from last employer. H. Hanley, 810 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a nurse who has been in her employ four years, and whom she can highly recommend, for one or two small children. Call, Tuesday, at 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By respectable North German girl as nurse in an American family going abroad; is willing and obliging; personal reference. 181 Franklin St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; for infant or grown children; willing to sew. Can be seen at former employer's, 125 East 57th St., from 9 to 11.

NURSE.—By Protestant American woman; with an American family; many years' experience; capable of taking full charge and bringing up on bottle; best references. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an infant's nurse who has been in her employ for four years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent North German Protestant as nurse to growing children in a fine American family; good seamstress; best city references. N. N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of growing children and assist with sewing. 149 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By a young Scotch girl to care for baby. 167 East 37th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By a neat, tidy girl as nurse to growing children; best city reference. 277 West 36th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for her parlormaid, or would go as waitress; best reference. 251 Lexington Av., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with grown children or light duties; willing to travel; can be seen at present employer's. A. M., 20 East 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like a situation in a private family; neat hand sewing. 236 East 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; wishes few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference. Mrs. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; willing to help with chamberwork, wait on lady or grown children. E., 469 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Seen at present employer's, 48 West 50th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad April 10 desires to place two very capable Swedish girls as waitress and parlormaid and chambermaid and to assist at table and in pantry. 308 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver, and can fill butler's place; best city reference. 30 West 24th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; in private family; city or country; can take butler's place; best city references. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. Waitress, 402 West 56th St., Fagin's bell.

WAITRESS—Present employers desire a situation for a competent, reliable waitress. Call Tuesday, 64 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 30 West 24th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant: fully competent to take butler's place. 221 West 35th St., second bell.

Miscellaneous.

MOTHER and DAUGHTER would like to clean private school or do clubhouse cleaning; do housecleaning; take care of flats. Mrs. Marsh, 1,345 2d Av.

TRAINED NURSE, STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, having her time partly filled in doctor's office, desires some days or hours similarly occupied; full position preferred; three years' office experience. Business, 25 Whitehall St., Room 50.

USEFUL COMPANION or CHAPERONE TO lady or grown child going to Europe; by competent North German Protestant; highest reference. A. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; fourteen years' experience; can be highly recommended by a gentleman, whom he has been with four years; will furnish references as to his ability in valeting and yachting. H. E., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; two and a half years' experience in this country; six years' English reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER, SINGLE-HANDED VALET, TRAVELING Servant.—Speaks four languages; thoroughly competent; highest recommendation will be given by present employer. Halbert, 251 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Just disengaged; three years in last place; tall and of good appearance; employer can be seen at Holland House, Tuesday, April 9. R. A., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German; single; thoroughly competent; 16 years' experience; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man in a private family; nine years' city references; just disengaged; lady can be seen. J. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. H. C., care J. S. Jones, 31 East 31st Street.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, together or separate; man as first-class butler and cook; wife thoroughly understands French and English cooking; city references. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; highly recommended; nine years in last place; lady can be seen. F. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—First-class; thoroughly experienced young Englishman; tall; good appearance; good valet; best city personal references. H. D., 1,326 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; best personal references; city, country. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. P. B., 137 West 35th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; best city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address, two days, at present employer's, 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman, where footman or parlormaid is kept; town or country; personal city references. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; last employer can be seen; best care of silver, &c. Saynisch, 110 West 27th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Best city reference; disengaged on account of family breaking up house. A. D., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single man; willing to go anywhere; understands his duty; good city references. H., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 35; just disengaged; best city reference. 377 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; can valet; used to traveling; personal reference. H. G., 166 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man in private family; take full charge of dining room; excellent city references. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—Well experienced and strictly sober, with best personal and written references. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, 28 years old, in private family; two years in last place; first-class city reference. G. D., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By good French cook and manager; can be seen from 10 till 1, or at home of present employer. 57 East 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; disengaged in consequence of gentleman giving up horses; strictly temperate; steady, reliable man, who will be highly recommended. M. B., 203 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; twelve years' first-class reference; country preferred. 221 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' city reference from one family, who can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. T. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the care of fine horses and carriages; will be found a careful driver; will give every satisfaction; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. John 355 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; 14 years; best city references; fully capable of taking care of gentleman's establishment; last employer can be seen; country preferred. C. H., 603 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; German; 12 years' very best city reference; good, careful driver; strictly sober and capable; left on account of family turning out; last employer can be seen. P. Seidelman, 347 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; eleven years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class driver and groom; thoroughly understands his business; useful on gentleman's place; first-class references; height, 5 feet 10 inches; neat appearance. J., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is thoroughly trained to his business; disengaged on account of death in the family. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Country, or under man in city; lately landed; thoroughly understands his business; age, 26; best reference from other side; wages moderate. J. Brown, 222 West 124th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; where first-class things are kept; eight years' city reference from one place; will be found obliging. W., 151 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age 30; just landed; good driver and rider; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. A. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his coachman and groom; careful driver; city or country. R. J. G., Box 823, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses; good city driver; first-class references. C., Box 157, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAND and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., 21 Hartley St., Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; has worked for him five years; can highly recommend him; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references from families of distinction, who can be seen. R. T., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' highest reference from two families. John, 50 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to secure a situation for her coachman, on account of her leaving for Europe, whom she can highly recommend; married man; Protestant. 31 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman who perfectly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last and former employers in city. E., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged; single; experienced in care of horses and carriages; will be well recommended from last employer; country preferred. Clark, 329 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses wishes situation for her coachman, who has lived with her twelve years; can recommend him most highly in every respect. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By an experienced single man; town or country; age, 26; height, 5 feet 8 inches. J. J. G., 133 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; best city reference. George, 28 East 35th St., late employer's.

COACHMAN.—Single; where first-class man is kept; references unexceptionable; last and former employer can be seen. H. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city references; English; 27; willing and obliging. W., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands his business; good city driver; highly recommended. M. C., 1,722 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—25; or groom and coachman; English; married; good driver; city reference. J. B., 43 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; sober, careful driver; city or country. F. S., 209 East 100th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a competent married man; one child; understands greenhouses, vegetables, and all branches belonging to a gentleman's country place; best reference. M. H., care of Andrew McGuinness, 134th St. and Southern Boulevard.

GARDENER.—Experienced; excellent recommendations; on private place as head gardener; last employer can be seen; age, 35; Scotch; married; small family. H. D., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Married; understands his work in all branches of greenhouse, gardening; fruit and vegetables; strictly temperate; wages moderate; references. Gardener, 331 West 40th St.

GARDENER.—Single; age, 24; nine years' experience in all branches; well up in rose culture; good references. G., Box 305, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a single, middle-aged man, a good, practical gardener, who will be generally useful. Gardener, Box 133 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM.—In private family; single, sober, and industrious; understands his business thoroughly; two years with last employer; for references apply to Sol Sayles, 32 University Place. Charles Brown, 133 West 33d St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Of Frugal Mind.
Fatal to His Hopes.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"You began practice in Arkansas, did you not, doctor?"

"Yes," replied the physician, "I did. I would have gotten along all right if it had not been for my diploma. It occurred to one of the natives to ask what it was. 'My diploma,' I answered, 'is from one of the best schools in the country.' 'You don't mean to tell me,' said the old man, 'that you hadter go to school to larn your trade, do ye?' 'Certainly,' said I. 'That is enough for me,' said the old man; 'any feller that hain't got no more nateral sense that he has to go to school to larn to be a doctor, an' him a grown man, ain't no man fer me,' and he jammed his hands into his pockets and walked out. I staid six weeks more and then gave it up."

A Good Impression.

From The Detroit News-Tribune.

"What," demanded the first citizen, "is the use of having a banquet? Can't the Legislature see the advantages of our town as well without it?"

"It won't do any harm," ventured the second citizen, "if they see each advantage twice."

It was then decided to have at least a decanter for each two guests.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and faded beard.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.

In the Menagerie.

From Harper's Young People.

"If this place should catch fire what would you do?" asked the giraffe of the elephant.

"I'd pick up my trunk and run for the entrance. What would you do?"

"I'd go to that window and slide down my neck to the sidewalk," said the giraffe, with a wink at the monkeys.

Marital Woes.

From Brooklyn Life.

Wife—Haven't I suffered in a thousand ways since I married you?

Heartless Husband—There is one way you haven't.

Wife (indignantly)—In what way is that?

Heartless Husband—In silence.

Flippant Youth.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

"Young man," said the sage, "you know it all now, but when you have reached my age you will find you know almost nothing."

"Yes," said the youth, "I have often heard that one forgets much in his declining years."

Through No Fault of Her Own.

From The Washington Star.

"Miss Skylie appears to have lost her attractiveness for the gentlemen," said one girl.

"Oh, no," replied the other; "she didn't lose it. Her father lost it in Wall Street."

Not Lacking in Ancestors.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Aristocratic Father—And your ancestors?

Aspiring Youth—Oh, I have 'em. I had a father and mother, and so did all their people before them.

Uncertain.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Were you ever up before me?" asked a Police Justice.

"Shure I don't know, yer anner. What time does yer anner get up?"

Light Houses Always Warnings.

From The Philadelphia Times.

It's a peculiar circumstance that when dramatic companies are stranded they are stranded where light houses are very common.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and harness; can drive; willing and obliging; city or country; good city references. T. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—In private family, by a sober, neat, and industrious young man, with first-class reference. Riggins, 436 West 52d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; age, 20; understands horse and carriage duties; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class reference. W. H., 465 4th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; best reference from last employer. S. F., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN and generally useful as indoor servant in private family; personal city references. M. Burke, 113 West 62d St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—By a Frenchman; speaks English and a little German; competent in every respect; has traveled all over Europe; thoroughly understands his duties; best references from present employer. A. D., 23 West 52d St.

VALET.—English; used to traveling; two and a half years' reference with one gentleman in this country; six years' English; thoroughly understands his duties; age, 30. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

VALET or WAITER.—By a young Swiss as valet or waiter; speaks French, German, and English; best Paris and city references. Valet, 232 West 28th St.

VALET or BUTLER.—By young Japanese; willing and obliging; best city reference. S., Box 160 Times.

VALET.—By a respectable young man; five years' experience; good city references. M. B., 141 East 29th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or VALET.—Competent and reliable; willing to travel; will be open for engagement April 15. J. E., 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, VALET, NURSE, COMPANION, &c.—By a well-educated middle-aged Englishman; thoroughly competent and capable; city or country or travel; three and a half years in last place; references. Brooks, Box 220 Times.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By reliable North German to take care of a house during Summer; best city references. E. S., 877 6th Av., top floor; no cards.

CARE OF HOUSE.—For Summer or longer; by respectable married couple; no children; ten years' unexceptionable city reference. Mr. J. Conklin, 812 8th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Immediately, as laundress a young girl, to assist with chamberwork, in a private family and to go to country for Summer; steady place for a competent person. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience, references, and nationality, B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A North German woman, between 30 and 40 years of age, as nurse for a child 2½ years old; must be thoroughly competent and experienced and speak the English language. Apply, with references, on Tuesday or Wednesday, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at 4 East 65th St.

WANTED—Young Protestant German, French, or Norwegian girl for boy of 6 years and make herself useful; must understand sewing. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience, references, pay expected, and nationality, A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A refined girl to take care of a boy of 4; do light chamberwork and sewing; must have best reference and speak either French or German and English. Call, before 12 Tuesday, at 144 West 58th St.

WANTED—A first-class seamstress and dressmaker; must be willing to wait on young ladies and have best personal reference. Apply, between 9 and 10 Tuesday and Wednesday morning, at 142 West 57th St.

WANTED—A young woman as good plain cook and to help with housework or washing; to go to the country; references required. Apply, Tuesday, April 9, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 26 West 18th St.

WANTED—A young German Protestant, as chambermaid in an American family; must have personal references. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, or after 6, at 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—Experienced, refined, trustworthy German or Swiss woman over thirty; speaking French and German, as nurse to year-old child; bring reliable references. 666 West End Av.

WANTED—Nurse and useful attendant for elderly lady; must be strong and willing; able to push wheel chair; wages, $20. Apply, to-day, from 5 to 6, at 1 West 45th St.

WANTED—Competent seamstress and assistant chambermaid; must be first-class dressmaker. Apply, Tuesday morning, at 126 West 78th St.

WANTED—First-class waitress for two months. Call, Tuesday morning, 15 West 47th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 3d Av., N. Y. City, and 35 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Generally Lower, with a Very Light Trade.

SOME BUSINESS ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Steady—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Irregular.

Grain trading was very slow, and prices were lower, through reports of free rains West and lower markets there, and free offerings on local account, while foreign houses purchased rather freely at the decline. Provisions were higher early, but closed steady at a reaction brought about by freer offerings. Cotton was dull and steady, with Europe. Coffee was quiet and irregular, with trading chiefly local.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¼@	33½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western, steam	7.07½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.40 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, with the close weak and influenced by easier cables, reports of good rains at the West, lower Western markets, and local liquidation, while stocks showed a decrease, as well as the visible supply here and abroad. The amount on passage increased 1,360,000 bushels. Spot was moderately active at ¼@⅜c decline. Sales, 4,000 bushels for export, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at 13-16@1c over May, free on board, store, and 8,000 bushels do at 2c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69⅛c....Clearances hence, 203,156 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 261,207 bushels....Receipts, 44,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 51,243 bushels; in the interior, 220,591 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 441,119 bushels, or to 5,058,165 bushels, (2,566,290 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 983,400 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,605,000 bushels, or to 72,702,000 bushels, against 70,762,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were more active, and weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with cables easier, West lower, increase of 640,000 bushels on passage, local liquidation, and easier West, with considerable switching. Spot was quiet, with No. 2 firm and scarce, and other grades weaker. Sales, 31,600 bushels, including 28,000 bushels steamer, mixed, at 50¾@51c, elevator, and 3,600 bushels ungraded mixed at 52½c, delivered....Receipts, 29,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 75,864 bushels; in the interior, 125,716 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,202 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 40,745 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 15,562 bushels, or to 328,962 bushels, (18,793 bushels No. 2 corn and 109,427 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 517,000 bushels, or to 12,890,000 bushels, against 17,497,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were fairly active and weak at ¼c decline, following corn and the West. Spot were in fair jobbing demand at ¼c decline, but closed steady....Sales, 89,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¾c for 27,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¾c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@40½c for 85,000 bushels....Receipts, 48,300 bushels; exports, 440 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 156,837 bushels, or to 507,422 bushels, (241,943 bushels No. 2 white, and 108,029 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 369,000 bushels, or to 5,815,000 bushels, against 2,654,000 [illegible] day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	920,000	60 5-16 @60 9-16	60⅜
June	20,000	60 11-16@60¾	60¾
July	980,000	60¾ @61	60⅞
August	15,000	61⅛ @61¼	61⅛
September	230,000	61⅝ @61¾	61⅝
December	90,000	63⅞ @64	63⅞
Total	2,255,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	..	.. @..	..
May	160,000	51½ @51¾	51½
July	270,000	51¼ @51 9-16	51¼
September	375,000	51⅝ @51⅞	51⅝
Total	805,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	..	.. @..	33⅛
May	120,000	33 1-16 @33⅜	33⅛
July	60,000	33½ @33⅝	33½
No. 2 White—			
April	5,000	36⅜ @..	36⅜
May	..	.. @..	36¼
Total	185,000		

FLOUR—The trading was confined to small lots, with the general market easy. Sales, 18,050 bbls, including 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65; 600 bbls Winter straights at $2.90, 900 bbls bakers' extra, in sacks, at $2.30; 1,000 bbls do, No. 2 Spring, on private terms; 500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65, 10,000 bbls city mill patents, and 4,750 bbls do, No. 2, at quotations....Arrivals, 13,028 bbls and 11,099 sacks; exports, 11,370 bbls and 1,800 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 17,594 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.40
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	....@....	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	....@....	3.00@ 3.20
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	2.15@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Held firmly, with demand fair; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.90@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Light demand and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is little doing in clover, or business in jobbing quantities, while prices are without change. Quoted at 9⅞c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The export interest was slack for the day. For the English markets there was a little further inquiry; most orders thence were satisfied at the close of last week. The French, German, and Mediterranean markets did not appear interested at current prices. The inquiry from local sources was moderate. However, the market was steady and without change. The South was even stronger at declining prices, at which it was possible to buy at the close of last week. It looks now as though the holdings at the South would be less than last year. A good many of the mills along the Southeast coast sections are well cleaned out, while many others have more moderate holdings than usual. In Texas the southern portion has been cleaning up its supplies quite satisfactorily, but in other parts of the State there are very fair accumulations. It is clear that the low prices for the season have greatly enlarged all sources of consumption. Quietly, but steadily, the oil is finding its way promptly, freely, and more largely from the mills directly into export and local trade channels. Sales here were 150 bbls good off grade yellow at 26c; 100 bbls prime, on dock, at 26½c; 175 bbls prime yellow, delivery through the month, at 27c. Crude, in barrels, is at 23@24c for prime and choice. Crude in bulk at the mills is at 19c bid and in instances at 19½c to points with favorable freight rates, while 20c is asked, and in cases to 21c. In Texas 18c is bid, and 19c and even 20c asked. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in steady, fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL firm; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—Oil opened and lowest, 121; highest and closed, 130.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Opened stronger. Through the early dealings there was an advance of 5@10 on pork, 2½ points on lard, and 5@7½ points on ribs, by reason of moderate receipts of hogs with their better prices; but before the close an easier feeling developed, while the latest was steady, with hardly material changes shown as against the close of Saturday. Speculation was slow at the West, and the cash demands moderate. Exporters continued conservative operations on lard, but were taking bacon more freely. The market appeared to be suffering more from lack of outside buying interest. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 8,322 bbls pork, 11,035,507 lb lard, and 13,767,502 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,852 bbls pork, 11,627,831 lb lard, and 10,294,319 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 4,313 bbls pork, 5,713,926 lb lard, and 14,591,120 lb meats; same time last year, 5,357 bbls pork, 10,349,848 lb lard, and 24,143,246 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—The market was slack here and easier, with dull conditions at the West. Exporters are especially quiet. Cash closed at 7.07½c nominal. City steam is steady and in moderate demand; sales of 175 tcs at 6.50c; options, no sales; April closed at 7.10c, nominal; May closed at 7.20c, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.55c; South American at 7.90c; sales of 250 tcs for Continent. Compound lard is slow; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. The West closed at 6.82c for April; May at 6.82c to 6.87½c, closing at 6.87½c; July at 6.97½@7.02½c, closing at 7@7.02½c; September at 7.15c.

PORK—Exporters were moderate buyers at steady prices, taking 225 bbls mess. The West was at $11.82, nominal, for April, while for May, prices ranged from $11.85 to $12.05, closing at $11.92 asked, and July, at $12.05@$12.20, closing at $12.05. Prices here are for mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—There was light export inquiry here, with short clear at 6.90c for April and 6.95c for May. The West on short ribs closed at 6.15c, nominal, for April, with May at 6.17½c to 6.27½c, closing at 6.20c bid; July at 6.30@6.40c, closing at 6.32@6.35c; September at 6.40@6.50c, closing at 6.45c.

CUTMEATS—City meats are slow, with few buying orders, while held about steady; sales of 25 bxs bellies at 7⅛c; 25 bxs clear bellies, in job lots, at 7⅜c; 25 bxs rib bellies at 7c, and 500 pickled hams at 9c; city-pickled shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6⅞c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅞c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9½@9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅞c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Shows firm prices and fair jobbing demands. Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Are held firmly, while under steady demand. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady in price. Receipts of hogs at the West, 30,424 head; same time last year, 42,873 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; active; generally 5c higher; $4.75@$5.40; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,754 head; active; strong; $4.50@$5.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,817 head; higher; $4.70@$5.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened steady; $4.65@$5. Pittsburg—Active; $5.40@$5.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 370 head; $4.70@$5.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,500 head; 5@10c higher; $4.70@$5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; active; $4.75@$5.25. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $5.20@$5.35. Quotations here are 6⅜c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾@6⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading continued slow, without business in city, which is offered at 4⅝c, while 4½c is bid. Of country sales are 60,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅜@4¾c. Australian is nominal at 5c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet; Western, cost and freight, is offered at 8.80c. City, on spot, nominal, at 9c. Oleostearine is inactive, while supplies are accumulating; there are sellers at 9c, without bidding near that price.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet, but closed very steady, at 2@3 points' advance, influenced by better silver and increased activity at Manchester, with Liverpool 1@1½ points up. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 71 bales to spinners, and 800 bales, delivered, on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅞
Middling uplands	6⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.28@6.29	6.29	6.27	300
May	6.31@6.32	6.35	6.28	14,100
June	6.29@6.30	6.32	6.27	24,600
July	6.31@6.32	6.33	6.28	5,700
August	6.33@6.34	6.35	6.31	36,600
September	6.35@6.36	6.36	6.33	6,100
October	6.39@6.40	6.40	6.36	15,200
November	6.43@6.44	6.44	6.42	2,200
December	6.48@6.49	6.50	6.48	1,100
January	6.53@6.54	6.54	6.53	300
Total				106,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2337	1233	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	5333	9816	..	..	..	..
Mobile	709	74	..	..	..	..
Savannah	1724	1289	..	..	..	..
Charleston	337	308	..	..	..	..
Wilm'gton	89	40	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1013	498	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	..	612	..	..	..	..
Boston	623	1263	..	..	..	..
Phila	677	37	..	..	..	..
West P'nt	470	144	..	..	..	..
N'pt News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ve'co, T'x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	13312	15314	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	23030	18818	19642	19967	15342	19363
This day last y'r	10651	9375	11219	8942	5910	10802

COFFEE.

Contracts were very irregular, but closed steady at 10 points advance to 5 points decline, with a moderate local trade. Havre was steady at ½f decline, and Hamburg dull at ¼@1 pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16½c for No. 7, and 15¼c for No. 8. Sales, 376 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 14.25c; December, 500 bags at 14.20c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 250 bags at 14.50c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.35c, 3,000 bags at 14.30c; June, 500 bags at 14.25, 500 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 750 bags at 14.20c; July, 750 bags at 14.35c, 250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c; September, 250 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.20c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.25c; December, 500 bags at 14.20, 250 bags at 14.15c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 1,500 bags at 14.10c; total, 12,000 bags.

Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September, 500 bags September exchanged for 500 bags October even; total for day, 15,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	....@....	....@....
March	....@....	....@....
April	14.45@14.50	16.10@16.20
May	14.30@14.35	16.00@16.05
June	14.20@14.25	15.70@15.85
July	14.30@14.35	15.50@15.60
August	14.20@14.25	15.15@15.25
September	14.15@14.25	14.85@14.90
October	14.20@14.25	14.50@14.60
November	14.10@14.20	14.30@14.40
December	14.10@14.15	14.15@14.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	163,509
Arrivals—Steamship Biela, Rio, 14,100; Biela, Santos, 18,049	32,149
Total	195,658
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	3,983
Total stock in New-York to-day	191,675
Total stock in Baltimore	19,523
Arrivals	....
Total	19,523
Deliveries Saturday	433—19,090
Total stock in New-Orleans	17,737
Arrivals	....
Total	17,737
Deliveries Saturday	1,205—16,532
Total stock in other ports	....
	35,622
Total stock in United States	227,297
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 6	64,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 6	26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail April 6	115,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
	212,000
Total	439,297
Same time 1894	477,464

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Boccno	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Do p'e to c'e	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
Sa. Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very fair, with prices ruling firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—The demand is very good, and choice goods scarce, with values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½		
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6⅞		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—The raw market was fairly active at firm prices. Sales, 5,500 bags centrifugal, 95° test, at 2 7-32c, charges and freight to Canada; 3,397 bags do, 96° test, at 3c; 4,000 bags do, 96° test, at 2 3-16c, charges and freight, and 1,140 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c....Refined quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 9-16@4¾
Crushed	4 9-16@4¾
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3⅝ @3 13-16
Empire A	3 9-16@3¾
No. 6	3½ @3 11-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3 5-16@3½
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	3 @....
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market generally is weaker on a quiet trade, fair receipts, and accumulation of stock from last week.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	20 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18 @18½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17½@18
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9½@10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8
Rolls	7½@10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @10
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @15½
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing business in the best full cream at unchanged prices. All other qualities continue dull and weak.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10⅝@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9½@10
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7½@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4½@ 6
State, part skims, large size, choice	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5
State, full skims	1¼@ 2

EGGS—An easier market on large receipts, and only a moderate demand.

State and Pennsylvania	12¾@13
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¾@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	27 @31
Goose	65 @..

FRUITS—FRESH.—Arrivals of apples are not heavy, but the demand is quiet, and, while prices are held unchanged, the tone of the market is barely steady. Cranberries are not moving to any extent, and values are almost nominal. Florida strawberries in large supply to-day, but meeting a good demand; prices fairly well sustained, but sales above 40c are too rare to warrant a higher quotation. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $4.50@$5; do, Baldwin, State, $3.25@$3.75; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.45; do russet, $2.50@$3.50. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2.25@$3. Oranges, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@40c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—The trade in evaporated apples is still very quiet, and the little pressure to sell gives values a weak, unsettled tone; only jobbing sales of the highest grades at our outside figures; sun-dried apples steady but slow; chops firm, and prime stock is wanted; cores and skins steady; all kinds of small fruits are moving out very slowly, and prices are weak; no change in California fruits; a fair quantity is going into consumptive channels, but remaining stocks are liberal and holders are urging sales. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¼c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2⅜c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21@21½c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—Something over four carloads arrived to-day. Fowls sold better and brought an advance of fully 1c per lb, a car of choice heavy Indiana sold at 11½c; other Western at 10½@11c, and light Southern down to 9½c. Old roosters advanced ½c, and other kinds remained unchanged. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 10½@11c; do, Southern, 9½c; old roosters, 6½c; chickens, 9½@10c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 50@90c; geese, 90c@$1.37; pigeons, 35@45c.

DRESSED—Accumulations of fresh fowls, which depressed the market late last week, were cleaned up by storing or freezing, and with expectation of lighter receipts this week, the market shows a slight recovery, though demand is not strong enough to support much advance. Turkeys are scarce but rarely of desirable quality. Philadelphia chickens unchanged, in absence of fresh receipts; choice lots nominally firm. Squabs weaker. We quote for fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys, 10@14c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 6c; chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, 35@45c; do, roasters, 18@23c; capons, 18@27c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.25. We quote for No. 1 frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are steady and moderately active.

Asparagus, Charleston, per dozen	$4.00@$6.50
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.75
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	4.50@ 5.50
Cabbage, imported, per 100	9.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@ 7.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.75@ 1.90
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.90@ ..
Peppers, Havana, per crate	2.00@ 2.50
Radishes, Florida, per basket	1.50@ 3.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	1.50@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@ 3.50

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$7.50
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ ..
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.12@ 2.25
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.40
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.30@ 2.50
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.30@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.75@ 4.00
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double head	2.75@ 3.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	2.50@ 5.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 55@60c; clover, 40@50c. Rye straw, 40@60c. Oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—The reserved offerings at the interior give a steady tone to the local market, while demand is slow.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	2½@ 4
Bavarian, new	22 @25
Bohemian, new	23 @27
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Offerings moderate, with receipts light and prices firm.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @14
Buenos Ayres, kips	10@13	10 @10½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11½@12
Matamoras	23@25	11 @..
Orinoco	20@23	11¾@..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@22	10¼@10½
Galveston	20@25	9 @10
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7½@..
Wet salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	6 @..
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	8½@ 9
City slaughter, cow	..@..	7½@ 7¾
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	6 @ 6½
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	6¼@ 6½
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6½@ 7½
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	60 @$1.00
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
Buenos Ayres, bones, car lots		$16@16.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		10@ 10.50

LEATHER—Demand very good and prices firm.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	16 @17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	15½@16	..@..	15½@16
Heavy, seconds	16½@17	..@..	16½@18½
Damaged, all weights	15 @15½	..@..	14½@17
Rejects	..	..	13 @13½

UNION.

Seconds	25@26	Seconds, heavy	26@27
Light, backs, cow	26@27	Middle, backs	28@29
Middle, heavy	28@29	Light, backs	27@28
Bellies	11@12		

OAK.

Dressed, backs	32@35	Bellies	13@14
Seconds	28@31		

METALS—Tin steady at 13.90c. Lake copper steady at 9.40c. Lead easy at 3.07½@3.10c. Spelter quiet at 3.20c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market is nominally lower and without demand.

Southern, Old Dominion	31½
Southern, regular	31¾
Machine-made barrels	32

RESINS—Business light, with prices unchanged.

Good str'd	$1.57½@$1.60	I	$2.35 @ ..
G'm st'n'd	1.52½@ 1.55	K	2.40 @ ..
E	1.65 @ ..	M	2.85 @ ..
F	1.70 @ 1.75	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.85 @ ..	W. G	3.20 @ ..
H	2.05 @ ..	W. W	3.50 @ ..

WILMINGTON, April 8.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.25. Spirits of turpentine steady at 28c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine quiet, but steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $2; virgin, $2.50.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Turpentine firm at 28; receipts, 150 bbls. Rosin—Good strained firm at $1.10; receipts, 112 bbls.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28c; sales, 107 bbls. Resin firm at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

The market is unchanged and generally quiet. Engagements: To Liverpool, 4,000 bales cotton, 7-64d, 1,000 bxs bacon, 10s; 200 tcs beef, 2s 3d; 150 bbls pork, 1s 9d; 1,500 bxs cheese, 20s; to London, 2,000 sacks through flour, 7s 6d; to Genoa, 1,000 bales cotton, 9-64@5-32d; to Bremen, 200 bales cotton, ¼c; to Christiania, 50 bales cotton, 5-32d. Charters: British steamer, 2,000 tons, two ports Philippine Isles to a United States port north of Hatteras, 28s 9d one port, 30s two ports; British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 35s; British steamer, sugar, Maceio to Dalaware Breakwater for orders, 12s, chartered abroad; German steamer, 1,722 tons, West India time charter, two trips, 6s 3d; ship, sugar and hemp, Manila to Delaware Breakwater for orders to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, $5.50 and $4.50, respectively; British ship, lumber, Puget Sound to Delagoa Bay, 67s 6d, chartered abroad; British ship, deals, St. John, N. B., to Australia, on private terms, chartered abroad; British ship, deals, Halifax to west coast of England, 36s 3d; schooner, dry cypress, New-Orleans to Philadelphia, $5.50, loaded and towages; schooner, lumber, Appalachicola to Philadelphia, $6; Boston, $6.25; bark, cement, Rondout to Charleston, private terms; schooner, cement, Rondout to Port Royal, private terms; schooner, phosphate rock, Charleston to Philadelphia, $1.90; coal out, 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Wheat needed a tonic of some kind to-day, there being no business in the market aside from scalping operations by local traders and professionals, and the entire range not getting beyond extremely narrow limits. A bearish sentiment was early developed on the rain, and the later announcements and information cutting but little figure. Last week's export sales were still remembered and availed in preventing too radical a decline in prices, but Saturday's close was higher than any quotation established to-day. The visible supply soon gave indications of showing a fair decrease and the final postings warranted the belief. A reduction of 1,065,000 bushels was the total reduction. Liverpool stocks in warehouses also decreased 650,000 bushels, and the English visible supply 1,104,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage increased 1,360,000 bushels. Receipts showed a falling off, the wet weather no doubt having something to do with the decrease in the marketing. Chicago had but 6 cars and the Northwest 263 cars. In the latter section, on the corresponding day a year ago, arrivals were 468 cars. Liverpool opening cables were steady and ¼d higher, but that advance was lost at the close. Continental markets were irregular. Antwerp was higher, Paris unchanged to lower, and Berlin lower. Withdrawals from store at Chicago were 184,402 bushels, and exports clearances of wheat and flour from the four Atlantic ports, 340,771 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 55c to 54⅞c, sold between 55⅛@55¼c and 54¾@54⅞c, closing at 55c bid—¼@⅜c under Saturday. Cash wheat was dull and not particularly changed. Receipts at principal Western points were 235,913 bushels; shipments, 82,109 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 51,243 bushels; shipments, 261,207 bushels.

CORN was willing to go either way, and selling by local professionals of only moderate quantities accounted for the downward course. Wheat was accepted as the guide when the business appeared too light to weigh for either side. Liverpool cables were steady. Stocks at that point decreased 350,000 bushels, and the American visible supply decreased 517,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage increased 640,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 107 cars and 19,842 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances at the seaboard amounted to 51,995 bushels. May corn opened at 46⅝c, sold between 46⅝@46¾c and 46¼c, closing at 46¼@46⅜c—⅝c under Saturday. Cash corn held well and no change in prices was quotable. Receipts at principal Western points were 176,510 bushels; shipments, 160,948 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 75,864 bushels.

OATS—The transactions in oats were slow, but a moderate business went on all day. Strength or weakness in wheat and corn acted promptly and sympathetically on oats. Receipts were 141 cars, and 48,100 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 370,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅜@½c under Saturday. Cash oats were easier and about ¼c per bushel lower.

RYE was scarce and firm. A round lot of No. 2, in store, sold at 55c, free on board, cars of the same grade sold sparingly at 57c. No rye was inspected in. May was 54c bid.

BARLEY was about nominal. There was some call, but buyers were unwilling to pay present prices. Although little was offered, the feeling was heavy. No 3 sold from 50c to 52½c, and choice No. 2 at 53½c; low grades were nominally 47@49c.

PROVISIONS—A pretty good inquiry for product was found to exist at the opening, and offerings at that immediate time were inadequate to the demand. A light run of hogs and an advance in their price communicated the feeling of firmness to provisions, but along later in the session holders became less stiff in their views, and recessions followed. At the close a somewhat steadier tone developed, and final prices were 2½c under Saturday for May pork, unchanged from that for May lard, and a shade lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were dull. Liverpool was quoted steady. Receipts were fair and the shipments free. There was no essential change in the cash market, only a moderate business being done. Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 130 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

FREIGHTS—The eastbound lines have withdrawn their 12c rate on grain to New-York, but are quietly taking it at 14@15c. There was a good demand for vessel room to-day to load wheat for Kingston, and charters were made at 2⅝c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
April	54⅜@..	54⅝@..	54⅜@..	54½@..
May	54⅞@55	55⅛@55¼	54¾@54⅞	55 @..
July	56¼@..	56½@..	56⅛@..	56⅜@..
Sept.	57⅜@57½	57½@..	57¼@..	57⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
April	45⅞@..	47⅞@46	45½@..	45½@45⅝
May	46⅝@..	46⅝@46¾	45½@..	45½@45⅝
July	47⅛@..	49⅛@..	46⅝@46¾	46¾@..
Sept.	47¼@..	47⅝@..	47 @..	47 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
May	29½@..	29½@..	29⅛@..	29⅛@..
June	29½@..	29½@..	29⅛@29¼	29¼@..
July	28⅜@..	28⅜@..	28 @..	28 @..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$12.02½	$12.02½	$11.85	$11.92½
July	12.25	12.25	12.00	12.05
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	6.87½	6.87½	6.82½	6.87½
July	7.05	7.05	6.97½	7.02½
Sept.	7.25	7.25	7.12½	7.15
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	6.27½	6.27½	6.17½	6.20
July	6.37½	6.40	6.30	6.35
Sept.	6.52½	6.52½	6.40	6.45

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, the feeling was firm, and prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 29@61c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@60c, by sample; No. 2 red, 54½@55c; No. 2 corn, 45⅞@46c; No. 2 oats, 29⅜c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 53½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38¾ bid; prime timothy seed, $5.30 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.87½@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.77½@$6.80; short rib sides, (loose,) $6.15@$6.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.31¼; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.55@$6.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26. Sugars—Cutloaf, $4.81 per bbl; granulated, $4.12; standard "A," $4.03. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 57c; boiled, 60c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,075	3,963
Wheat, bushels	22,023	9,041
Corn, bushels	95,326	9,544
Oats, bushels	230,300	141,884
Rye, bushels	5,350	5,508
Barley, bushels	43,160	12,654

On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 14@15c. Eggs were easier; fresh stock, 11@11½c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged; receipts, 40,070 bbls; shipments, 6,875 bbls. Bran—Market slow but steady; sacked, east side, 70c; this side, 70c. Wheat lower; receipts, 7,722 bushels; shipments, 8,969 bushels; May, 54⅝c; July, 54¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 12,485 bushels; shipments, 119,540 bushels; May, 42⅝@42¾c; July, 44¼c; September, 44¾@44⅞c. Oats lower; receipts, 20,900 bushels; shipments, 9,482 bushels; May, 29@30⅛; June, 29⅞@30c; July, 25c. Eggs lower at 10c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.10. Lard—Prime steam, $6.70; choice, $6.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6⅞c; short clear, 7⅛c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5c; longs, 6⅜c; clear ribs, 6½c; short clear, 6⅝c. High wines steady at $1.25. Wool—Market quiet. Missouri and Illinois, medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; coarse and braid, 14c; low, 11c; fine medium, 12@13c; light, fine, 10@11c; heavy fine, 8@9c; slightly burry, 9@10c; hard burry, 7½c; Southern hard burry, 6c. Texas and Arkansas—Medium, 10@13c; coarse and low, 8@10c; fine medium, 9@12c; light fine, 8@10c; heavy fine, 5@7c; sandy and heavy, 5@6c. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4⅞c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady at 2.87½c. Spelter quotable at 3.05@3.07½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 8.—Lower prices for wheat, corn, and oats make up the day's record; there was an easy opening for wheat, based on the rains that were general, and it was apparent early that traders were not confident of the future; The Daily Market Record reported a decrease in large lines of country elevators of 482,000 bushels, 50,000 estimated decrease for small lines, and 5,000 increase for Minneapolis private elevators, making the change for the week 527,000 bushels' decrease; futures closed a little easier than Saturday, May at 58½c, against 58⅝@58¾c Saturday, and July 59¼@59⅜c, against 59½c; September closed 57⅝c; the trading was entirely in May and July; the millers were not in the cash market to-day; track wheat was steady at 60c, sales being light; receipts, 128 cars, against 366 cars last year; on track: No. 1 hard, 60½c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, 58½c. Corn—Market firm; No. 3, 49½@50c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 30¼c; No. 3, 30c. Flour dull and steady at $3@$3.40 for patents; $2.05@$2.35 for bakers'; production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 35,757 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market steady for bran at $12.25; sacks, $12.75@$14; shorts, common bulk, $12.50; fancy, $13@$13.25.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Wheat in store opened ⅝c lower, in sympathy with European markets, but later ruled steady under the influence of smaller receipts in the West. May opened at 56⅞c, advanced to 57⅛c, and closed at 57c. July ranged ⅝c over May. Cash is unchanged, red Winter selling at May price. Samples steady; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 red, 57@57½c; No. 2 hard Winter, 59c. Barley quiet and prices unchanged, the best samples selling at 52¼c and 52½c, the latter for choice goods. Oats lower, but more active; No 2 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 do, 31@31¼c. Rye higher at 57c for No. 1. Corn firmer and in demand at 48¼c for No. 3. Flour quiet, but with a weak feeling, and to effect sales a concession of 5@10c would be necessary. Millstuffs are firm at previous quotations. Provisions lower; mess pork, $11.75 for cash and $11.75 May; prime steam lard, $6.80 cash and $6.85 May. Receipts—Flour, 5,700 bbls; wheat, 12,350 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; barley, 6,400 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 23,410 bbls; oats, 8,400 bushels; barley, 5,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Flour more active, but unchanged. Wheat—Market about steady, but sales are quiet; prices unchanged, and the demand is fair. Oats—Fair request, but the demand is freely supplied at previous prices; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 35c. Rye firm; 61c. Corn—Receipts are mostly on contract and very liberal. A good demand prevails. The market is fairly active and prices are well sustained; No. 2 yellow, track, 47½c; ear, track, 48c; white ear, 46½c; No. 2 white, 48c. Pork quiet but steady; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.50; family, $13.50. Lard steady; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard, 7¼c; prime steam easy at $6.80. Dry-salted meats quiet but steady; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short ribs, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c. Bacon easy and there is only a moderate demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c. Eggs weak; fresh, near-by, 11c. Whisky firm; sales, 509 bbls at $1.25.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Spring wheat limits firm; good inquiry; ¼c under market; sales, 12 carloads No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 2 do, 65¼c; closing—No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c. Winter wheat stronger; sales, 5 cars No. 2 red, 60¼@60½c; 1 car No. 1 white, 64c; 10,000 bushels Oregon white, 61c to arrive, May shipment. Corn quiet; steady; sales, 7 cars No. 2 yellow, 49c; 6 cars No. 3 yellow, 48¾c; 6 cars No. 2 corn, 48½c; 1 car No. 3 corn, 48¼c on track; No. 3 yellow, 48¾c; No. 3 corn, 48½c asked, in store. Oats firmer; offerings light; demand good; sales, 8 cars No. 2 white, 35½@35¾c; 1 car No. 3 white, 35¼c; 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c, on track. Barley dull; nominal. Rye—No. 2, 60c asked; no demand. Flour—No demand; steady. Millfeed quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels.

DULUTH, April 8.—Rains at a critical time in the drought belt made crop prospects much better and the market weaker to-day. May opened ⅜c off, and hung there all day at 60¼c, with one little bulge of ¼c. Cash business was fair, including sales of 30,000 bushels or 40,000 bushels to the mills at ¾c over May for No. 1 hard and ¼c over for No. 1 Northern. The bulk of it was No. 1 hard. Stocks here are 2,204,771 bushels, an increase of 344,173 bushels. The Close—No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c; April, 60½c; May, 61¼c; July, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60c; April, 60c; May, 60½c; July, 61¼c; September, 59⅞c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅝c; No. 3, 53⅝c; rejected, 50⅝c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅜c. Receipts, 84,227 bushels; shipments, 691 bushels. Inspected, 137 cars; last year, 103 cars.

PEORIA, April 8.—Corn steady; No. 2, 45¾c; No. 3, 45¼c; receipts, 27,900 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 31@31¼c; receipts, 18,700 bushels; shipments, 24,200 bushels. Rye scarce; No. 2, 44@44½c. Whisky firm; finished goods, $1.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1895.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,872	25	1,202	13,957	11,674
Sixtieth Street	2,529	193	5,315	18,374	20
Fortieth Street	..	..	..	..	16,094
Hoboken	2,643	46	178	4,164	..
L. V. R. R.	1,011	..	..	..	2,356
Scattering	525	..	189	235	..
Total	9,580	264	6,884	36,730	30,144
Total for last w'k	9,985	131	4,671	43,569	38,431

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to prime	$6.20@$6.60
Medium to fair	5.60@ 6.15
Common	4.75@ 5.55
Bulls and dry cows	1.65@ 5.25
Oxen and stags	4.00@ 5.50
Good to prime steers one year ago	4.35@ 4.70

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Live Cattle.	Q'rs of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Berlin	..	1,000	..
Eastmans Co.	Servia	..	1,300	..
D. H. Sherman	Berlin	..	500	..
D. H. Sherman	Europe	150	..	160
M. Goldsmith	Tauric	180	..	1,019
M. Goldsmith	Mobile	100	..	..
M. Goldsmith	Europe	150	..	140
J. Shamberg & Son	Tauric	214	..	716
J. Shamberg & Son	Mobile	275	..	..
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Mobile	275	2,320	..
N. Morris	Tauric	..	2,480	..
R. Bickerdike	Exeter City	..	..	1,169
G. F. Lough	Trinidad	37	..	20
A. Strauss	Trinidad	20	..	..
L. S. Dillenback	Trinidad	..	..	100
L. S. Dillenback	Caribbee	..	..	82
L. S. Dillenback	Terrier	..	..	50
Total shipments		1,401	7,600	3,456
Total shipments last week		1,276	9,868	3,892
Boston shipments this week		2,011	9,170	2,814
Baltimore shipments this w'k		901	1,442	3,075
Phila. shipments this week		582	768	1,020
Portland shipments this week		260	..	..
Newport News shpts this w'k		175	..	..
To London		..	..	1,000
To Liverpool		1,699	2,320	5,340
To Glasgow		2,636	15,160	1,520
To Southampton		928	..	..
To Bristol		..	1,500	1,169
To Havre		..	..	1,084
To Bermuda and West Indies		57	..	252
Total to all ports		5,320	18,980	10,365
Total to all ports last week		4,710	20,038	11,722

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 159 cars, or 2,753 head; 114 cars consigned direct to exporters and slaughterers, and 45 cars for the market. Trade opened slow for steers, and prices were rated easier; oxen and bulls were steady, and cows were wanted at fully sustained prices. About 3 cars of cattle unsold at the close. Very little export demand, only 43 head being purchased, and mainly for the Bermuda trade. Poor to good native steers sold at $4.75@$6.35 per 100 lb, and no really prime or choice beeves offered; corn-fed Texans at $5.50@$5.60; oxen and stags at $4@$5.50; bulls at $2@$5.25, and old cows at $1.65@$4. City-dressed native sides steady at 8½@10½c per lb; fancy beef sells as high as 11c. To-day's European cables quote American live cattle weak at 11½@13c per lb, estimated dressed weight; sheep easier at 12@13½c, and refrigerator beef steady at 10@10¾c per lb; shipments to-day, none; to-morrow the Nomadic takes out 300 cattle and 600 sheep for M. Goldsmith, 186 cattle and 1,018 sheep for G. Shamberg & Son, and 2,520 quarters of beef for N. Morris.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois steers, 1,218 lb average, at $6 per 100 lb; 18 do, 1,200 lb, at $5.90; 20 do, 1,232 lb, at $5.90; 16 do, 1,195 lb, at $5.85; 18 do, 1,133 lb, at $5.85; 17 do, 1,117 lb, at $5.62½; 21 do, 1,024 lb, at $5.62½; 2 do at $5@$5.05; 18 Texans, 1,187 lb, at $5.60; 92 do, 1,208 lb, at $5.50; 20 stags, 1,310 lb, at $5.25; 10 cows, 990 lb, at $3.75; 4 do, 842 lb, at $1.80; 1 bull, 2,340 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 1,100 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—8 Illinois steers, 1,306 lb, at $6.35; 35 Virginia do, 1,435 lb, at $6.25; 1 Pennsylvania do, 1,230 lb, at $5.85; 1 do, 850 lz, at $4.75; 19 steers and cows, 1,152 lb, at $5.50; 7 stags, 1,310 to 1,542 lb, at $4.50@$5.50; 2 oxen, 1,740 lb, at $4.50; 1 bull, 700 lb, at $2.75; 14 cows, 956 lb, at $4; 17 do, 941 lb, at $3.90; 10 do, 570 to 833 lb, at $1.85@$3.75. NEWTON & CO.—19 oxen, 1,158 lb, at $5; 3 do, 1,107 lb, at $4; 18 cows, 1,041 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,070 lb, at $3.15; 5 do, 912 lb, at $1.80. D. McPHERSON & CO.—18 State steers, 1,116 lb, at $5.35; 5 bulls, 580 to 1,330 lb, at $2@$3.25; 12 cows, 1,035 lb, at $3.80; 16 do, 1,012 to 1,081 lb, at $3.85; 20 do, 1,037 lb, at $3.65; 9 do, 940 lb, at $3.35; 21 do, 885 to 1,017 lb, at $2.25@$2.75; 2 do, 955 lb, at $2.25; 14 do, 845 to 1,050 lb, at $1.75@$2.10. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,222 lb, at $6; 20 do, 1,130 lb, at $5.75; 17 do, 1,169 lb, at $5.75; 25 do, 1,014 lb, at $5.25. J. SHAMBERG & SON—12 Kansas steers, 1,212 lb, at $5.90; 1 bull, 1,660 lb, at $4.60. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,380 lb, at $5.12½; 2 bulls, 900 to 1,050 lb, at $3; 4 cows, 762 lb, at $1.65. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—12 cows, 916 lb, at $2.80.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 18 head; trade limited and feeling weak. The few transactions were at $15@$36 per head, with no good cows offered. D. McPherson & Co. sold 5 cows at $32@$35 per head; S. Sanders, 4 fresh cows at $26.50@$36 each; S. Judd & Co., 4 cows at $15@$25 per head.

CALVES—Receipts, 3,028 head, all for the market. Demand fair, but at rather lower prices, and medium veals were generally rated at 25c off from last Friday's figures. Some late sales of common stock were, however, at stronger prices than those made early in the day. Ordinary to choice veals sold at $4@$6 per 100 lb, "bobs" and culls at $3@$4. The pens were cleared. Dressed calves easier at 4½@7½c for country-dressed veals, 5@9c for city-dressed, and 3@4c for little calves.—SALES.—G. DILLENBACK—38 veals, 137 lb average, at $6 per 100 lb; 27 do, 125 lb, at $5.37½; 64 do, 141 lb, at $5.25; 170 do, 126 lb, at $5.20; 96 do, 115 lb, at $4.75; 80 do, 128 lb, at $5; 109 do, 111 lb, at $4; 6 culls, 126 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—25 veals, 140 lb, at $5.80; 27 do, 128 lb, at $5.50; 173 do, 132 lb, at $5.40; 49 do, 123 lb, at $5.25; 182 do, 127 lb, at $5.15; 170 do, 124 lb, at $5; 160 do, 108 lb, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—67 veals, 130 lb, at $5.75; 63 do, 135 lb, at $5.75, less $5 on the lot; 18 do, 139 lb, at $5.50, less $2; 11 do, 115 lb, at $5.20; 87 do, 123 lb, at $5; 50 do, 128 lb, at $5, less $5 on the lot; 49 do, 124 lb, at $4.87½; 59 do, 122 lb, at $4.50; 93 do, 104 lb, at $4.25; 10 do, 160 lb, at 4. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—32 veals, 134 lb, at $5.25; 33 do, 117 lb, at $5. J. P. NELSON—149 veals, 140 lb, at $6; 20 do, 131 lb, at $5.75; 73 do, 129 lb, at $5.37½; 96 do, 127 lb, at $5.25; 27 do, 124 lb, at $4.50. S. SANDERS—8 veals, 144 lb, at $6; 2 do, 115 lb, at $5; 106 do, 108 lb, at $4.60; 42 do, 128 lb, at $5.37½; 91 do, 119 lb, at $5.10; 94 do, 116 lb, at $5; 28 do, 105 lb, at $4.75; 6 culls, 87 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—60 veals, 121 lb, at $5.25; 135 do, 124 lb, at $5.25; 49 do, 120 lb, at $5; 49 do, 120 lb, at $5; 46 do, 119 lb, at $4.35; 1 do, 190 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—45 veals, 107 lb, at $4.50. M. COLLINS—11 veals, 129 lb, at $5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 61 cars, or 12,300 head; 4 cars for export alive, 20 cars for city slaughterers direct, and 37 cars for the market. The feeling was dull and unsettled for sheep, and generally rated lower at the close; lambs were steady, and some sales at rather stronger prices than were obtained Saturday. Nine cars of stock, including 6 cars of clipped sheep, were reported unsold. Common to prime sheep (unshorn) sold at $3.50@5.25 per 100 lb; a few choice clipped do, at $4.75; ordinary to choice lambs at $4@$6, including a few clipped do at $5@$5.25; 1 deck of extra unshorn do at $4.10 and 17 head at $6.50; Spring lambs at $1.50@$4. Dressed mutton weak at 7@9c; dressed lambs slow at 8@10c; country-dressed Spring lambs steady.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—176 State lambs, 83 lb average, at $5.90 per 100 lb; 358 do, 84 lb, at $5.87½; 200 do, 78 lb, at $5.75; 36 do, 56 lb, at $4.50; 56 do, 56 lb, at $4.50; 218 Michigan do, 77 lb, at $5.65; 94 clipped State sheep and lambs, 80 lb, at $5; 10 State sheep, 96 lb, at $5.20; 89 do, 89 lb, at $4; 81 do, 87 lb, at $3.75; 6 do, 123 lb, at $3.50; 7 Spring lambs at $2.50; 2 do, at $1.50 each. D. HARRINGTON—365 State lambs, 92 lb, at $6; 199 do, 77 lb, at $5.75; 124 do, 72 lb, at $5.50; 58 do, 70 lb, at $5; 235 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $5.37½; 56 clipped State do, 70 lb, at $5.25; 10 State sheep, 95 lb, at $4.75; 53 do, 82 lb, at $4.25; 19 do, 77 lb, at $4.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—271 State lambs, 78 lb, at $5.65; 22 do, (culls,) 50 lb, at $3.75; 216 clipped do, 81 lb, at $5.12½; 48 unshorn do, (few sheep,) 92 lb, at $4.62½; 49 State sheep, 92 lb, at $4.25; 31 Spring lambs at $4 each; 5 do at $1.50 each. G. DILLENBACK—80 State lambs, 105 lb, at $6.10; 179 do, 91 lb, $6; 126 do, 81 lb, at $5.87½; 85 do, 79 lb, at $5.75; 197 do, 75 lb, at $5.55; 67 State sheep, 67 lb, at $4.35. S. SANDERS—179 State sheep, 94 lb, at $5; 198 State lambs, 86 lb, at $5.80; 61 do, (coarse,) 91 lb, at $5.80; 6 State sheep, 68 lb, at $4. NEWTON & CO.—136 Kentucky sheep, 112 lb, at $4.87½. D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 Michigan lambs, 120 lb, at $6.50; 105 do, 74 lb, at $5.85; 100 do, 75 lb, at $5.40; 115 do, 68 lb, at $5.20; 214 do, 621 lb, at 515; 91 Indiana do, 90 lb, at $5.50; 107 Western sheep, 83 lb, at $4.65; 8 Indiana do, 135 lb, at $5.25; 64 do, 134 lb, at $5; 74 do, 119 lb, at $5; 98 do, 82 lb, at $4.75; 6 State do, 100 lb. S. JUDD & CO.—231 Michigan lambs, 66 lb, at $5.12½; 225 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 8 State sheep, 79 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 84 lb, at $4.50. M. COLLINS—52 clipped Ohio sheep, 96 lb, at $4.75.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 52 cars, or 8,599 head, of which 229 head were on sale. Market 25@35c higher, at $5.30@$5.65 per 100 lb. Country-dressed firm at 5½@7½c per lb, and choice lean pigs would sell at 8c.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—16 State hogs, 147 lb average, $5.65 per 100 lb; 15 do, 158 lb, at $5.50; 55 do, 147 lb, at $5.42½; 6 do, 268 lb, at $5.40; 3 pigs, 117 lb, at $5.50. HUME & MULLEN—15 State hogs, 156 lb, at $5.50; 7 do, 236 lb, at $5.50. S. SANDERS—50 State hogs, 141 lb, at $5.60; 11 do, 141 lb, at $5.35. S. JUDD & CO.—8 State hogs, 227 lb, at $5.30; 12 do, 157 lb, at $5.30; 3 do, 150 lb, at $3.30.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,840 head; total for week thus far, 3,280 head; for same time last week, 4,660 head; consigned through, 1,280 head; to New-York, 1,720 head; on sale, 2,000 head; market opened active and a shade higher for good handy and fat cattle; common to fair stock slow and unchanged; no very choice here; bulls lower for all but prime fat butchers' and export grades; market closed steady and firm for good grades; all sold; good to choice, (1,300 to 1,400 lb,) $6@$6.10; medium to good, (1,100 to 1,200 lb,) $5.50@$5.85; light to fair steers, $4@$5.40; mixed cows and heifers, $3.75@$4.25; prime fat heifers, $4.50@$5; common to fair cows, $2.50@$3.50; sausage bulls, $2.50@$3; butchers' and exports, $3.25@$4.25; oxen, $2.75@$5.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,700 head; total for week thus far, 19,050 head; for same time last week, 23,400 head; consigned through, 2,750 head; to New-York, 9,000 head; on sale, 12,750 head; market opened fairly active, but easier for pigs and Yorkers; closed dull and 10c lower for heavy grades, with pigs slow and other grades firm; Yorkers, $5.30@$5.35; light, do, $5.25@$5.30; pigs, $5.20@$5.25; mediums and mixed, $5.40@$5.45; good heavy, $5.50@$5.60; roughs, $4.50@$5.25; stags, $3.50@$4.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 13,800 head; total for week thus far, 22,400 head; for same time last week, 24,600 head; consigned through, 2,400 head; to New-York, 4,400 head; on sale, 20,000 head; market opened slow and 10@25c lower for both kinds; closed very dull, with fully 30 loads unsold; prime export lambs, $5.85@$5.90; good, (80 to 90 lb,) $5.40@$5.75; fair to good, $4.25@$5.25; mixed sheep, $4@$4.65; common, $3.25@$3.75; export ewes and wethers, $4.75@$5.30.

EAST LIBERTY, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts light; demands steady and market strong at last week's prices; prime, $5.75@$6.25; good, $5.25@$5.75; good butchers', $4.75@$5.25; rough fat, $3.75@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; market shade stronger; Philadelphias, $5.50@$5.60; best mixed, $5.45@$5.50; best Yorkers, $5.30@$5.40; fair Yorkers and pigs, $5.20@$5.25; roughs, $3.50@$5. Sheep—Receipts fair; demand steady; export wethers, $5.10@$5.25; extra, $4.70@$4.90; good, $4.20@$4.60; fair, $3@$3.70; common, $1.50@$2; best lambs, $5.60@$5.80; good lambs, $4.80@$5.30; common to fair lambs, $2.30@$4.30.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,872 head, including about 20 cars natives and 85 cars Southern; it was a good, steady, and firm market in both divisions; native cattle unchanged; native steers, $4.75@$6.25; Texas steers, $3@$5.20. Hogs—Receipts, 1,850 head; market was a shade higher than Saturday and 5@10c higher than Friday; the hogs of decent quality all sold at $5 and upward, and the top of the lightweights was $5.10; heavy, $5.10@$5.20; light, $4.75@$5.05; mixed, $4.70@$5.10.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The receipts of cattle to-day were small, yet the demand was so moderate that prices held only steady. The outlook for the week are for moerate arrivals. There was but a scant supply of hogs on sale, and still smaller receipts are looked for to-morrow. Buying started in early, and holders had no difficulty in disposing of stock. Prices averaged 5c higher than Saturday. Sheep were fairly active and steady, prices showing no change from Saturday.

CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000 head; extra, 1,500 to 1,650 lb steers, $6.25@$6.50; choice to extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.75@$6.25; choice steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lb, $5.40@$5.75; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,350 lb, $4.15@$5.50; bulls, choice to extra, $4.60@$5; bulls, poor to good, $2@$3.50; feeders, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.90@$4.75; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.75@$3.75; cows and heifers, extra, $4.50@$5; cows, fair to choice, $3@$4; cows, poor to good canners, $1.75@$2.35; veal calves, choice, $4.50@$5; veal calves, common to good, $2.50@$4.25; Texas steers, fed, $4.25@$5.50; Texas cows, fed, $3.25@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000 head; heavy, $5@$5.30; common to choice mixed, $4.85@$5.15; choice assorted, $4.90@$5.10; light, $4.75@$5.05; pigs, $4.25@$4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; inferior to choice, $2.75@$5; lambs, $4@$5.85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 70s; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess Western fine firm at 58s 9d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 34s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 32s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 28s. Cheese—American finest white steady at 49s 6d; do, colored, steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 18s. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Western, spot, dull at 34s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 9¼d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 2d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 2¾d; April firm at 4s 2¾d; May firm at 4s 3d; June firm at 4s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2@£3. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 27,500 quarters; from Pacific ports, 21,000 quarters; from other sources, 29,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 16,600 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, April delivery, 3 21-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 21-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 22-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 23-64@3 24-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 24-64@3 25-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 26-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 27-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 28-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 29-64@3 30-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 30-64@3 31-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 31-64@3 32-64d, buyers.

LONDON, April 8—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 1½d@11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—April, 9s 2¼d; August, 9s 6¾d. Linseed oil, 19s 4½d per cwt.

HAVANA, April 8.—Sugar quiet and weak. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 8 premium; on London, 19 premium.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 18f 50c, paid and sellers.

BREMEN, April 8.—Petroleum, 7 marks 50 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 13-16c; low middling, 5½c; good ordinary, 5⅛c; net and gross receipts, 1,289 bales; exports, to the Continent, 12,275 bales; coastwise, 1,371 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 40,973 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton steady; good middling, 6 5-16c; middling, 5 13-16c; low middling, 5 7-16c; good ordinary, 5⅛c; net receipts, 9,816 bales; gross receipts, 9,832 bales; sales, 4,600 bales; stock, 301,198 bales.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton steady; midd'ing, 5 13-16c; low middling 5 7-16c; good ordinary, 5 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,233 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,157 bales; sales, 290 bales; stock, 76,664 bales.

Contest Over the Barber Estate.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 8.—A contest over the disposition of the Barber estate, involving not more than $50,000, was begun in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The heirs of Mrs. Barber are two sisters, Mrs. C. Eugene Barber of Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Frances M. Benson of this city. They are daughters of Christopher Morgan, once Secretary of State. Judge Teller, representing Mrs. Benson, who did not fare so well as her sister in the will, tried to prove the incompetency of the testator through over-indulgence in liquor.

A witness to the will said that Mrs. Barber, when she signed the instrument, was under the influence of liquor to some extent, but was competent to make a will.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Weakness Followed by a Good Recovery.

JERSEY CENTRAL DIVIDEND REDUCED

The Income-Tax Decision Used on Both Sides of the Market—Burlington's Statement Offset by the Rains.

MONDAY—P. M.

Sentiment was bearish in the early trading, and notwithstanding higher prices from London, stocks generally declined. The Street was more or less bewildered over the expected decision by the United States Supreme Court of the income-tax case, and in its doubt sold stocks. After the decision came, however, while few professed to understand the exact situation, it was generally agreed that it contained nothing which could be construed into a bear argument; therefore stocks which were sold in the morning were bought back, and at the close of business the majority of stocks on the active list showed small net gains.

The coal stocks, under the lead of Jersey Central, were weak in the morning. Jersey Central broke from 94 to 91⅝ on selling induced by advanced information regarding the action of the Directors on the dividend question. But when the announcement came of the reduction of the rate to a 5 per cent. basis, there was practically good buying of the stock, and it closed at 93¾, the same price as on Saturday. Delaware and Hudson, on quite large transactions for it, lost 2½ points, and Lackawanna, on small trading, ⅞. Rumors concerning the coal situation were numerous, but inconclusive. One story was that the Presidents had not agreed, as stated, to submit their differences to arbitration. The only foundation for this was the possible interpretation of the position of President Harris of the Reading, who was unable to assent to the proposition until it had been submitted to his coreceivers. There is no reason, however, to suppose that Messrs. Welsh and Paxton will not join Mr. Harris in agreeing to the proposed arbitration. The sales agents to-day agreed to fix the prices of coal for the month somewhat below the last circular rates, but materially higher than prevailing actual rates. They also agreed to restrict production, and if they adhere to the agreement, the outlook for the future of the trade is decidedly improved.

The Burlington statement for the year, while incomplete owing to the omission of the operations of the subsidiary lines, was about as had been expected, for every one has known for a long time that the Granger roads were having hard times. The stock, however, closed unchanged, being more directly influenced, as were the other members of the group, by the prevailing rains and altogether seasonable weather in the section of country in which they operate. New-England was more or less heavy throughout the day, in the absence of demand, although its net loss was only ¼. The pool operations in the stock have ceased apparently, and it is reasonable to suppose that it will move back to its normal level. North American was unusually active and was strong. Baltimore and Ohio dropped 3¾ points on rumors indicating a reduction in its dividend rate.

There was fair activity in the industrials, but the changes were not important. Sugar moved within 2 points, and at one time sold at 99¾. It closed, however, at 101¾, a net gain of ½. Distilling lost ¼ on selling by the West. General Electric closed at its best price, 33⅜, a net gain of ⅛. Chicago Gas was quiet, but closed ¼ down; the dividend question was not acted upon to-day, but will be probably during the week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money quiet, with transactions on a very limited scale. Rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper inactive, with conditions unchanged. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. and over for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $71,-789,221, and the balances were $4,719,592. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $181,-562.

In London call money was at ½ per cent., closing at ½; short and three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—10@17c discount. St. Louis —60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—80c premium.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and strong, particularly in the early trade, the sales for the first two hours to noon reaching over $1,000,000. Toward the close the market was quieter, but there was still a moderate demand for small lots. The Northern Pacific issues made sharp gains and the Oregon Improvement firsts and consols recovered considerable of last week's losses. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cedar Falls & Minnesota 1st	10
Chicago & Indianapolis Coal 1st	2
Norfolk & Western gen	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c	1½
Northern Pacific 3d, c	1¼
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s	1¼
Oregon Railway & Nav. cn. 5s, t. r.	1
Reading 1st pf. inc	1
South Carolina & Georgia 5s	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	1

DECLINED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1¾
Colorado Midland 1st	1½
Nashville, C. & St. L. cn	1
United States Cordage 1st	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 112¼, $5,000 5s, registered, at 115⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111⅝	111¾
4s, c	112	112½
4s, r., new	120½	121
4s, c., new	120½	120¾
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¾	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¼ and $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 96.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	145	144	145	143	148	17
American Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	25¾	26¼	200
American Cotton Oil pf	72	72	72	72	71½	72½	150
American Express	113	113	113	113	111	114	10
*American Sugar Refining	100⅝	101⅜	99¾	101⅜	101⅜	101½	29,808
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	94	94	94	93½	94	25
*American Tobacco	95	96½	95	96	96	96⅛	2,440
American Tobacco pf	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	109¼	108	109	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	3,930
Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	55	55	56	57	1,250
*Bay State Gas	14	14	14	14	14	16	100
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	49¾	50	300
Canadian Pacific	40	40	39½	39½	39¾	40	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½	380
Chicago Gas	71¼	71⅜	70⅝	71¼	71¼	71½	10,038
Chicago & Alton	149	149	149	149	147	150	20
Chicago & Northwestern	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	92⅛	92	92¼	1,110
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	138	..	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	72¾	73	72⅝	73	73	73⅛	4,565
C., C., C. & St. L.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37½	38	60
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	58⅛	58¼	4,450
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	63⅞	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	64⅛	64¼	1,562
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	7¼	50
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	26	26	25¾	25¾	25¾	26	400
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	124⅝	126	125¾	126¼	5,899
Delaware, Lack. & West	159½	159½	158⅝	159⅜	159⅛	159½	1,200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	37⅝	37¾	37½	37⅝	37⅝	38¼	720
Distilling & C. F. ctfs	15½	15½	14¾	15	14⅞	15	16,125
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8¼	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	98¼	110
General Electric	33	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	13,045
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	87½	89	10
Iowa Central pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	23	100
Laclede Gas pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	82	83	100
Lake Erie & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	210
Lake Erie & Western pf	74½	74½	74	74½	74½	75	390
Lake Shore	137	137	136¾	137	137¼	137½	500
*Long Island Traction	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	7	7½	1,100
Louisville & Nashville	51½	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	51⅝	51¾	2,230
Manhattan Con	111¾	112	110½	111¼	111¼	111½	3,977
*Metropolitan Traction	87	87	87	87	..	..	100
Michigan Central	93½	94	93½	94	94	96	400
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	40	55	100
Missouri Pacific	23½	24	23½	24	23½	23⅞	413
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26¼	26¼	26	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	1,260
*National Lead Co	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝	31½	33	637
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	85	85¾	243
National Linseed Oil	22	22¼	22	22¼	22¼	22¾	300
National Starch	8	8	8	8	7	9	70
New-Jersey Central	93¾	94	91⅝	93¾	93½	93⅞	17,582
New-York Central	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞	95½	95¾	350
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	38	38	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	38	2,600
N. Y., L. & W.	117½	117½	117⅜	117⅜	..	..	40
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	500
New-York, Sus. & West	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾	400
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35½	36	220
Norfolk & Western	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	100
Norfolk & Western pf	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	13¼	13⅝	200
North American	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5½	5⅝	8,543
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½	310
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	17½	17⅝	2,124
Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16½	1,450
Oregon Railway & Nav	18	18	18	18	17	20	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	12¾	13	12½	13	12⅞	13	5,375
Pittsburg & Western pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29	30	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	157	157	157	157	156	159	400
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	10	10¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32	32	32	32	32	33	200
Southern Pacific	17½	17⅝	17	17	16¾	17¼	600
Southern Railway	11½	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11½	2,475
Southern Railway pf	32¾	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	910
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17½	585
Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	10
*Texas Pacific Coal	49½	49½	49½	49½	..	..	100
T., A. A. & N. M.	2	2	2	2	1¾	2	100
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	200
United States Cordage	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	6	6¼	520
United States Cordage pf	10½	11¼	10¼	11	10¾	11	1,495
United States Cordage gtd	21¾	22	21⅛	21¾	21½	22¼	825
United States Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	41	43	14
United States Rubber	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39	39½	218
United States Rubber pf	93	93	93	93	93¼	93¾	13
*United States Leather	11½	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	12	490
*United States Leather pf	70	70	69¾	70	69¾	70¼	530
Wabash pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14½	110
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	105	110	25
Western Union Telegraph	86⅝	87	86¼	87	86⅞	87	5,131
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼	740
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	43	42½	42½	41	43¾	200
Total sales							167,489

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Silver bullion certificates	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅞	66¼	68½	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Enterprise	.60	.68	.60	.68	.65	.70	1,200

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp Co
3,000 ... 111¼
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s
1,000 ... 68
15,000 ... 68¼
3,000 ... 68⅜
10,000s3 ... 68¼
2,000 ... 68¼
8,000 ... 68⅛
11,000 ... 68¼
3,000s3 ... 68¼
1,000 ... 68
8,000 ... 68⅛
16,000 ... 68¼
5,000s3 ... 68¼
9,000 ... 68⅜
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A
25,000 ... 20⅝
21,000 ... 20½
23,000 ... 20⅝
Atlantic & Pac Gtd 4s
21,000 ... 49
Austin & N W 1st
6,000 ... 84⅝
7,000 ... 84
5,000 ... 84¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
14,000 ... 109¾
5,000 ... 109⅝
Brooklyn City 1st
2,000 ... 111
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ... 105¾
Canada South 1st Gtd
5,000 ... 109½
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ... 103
Cedar F & Minn 1st
5,000 ... 125
Cen of N J G M 5s
2,000 ... 112¼
25,000 ... 112
Cen Pac 6s, 1895
1,000 ... 101
Ches & O Gen 4½s
5,000 ... 73¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000 ... 92½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
13,000 ... 119¼
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 ... 99
Chi, B & Q, Denver Division 4s
5,000 ... 94⅝
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000 ... 99⅝
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s
6,000 ... 97¾
7,000 ... 98
5,000 ... 98½
Chicago & Erie 1st
20,000 ... 84½
1,000 ... 84¼
Chi & Int Coal 1st
2,000 ... 97
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
10,000 ... 42¾
40,000 ... 43
1,000 ... 42¾
Chi & N W Cons 7s
2,000 ... 139
Chi & N W 25-Year Deb 5s
1,000 ... 107
30-Year Deb 5s
10,000 ... 107
1,000 ... 107¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000c ... 101⅝
5,000 ... 101⅛
3,000c ... 100¾
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
1,000 ... 102¾
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
6,000 ... 91
Colorado Midland 1st
10,000 ... 69
2,000 ... 68
Col, H V & Tol 5s
2,000 ... 90
30,000 ... 89¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ... 82⅛
2,500 ... 82½
Det, Mon & Tol 1st
2,000 ... 124¾
Dul & Iron Ridge 1st
5,000 ... 91¼
E T, V & G Cons Gold 5s
1,000 ... 105¾
6,000 ... 105½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ... 106¼
Erie 2d Mortgage
8,000s20F ... 106⅝
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000 ... 68½
Gal Har & San An M & Pac 1st 5s
8,000 ... 92¼
G Bay, W & St P Inc
5,000 ... 2¾
N & Tex Con G M 4s
1,000 ... 62
Kan Pac 6s, Den Div Assented
1,000 ... 106¼
Kan Pac 1st Con
3,000 ... 68
5,000 ... 67½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
6,000 ... 105⅝
4,000 ... 105⅞
Laclede G L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
4,000 ... 93½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
5,000 ... 103
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 ... 70
Mil & St P 1st, South Minn Div
1,000 ... 116¾
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000 ... 88
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
18,000 ... 83
1,000s3 ... 83
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
12,000 ... 54⅛
25,000 ... 54½
5,000 ... 54⅝
5,000 ... 54¾
5,000 ... 55
30,000b3 ... 55⅛
10,000b3 ... 55
5,000 ... 55
Mo, Kan & East 1st
7,000 ... 85⅝
8,000 ... 85⅛
2,000 ... 85¼
1,000 ... 85⅝
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
3,000c ... 77
7,000 ... 77
7,000s15F ... 77
Morris & E Con Gtd
1,000 ... 141⅞
Nash, C & St L 1st
1,000 ... 130
N & W, New Riv 1st
1,000 ... 108
6,000 ... 109
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000 ... 99
N & W Gen Mtg
5,000 ... 115
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certs
3,000 ... 138¼
Small Bonds
600 ... 138¾
N & W 100-Year 5s
4,000 ... 55¼
North Illinois 1st
2,000 ... 106
Nor Pac 1st Coup
4,000 ... 114½
Nor Pac 1st Reg
5,000 ... 114½
Nor Pac 2d Coup
25,000 ... 86⅝
40,000 ... 87
1,000 ... 88
Nor Pac 3d Coup
5,000 ... 54¾
17,000 ... 55
4,000 ... 55¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s
5,000 ... 28
134,000 ... 28¼
20,000 ... 28⅜
18,000 ... 28¼
Trust Co Certs
60,000 ... 28¼
Nor Pac Col Trst Nts
24,000 ... 74
Oregon Improve 1st
5,000 ... 98
2,000 ... 98½
1,000 ... 99
Oreg Imp Con 5s
5,000 ... 48¾
2,000 ... 49
3,000 ... 49¼
4,000 ... 49⅝
3,000 ... 49
5,000 ... 49¼
1,000 ... 49½
Oregon Rail & N 5s
10,000 ... 84¾
1,000 ... 84
Trust Co Certs
39,000 ... 85
Oreg R & N Co Col Trust 5s
1,000 ... 54
Oreg Short Line 6s, Trust Co Certs
10,000 ... 89⅝
Oreg S L & U N Con
46,000 ... 42
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d
3,000 ... 33½
7,000 ... 33¾
P & R 1st Pf Inc
27,000 ... 26
5,000 ... 26¼
15,000 ... 26½
2d Pf Inc
5,000 ... 15
P & R Defd Inc
10,000 ... 2½
P & R Gen 4s
5,000 ... 72
3,000 ... 72¼
Trust Receipts
10,000 ... 64¼
8,000 ... 64⅛
2,000 ... 64½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
5,000 ... 106
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ... 80⅝
5,000 ... 80
St L & San F 2d, Class B
1,000 ... 111¾
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 ... 67⅝
Rome, W & O Cons
1,000 ... 114
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 ... 106
St Louis S W 1st
11,000 ... 70¾
3,000s3 ... 70⅝
5,000 ... 70½
7,000 ... 70⅝
14,000 ... 70¾
St Louis S W 2d Inc
5,000 ... 23⅜
1,000 ... 23¼
1,000 ... 23
4,000 ... 23½
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s
4,000 ... 117⅜
1,000 ... 117¾
10,000 ... 118
Con 6s, Reduc to 4½s
1,000 ... 100¾
Montana Extension 4s
10,000s3 ... 85
Sav & Western 1st
10,000 ... 52½
10,000 ... 52¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 ... 97
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000 ... 100¾
South Rail 1st 5s
12,000 ... 87
Union Elevated 1st 6s
1,000 ... 94
Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 ... 104
Union Pac 1st, 1897
18,000 ... 104¾
9,000 ... 104⅞
10,000 ... 104¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898
18,000 ... 104¾
6,000 ... 105¼
Union Pac 1st, 1899
10,000 ... 105
5,000 ... 105½
3,000 ... 106
Union Pac Ext S F 8s
9,000 ... 90
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
2,000 ... 34¾
3,000 ... 35
U S Cordage Co 1st
10,000 ... 56
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ... 105¾
1,000 ... 106
1,000 ... 105⅞
4,000c ... 105¾
1,000 ... 105¾
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s
1,000 ... 66⅝
West Shore Gtd 4s
8,000 ... 105
1,000 ... 105¼
1,000 ... 104⅞
Registered
20,000 ... 104¾
W N Y & Penn 1st
16,000 ... 106
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs
5,000 ... 29⅜
17,000 ... 29½
9,000 ... 29⅜
Wilkes & East 1st
10,000b3 ... 96
Wis Cen Co 1st
10,000 ... 51½
1,000 ... 51⅜
10,000 ... 51½
6,000 ... 51⅞
10,000 ... 52

Total sales ... $1,735,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
Am. T. & C.	89	91
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅛	6
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	105
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	..	19
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	60
Central Pacific	16¾	17¾
Cent. & South American Tel	116¼	123
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chi. & Eastern Illinois pf	94½	96½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	115	116
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5½	6½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	4¼	4½
Col., Hocking Valley & T. pf	65	70
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	28½	31
Consolidated Gas Company	131½	132½
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	5	7
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A.	2¼	3¼
Erie Tel. & Tel	51¾	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	30	45
Great Northern pf	106	119
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅜	⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	21	..
Iowa Central	7	8
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	2¼	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25¾	26½
Long Island	84	85
L., N. A. & C.	7	7½
L., N. A. & C. pf	22½	23¾
Louisville, St. Louis & T.	1	4

	Bid.	Asked.
Mahoning Coal R.	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National ctfs	1	..
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26½	27½
M. & St. L., pf. all as. pd	46¼	47
Mobile & Ohio	16	18
National Starch 1st pf	43	51
National Starch 2d pf	25	28
New Cent. Coal	6	9
N. J. & N. Y.	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H.	201	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	65
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25½	27
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20	..
Ontario Mining	10	11¾
Oregon Improvement	8	11
Pacific Mail	22¼	22½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	17½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46	48½
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	148	..
Quicksilver	2¼	2½
Quicksilver pf	14	16
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	114	115
St. Louis Southwestern	96	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul & Omaha pf	107	110
St. Paul, M. & M.	108	111
Southern Cotton Oil	36	50⅛
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	83
U. P., D. & G.	4¼	4½
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wabash	6	6⅝
Wisconsin Central	4	4⅛

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	100¾	101¾	99¾	101¾	14,660
Am. Tobacco	95	95⅝	95	95⅝	200
A., T. & S. F.	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛	440
Can. Pacific	40	40	40	40	10
Cent. of N. J.	94	94	91¾	93⅝	7,700
Chicago Gas	71¼	71⅜	70½	71	5,680
C., R. I. & P.	63⅝	64	63⅝	63⅞	440
C., B. & Q.	72⅞	73	72½	73	2,240
C., M. & St. P.	58	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	4,310
C. & N. W.	91½	92	91½	92	360
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	10
Dist. & C. F.	15½	15½	14¾	15	5,240
Gen. Elec.	33	33½	32⅝	33½	2,520
Lackawanna	158⅞	158⅞	158¾	158¾	60
Lake Shore	137	137	137	137	50
L. & N.	51⅝	51¾	51⅝	51¾	850
Manhattan	111⅞	111⅞	110⅞	110⅞	100
Mo. Pacific	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	150
Nat. Lead	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	20
North Am.	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	460
N. Y. Cent.	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜	110
N. Y. & N. E.	37⅜	37⅞	37½	37⅜	860
N.Y., L.E. & W.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	60
Phil. & Rdg.	12⅝	13	12½	13	2,810
South. Ry.	11½	11½	11	11½	140
South. Ry. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	10
Tenn. C. & I.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	200
U. S. Cord.	6	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	150
U. S. Cord. pf.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	100
West. Union	86½	87	86⅛	87	2,600
Total sales					52,050

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	64½	64½	64½	64½	$3,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
M., K. & E. 1st	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	4,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	55	55	55	55	2,000
Nor. Pac. cn.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	$8,000
St. L. S. W.	23	23	23	23	5,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	35	35	35	35	5,000
Wabash 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Wabash 2d	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	5,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
Total sales					$44,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ar. Juniata	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Horn Silver	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Little Chief	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
Mollie Gibson	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	300
Portland	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Total sales					1,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	55⅛	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	529,000
July option	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼	8,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	157½	165
American Bank Note Company	34	38
American Grocery 1st pf	34	..
American Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf	27½	30½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104¼	105½
†Atlantic Trust	202	208
Barney & Smith Car common	15½	17
Barney Dumping Boat Co	10½	..
Barney & Smith pf. stock	67½	72½
†Barney & Smith Car com. 6s	90	100
Beckton Construction pf	67	71
*Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	191	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	71	75
*Brooklyn City Railroad	157	159
‡Brooklyn Wharf & W'house Co	103½	104
Brooklyn Traction	9¼	10¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	48	52
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101½	103
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103¼	104¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69¼	70¼
Celluloid Company stock	59	65
Central & South Am. Tel	120	122½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	116	118½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	118	124½
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	164
Central Trust Company	1012	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	47	51
Cleveland & Canton equip bonds	21	..
Chi. & Nor. Pacific R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	136½	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	92	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	92	98
Continental Trust	163	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	84	88
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93½	95½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	150	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105½	108½
*Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	183	186
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	58½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	312	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	86
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76	78
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	105	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	..	110
*Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	92½	95½
Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	92	93½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Henderson Bridge 6s	111¼	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	8	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	38½	..
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103¼	..
Hudson River Telephone	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	103½	105½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	81
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
†Journeay & Burnham	..	45
Journeay & Burnham pf	91	96
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	4	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	164
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86	88½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90¼	91¼
‡Lexington Avenue Cable 5s	106¼	107¼
Long Island Traction Company	7	7½
Lorillard Company pf	117½	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	156	162
Manhattan Trust Company	125	131
†Madison Square Garden stock	8	12
Madison Square Garden 1st	104	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	79½	82½
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	109	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104½	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	295
Mechanics' National Bank stk	181	186
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	55	59
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	..	22
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	..	94
National Park Bank	275	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	100
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	70	85
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	5½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	33	40
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	103¼	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	6
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. com. stk	21	23
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	40	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	83¼	84½
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	103	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	350	359
New-York & Texas Land scrip	56	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	103½	104½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	150	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	715	725
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
New-Orleans Traction com	..	14½
Ohio Land & Ry Purch. M. 6s	80	83
Oriental Bank	..	228
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	318	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	66½	..
Pratt & Whitney common	..	15
Pratt & Whitney pf	46	53
Real Estate Trust Company	163	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	140	149
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	90
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	183½	185½
Standard Gas	43	45½
Standard Gas pf	96	99
‡Standard Gas Company 1st 5s	102	105
Staten Island Railway	50	60
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	209	217
State Trust	178	188
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	..	113
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d	86	89
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	¾	1½
Tex. & Pac. Coal Co. stock	45	51
Tex. & Pac. Coal Co. 1st	95	100
Third Avenue R. R.	159½	161
Third National Bank	104	107½
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City pf	9	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	95	100
Trenton Potteries common	8	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	80	90
Title Guarantee & Trust	193½	..
Union Ferry stock	60	62
†Union Ferry 5s	103	104½
Union Elevated 2d	28½	30¾
†Union Railway 5s	104	105½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	101	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf	30	..
Union Trust	690	700
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	190	197
‡United States Trust	855	..
Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. cts	..	42
Wagner Car Company	163	166½
Western Gas Company	44½	46½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	82½	84
Western National Bank	110	114
Worcester Traction common	13	16
*Worcester Traction pf	79½	81½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	17
Worthington Pump common	..	26½
Worthington Pump pf	86½	90

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@68⅛. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 66½@66⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1 1895, to date	$30,262,972
Imports for the same period	13,395,536
Net exports	16,867,436
Net exports to date, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780
Net exports to date, 1892	7,026,361

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 40⅝; Erie, ¼, to 10¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 90; St. Paul, ¼, to 59⅜; Louisville & Nashville, ¼, to 52⅜, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11½. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 17⅝; Atchison seconds, A, at 21½; Erie second consols at 65; New-York Central at 98; Reading at 6⅝. and Atchison at 6¼c. British consols advanced 3-16, to 104⅞, both for money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000. Money, one-half of 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is three-quarters of 1 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 15c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 28c for checks.

Bar silver closed at 30⅜d per ounce. Spanish 4s, 72⅞.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

National Linseed Oil	1¼
Oregon Railway & Navigation	1
Silver bullion certificates	1⅛

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	3¾
Delaware & Hudson	2½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	⅞
Lake Shore	1
Manhattan	¾
Southern Pacific	⅞
Texas Pacific Coal	1¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	2,248	2,248	2,246
4th week March	$357,539	$352,472	$415,501
Month	1,102,844	1,055,341	1,202,447
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	141	141
4th week March	*$6,841	$9,851	$10,322
Month	22,786	27,851	32,263
Evansville & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	165	165	165
4th week March	$26,311	$23,343	$33,729
Month	86,589	101,202	107,145
Flint & Pere Marquette—			
Mileage	639	639	638
4th week March	$78,252	$77,095	$102,670
Month	231,647	252,778	283,362
From Jan. 1	574,441	634,056	716,778
New-York Central—			
Mileage	2,396	2,396	2,334
Month March	$3,718,420	$3,547,767	$3,965,464
Quarter	9,835,818	9,722,854	10,706,860
From July 1	31,994,868	33,762,614	......
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,262
4th week March	$444,929	354,742	......
Month	1,223,494	1,111,197	$1,698,511
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern—			
4th week March	$9,695	$5,865	$5,560
Month	28,921	19,079	18,677
From July 1	295,494	266,327	......
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf—			
Mileage	1,002	1,002	1,002
4th week March	$48,865	$58,184	......
Month	214,185	223,460	......

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for year ending Dec. 31—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Mileage	5,595	5,595	5,556
Gross earnings	$24,667,132	$31,042,970	$33,002,394
Op. expenses	16,284,065	21,224,503	21,201,656
Net earnings	8,383,067	9,818,467	11,800,788
Other income	1,938,852	1,771,092	1,281,817
Total net	10,321,918	11,589,558	13,082,555
Charges	7,530,786	7,614,261	8,460,849
Balance	2,791,132	3,975,297	4,621,706
Dividends	3,895,128	3,960,252	3,819,922
Deficit	1,103,996	*15,044	*801,781
Land receipts	73,526	108,422	188,571

*Surplus.

Cleveland & Pittsburg for year ending Nov. 30—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Mileage	224	224	224
Gross earnings	$2,897,719	$3,041,218	$3,575,047
Op. exp. & taxes	1,802,338	2,109,904	2,464,776
Net earnings	1,095,381	931,314	1,110,271
Fixed charges	1,150,833	1,157,105	1,109,831
Deficit	55,452	225,791	*440

*Surplus.

Detroit & Mackinac for February—

	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$20,827	......	$1,370
Op. expenses	10,588	......	115
Net earnings	10,239	......	1,255

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago for February—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	537	537	537
Gross earnings	$201,656	$174,907	$225,912
Op. exp. & taxes	168,030	147,408	176,268
Net earnings	33,626	27,499	49,644
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	$2,012,159	$2,190,628	$2,232,238
Op. exp. & taxes	1,398,455	1,497,251	1,594,006
Net earnings	614,304	693,377	638,232

Great Northern for March (approximate)—

Mileage	4,327	4,327	4,257
Manitoba leased lines	$919,480	$762,383	$1,077,604
Eastern Ry. of Minn	84,425	53,874	69,265
Montana Cent.	132,626	132,564	104,461
Total for system	1,136,532	948,821	1,251,331
For nine months ending March 31—			
Manitoba leased lines	$10,472,861	$9,804,178	......
Eastern Ry. of Minn	1,175,081	1,040,671	......
Montana Cent.	1,171,591	895,571	......
Total for system	12,819,534	11,740,421	......

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	200
American Exchange	156
Broadway	235
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	500
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	465
Citizens	130
Commerce	180
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	115
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	181
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	365
German American	110
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	185
Market & Fulton	215
Mechanics'	181
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	160
Merchants'	132
Merchants Exchange	110
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	230
New-York County	540
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	110
National Bank North America	137
Oriental	200
Pacific	175
Park	275
Phenix	114
Republic	147
Seaboard National	168
Second National	300
Shoe & Leather	96
Southern National	140
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
West Side	280

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The subscriptions opened yesterday morning by the Central Trust Company and the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for $3,000,000 of the gold bonds of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company and $3,0000,000 of the gold bonds of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company were closed early in the morning, the amount, it is stated, having been largely oversubscribed.

—Clarence H. Wildes announces that he is prepared to deal in the newly-issued first mortgage guaranteed gold 5s of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue and the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 8.—What little trading there was on the local Stock Exchange to-day was confined to the "L" securities. Both Lake Street and Alley "L" were lower. The former went down to 11½ and the latter to 10¾, the lowest points touched in some time. Offerings of Lake stock lately have been very liberal and the commonly-accepted theory is that the supply comes from the inside. This has led to a suspicion on the part of traders that a lease of the property is to be made to the Northwestern Elevated on terms which will effectually prevent the stock from ever earning a dividend.

Alley "L" is weak on the growing belief that there is no possible escape from a heavy assessment. A sale of Metropolitan "L" was made at 19. The rest of the market was extremely dull and sagging. There is talk of another bull pool in West Chicago Railroad, but so far the market for that stock has given no evidence of it. The Diamond Match pool also seems to have suspended operations for the time being.

The local monetary situation is unchanged. Bank clearings to-day were $15,-219,407. New-York exchange sold at 80c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
American Strawboard	*26½	27½
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	*57	*56
Chi. Brew. & Malt	..	*10
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	..	*28
Chi. P. & P. Co.	*45¾	*45¾
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	*53	*52
Chi., So. S. R. T. (Alley "L")	10¾	11¼
Chicago City Railway	*303	*305
Chicago Telephone	..	155
Diamond Match of Illinois	126⅞	126
Lake Street Elevated Railway	11⅞	12⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	19	*19
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew	..	*9¼
Milwaukee & Chi. Brew. pf	..	*26
New-York Biscuit	*52½	*53½
North Chi. Street R. R.	*261	*262¼
Street's W. Stable Car Line	*13	*13
West Chicago Street R. R.	114⅝	114⅞
Western Stone	..	*65
BONDS.		
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	..	*106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*61	*61
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	*42	*41½
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	..	*101¾
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	*91¾	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	*83¼	*80
Lake Street Elevated 5s	49½	*49½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	*69½	..
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*105½	*105½
North Chi. Street R. R. 1st 5s	*103⅝	103⅝
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	101½	*101⅝

*Bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The local market to-day was intensely dull and devoid of feature. Little news of any importance was received and the market continues to be very narrow and a waiting one. Dealings in the tractions have dwindled to a low ebb and interest in them at the moment is insignificant. The only sales in People's and Electric were recorded at 55⅛ for the former and 77 for the latter. Indianapolis sold at 38 in the morning and again in the last hour at 37½. Metropolitan and Philadelphia were also inclined to be neglected. The former opened at 87, sold at 86¾, and closed at 87¼, while the latter opened at 79½, sold down to 79⅝, and closed at 79¾. Philadelphia rights opened at 27½@27⅝, reacted to 27, and rallied later to 27⅝. In the railway list Pennsylvania sold at 51 and Lehigh Valley at 32½, the buying being almost exclusively fractional lots for account of commission houses. The interest lately active in Welsbach and United Gas seemed to have withdrawn its manipulating orders to-day, thus causing a very quiet market in both. Welsbach opened at 43¼, advanced to 43¾, reacted to 43⅜, and closed at 43½. United Gas receded ½, to 69½. The market closed steady at no material change from the opening quotations.

The weekly bank statement shows: Loans and discounts decreased $596,000; lawful money reserve decreased $393,000; due from other banks decreased $155,000; due to other banks decreased $970,000; deposits decreased $333,000, and circulation increased $281,000.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15	15¼	15	15¼
Choctaw	11	11½	11	12
Con. Trac. stock	..	28	..	28
Elec. Traction	76	77	77	78
Elec. Trac. receipts	66	67	67	68
Elec. Stg. com	29¾	30	29½	30
Elec. Stg. pf	29	30	29	30
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	½	⅜	⅝
Hestonville com	..	59	..	59
Hestonville pf	..	72	..	72
Hunt & B. T.	32	33	32	33
Hunt. & B. T. pf	50½	51	50½	51
Indianapolis	37	38	37½	38
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	20¼	20¼	20½
Lehigh Navigation	45½	46	45½	46
Lehigh Valley	32¼	32½	32½	33
Met. Traction	87¼	87½	87⅛	87¼
Northern Central	67	68	67	68
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
Northern Pac. pf	17⅝	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Pennsylvania	51	51¼	51	51⅛
Penn. Steel pf	20	25	20	25
People's	55⅛	55¾	55	55¼
Phila. Traction	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79¾
Phila. & Erie	15	20	15	20
Reading	6½	6 9-16	6 7-16	6½
Rochester Ry	..	37½	..	37½
United Cos. of N. J.	234	235	234	235
United Gas Imp	69½	70	69¾	70
W. N. Y. & P.	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6¾
Welsbach	43⅜	43⅝	42¾	43¼
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	87	87½	87	87¼
N. J. Con. 5s	79	80	80¼	80¾
Newark Pass. 5s	100	100½	100	100¼
People's Trac. 5s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, April 8.—The centre of attraction in speculation in the market for local stocks was again Bell Telephone, some 1,500 shares of the stock changing hands between the opening price of 180 and the lowest price of 176. It is still believed that the majority of the sales are of short stock, though there is no doubt that the continued stories of the new combination are causing some uneasiness in the minds of Bell Telephone stockholders. The stock closed the same as it opened—180—which is 2 per cent. below Saturday's close. Erie Telephone was likewise very active, selling off 2 per cent., to 51, later recovering ½, and closing at 51½. Some small lots of New-England Telephone sold at 68, which is 3 lower than Saturday's price. The rest of the local list was rather quiet, and prices were, on the whole, firm. Mexican securities recovered from their recent setback, the 4s selling up 1, to 61, the first incomes ½, to 14, and the second incomes ⅛, to 7⅝. The stock improved ½, to 9⅛, and was steady at that figure. Bay State Gas was very dull, and the 4s sold off 1, to 74½. Local railroads were firm—Boston and Maine at 166 and Boston and Albany ¼ up, to 207¼. Fitchburg preferred sold off ½, to 86. The legislative Committee on Street Railways has reported against free transfers on the West End Road, and the stock improved fractionally to 63½.

The market for copper stocks was rather dull, but prices held well. Boston and Montana improved fractionally to 39⅛, and Butte sold up 1, to 12. Calumet and Hecla was steady at 285 and Franklin at 11½. Quincy was quiet at 102, and Wolverine was quite active and ¼ lower at 4¼. Tamarack was steady at 127, with the Junior up ½ at 12. It is rumored that there is to be a new issue of Tamarack stock, limited to 10,000 shares, and offered pro rata to stockholders at $100 per share. Nothing definite, however, is yet known. Copper in London was firm, selling up ⅛, to 39¾ for spot and 40⅛ for futures.

The money market continues easy, money loaning at the Clearing House at 3 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10@17 discount.

The Boston bank statement shows as follows: Loans increased $593,000, deposits increased $3,159,000, legal tenders increased $9,000, specie decreased $34,000. Reserve excess, $1,382,457, a decrease of $56,857; reserve in New-York, $9,805,457, an increase of $675,143.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	15	..	15	..
Boston	4	..	4¼	..
Boston W. P.	..	90	75	90
Brookline	5	5½	5	5½
East Boston	4⅜	4½	4⅜	5
West End	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	179¾	181	181½	182
Erie	51¾	52	53	53¼
Mexican	..	..	75	..
New-England	66	68	67	70
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	14	..	14	..
Dominion C. pf	90	92	90	92
Gen. Electric pf	64	66	62	65
Illinois Steel	..	50	..	..
Lamson Store Serv	24¼	25	24¼	25
Philadelphia Co	..	18½	..	18½
Reece Button Hole	20	20¼	19¾	20
W. E. 1st pf	51½	52	51¼	52
West. Elec	..	35½	..	35½
Bay State Gas	6¾	7¼	..	..
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Alb	207	207¼	206½	..
Boston & Low	198½	200	198½	199½
Boston & Me	..	166	..	165½
Cent. Mass	10½	..	11	12
Cent. Mass pf	..	50	..	50
C. J. R. & S. Y.	91	93	91	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	100	100¾	100¼	..
Conn. & Pass	137½	138	..	..
Conn. River	247	248	..	..
Fitchburg	12½	16	..	16
Fitchburg pf	86	86½	86¼	87
Flint & P. M. pf	29½	..	..	..
Maine Cent	129½	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H	202	202½	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf	64	65½	64½	65
Old Colony	..	179½	179	179½
West End	64	65	63¼	63¾
West End pf	87½	88	87	88
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlantic	10	10½	9¾	10¼
Boston & Mon	39¼	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
Butte & Boston	11⅞	12	11	11¼
Cal. & Hecla	283½	285	280	285
Centennial	50	60	50	60
Franklin	11	12	11	11½
Kearsarge	8¼	8¾	8⅜	8⅝
Osceola	21	22	21	22
Quincy	102	104	101	103
Tamarack	126	130	127	129
Tamarack, Jr	11½	12	11½	12½
Wolverine	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	113½	—	103½	—
B. & M. R. (Mt. N.) ext. 6s	103	—	—	—
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	86½	87	86	..
East. 1st 6s	120	121	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	60	75	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	93½	94½	..	..
Mex. Cen. cn. 4s	60¾	61¼	59⅞	60
Mex. Cen. 1st inc	13¾	14¼	13¾	14
Mex. Cen. 2d inc	7⅜	7⅞	7¼	7¾
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	115	115½	115	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	108	108½	108	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	..	104½	..
Rut. 1st 6s	110½	111½	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	..	..	104½
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	73	75	73	75
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	47½	50	47½	50
N. E. Tel. 6s	..	110	..	..

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Elec	1¾	2	1⅞	2
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	..	23	..	20

QUOTATIONS OF MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.26	.25
Belcher	.64	.65
Best & Belcher	.81	.81
Bodie Consolidated	1.40	1.40
Bulwer	.19	.18
Chollar	.56	.54
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.65	2.60
Crown Point	.40	.40
Gould & Curry	.51	.48
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.30
Mexican	.81	.82
Mono	.24	.24
Ophir	1.55	1.55
Potosi	.55	.54
Savage	.38	.35
Sierra Nevada	.78	.79
Union Consolidated	.51	.52
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.54	.54

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 8.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	1.03	1.05
Argentum	1.07	1.07
Portland	.61½	.59
Anaconda	.34	.33½
Isabella	.20	.20½
Union	.14¼	.13¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government in the 8th day of April, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$88,444,098.43	
Gold bullion	50,786,658.52	
Total	$139,230,756.95	
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,927,849.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	106,850.00	
Total	$48,820,999.00	
Balance		*$90,409,757.95
Standard silver dollars	$343,044,865.00	
Silver bullion	588,584.87	
Total	$343,633,449.87	
Outstanding silver certificates	$331,262,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,641,960.00	
Total	$323,620,544.00	
Balance		20,012,905.87
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,977,514.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,187,305.25	
Total	$150,164,819.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	150,164,280.00	
Balance		539.25
United States notes	$88,672,942.11	
Outstanding currency certificates	38,205,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,770,000.00	
Total	$36,435,000.00	
Balance		52,237,942.11
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,789,144.00	
National bank notes	4,177,305.61	
Fractional silver coin	16,535,063.69	
Fractional currency	50.02	
Minor coin	1,208,082.81	
Deposits in national banks	15,626,377.00	
Bonds and interest paid	4,221,301.84	
Total	$68,557,324.97	
Less national bank 5 per cent fund	$7,546,606.65	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,662,416.27	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,365,599.55	
Post Office Department account	4,712,204.22	
Miscellaneous items	1,881,733.34	
Total	$45,168,560.03	
Balance		24,388,764.94
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$186,049,910.12

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$640,238.74	$3,794,793.29	$119,329,755.60
Internal revenue	609,945.57	2,870,831.33	112,863,487.23
Miscellaneous	25,556.83	356,545.41	11,175,694.13
Total	$1,275,741.14	$7,022,170.03	$243,368,936.96

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$347,000.00	$2,090,000.00	$75,423,289.16
War	171,000.00	984,000.00	40,558,196.71
Navy	......	438,000.00	22,962,958.91
Indians	200,000.00	385,000.00	8,187,658.25
Pensions	900,000.00	5,353,000.00	111,647,310.95
Interest	331,235.00	4,203,001.74	27,562,507.45
Total	$1,949,235.00	$13,453,001.74	$286,341,921.43
Excess of expenditures over receipts	673,493.86	6,430,831.71	42,972,984.47

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$4,700.00	$36,700.00	$10,530,255.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	28,326.00	302,234.00	9,773,658.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$270,975,307	$31,776
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,654,292	11,150
Total	$344,629,599	$42,926

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
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Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet, Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.
HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—On first-class leasehold property $25,000 at 6 per cent. for 5 years; principals or their lawyers only will be answered. Address Owner, 151 5th Av., Room 1.

Financial.

1st GUARANTEED M'T'GE GOLD 5's
Columbus & 9th Av. R. R. Co
Lexington Av. and Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

Columbus & Ninth Ave. and Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry 1st Gold 5s
bought and sold by
A. A. Housman & Co.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

West New-York & Pa.
SECOND MORTGAGE
INCOME SCRIP
WANTED.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 BROAD ST.

NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND
old UNASSENTED stock dealt in by
WM. MORRIS IMBRIE & CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York City.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO REALIZE LARGELY ON small investments. Send for prospectus. Dividends in sight. M. E. & J. W. De Aguero, 60 Broadway.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 10, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Union Trust Company, New-York, Trustee.)
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio R'way Co. 1st Cons'ld Mtge. 5 p. c Bonds, 1939.
$1,000 Ches. & Ohio R'way Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½ p. c. Gold Bonds, 1992.
$2,000 Western Union Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. B's., 1938.
5 shares Ches. & Ohio R'way Co. common.
32 shares Natl. Bank of Commerce.
(By order of Executors.)
50 shares Lake Shore & Mich. So. R'way Co.
100 shares Adams Express Co.
100 shares American Express Co.
100 shares Chic. & Northwestern R'y common.
120 shares Chic. & Northwestern R'y Co. pfd.
100 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.
50 shares Chic., Milwaukee and St. Paul R'way Co. pfd.
50 shares Chic., St. Paul, Min. and Omaha R'way Co. pfd.
199 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1917.
300 shares Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
100 shares United States Express Co.
300 shares N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis 1st pfd.
100 shares United States Life Ins. Co.
100 shares Morris and Essex R. R.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore and Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c Gold Bds., 1921.
4 shares Market Natl. Bank.
$600 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Min. and Omaha R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 St. Paul, Min. and Manitoba R. R. 1st Mtge Consld. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1933.
$2,000 Min. and St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909.
$4,500 Chic. and Northwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Genl. Consld. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1902.
(By order of Administrator.)
$1,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Limited, Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. 50-year Bds., 1940.
20 shares N. Y. B'klyn & Manhattan Beach R'y pfd.
4 shares Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., pfd.
13 shares Manhattan Beach Co.
30 shares Danville, Olney & Ohio River R. R.
140 shares National Color Printing Co.
1,340 shares Fair Play Mill & Mining Co., common.
(By order of Trustee.)
19 shares Gallatin Natl Bank.
(By order of Receiver.)
$20,000 Tol., St. L. & Kan. City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1916, June, 1893, coupons.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$420,000 Northern Adirondack R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., due Jan'y, 1922, (hypd.)
8,380 shares Northern Adirondack R. R., (hypd.)
$2,000 Central Park, North & East River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
20 shares First National Bank, Jersey City.
12 shares Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
30 shares City Bank of Brooklyn.
50 shares Fidelity & Casualty Co.
30 shares Greenwich Bank.
25 shares American Exchange Nat. Bank.
30 shares Merchants' Nat. Bank.
$2,000 Lancaster & Hamden R'y 6 p. c. Receivers' Certfs., Nov., 1894, coups., (hypd.)
100 shares Saalfield Publishing Co. common.
70 shares New-Jersey Impt. Co. pfd. (hypd.)
50 shares Lawyers' Surety Co.
30 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
13 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
3 shares Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.
2 shares The Fashion Co.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Asso.
50 shares Franklin Nat'l Bank.
50 shares Gray Nat'l Telautograph Co.
100 shares United States Mtge. Co.
$12,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Certfs.) (Hypd.)
$360 do. do. Certfs. for coupons due Nov. 1, 1892. (Hypd.)
44 shares Third Nat. Bank.
$44,000 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tenn. River Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$6,500 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tenn. River Ry. past due coup. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10,256 shares Birmingham, Sheffield and Tenn. River Ry.
$205,000 Cleveland, Canton and Southern R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942, Nov., 1893, coups on.
$10,000 Rutherford & Boiling Spring Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911. (Hypd.)
$5,000 New-Paltz & Highland Electric R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1933. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 5 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Bd., 1928.
100 shares N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. (Central Trust Co. Receipts.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of Administrator.)
17 shares Hamilton Woollen Co. (equal to 12¾ shares new stock,) $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each.
$5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage Income Bonds.
10 shares First National Bank of Jersey City, $100 each.
$19,000 the Casino Company 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due on or before May 1, 1902, (first coupon Nov. 20, 1895.)
(By order of Albert H. Gleason, Assignee.)
All his right, title, and interest, as assignee, in and to 250 shares of the capital stock of the Bovinine Company; also his interest, as assignee, in the estate of H. W. Ditman and J. G. Ditman.
(By order of Administrator. To close the estate of Robert M. Taylor.)
Judgment for deficiency against Charles D. Shepard, $11,021.77.
Demand note of G. Miles White, dated Oct. 13, 1888, for $125.
Demand note of G. M. White, dated Dec. 20, 1888, for $165.
Demand note of Herbert C. Ayer, dated April 6, 1888, for $500.
Demand note of David Duff, dated Feb. 1, 1892, for $400 and interest.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

NOTICE.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.
The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE STANDARD GASLIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
71 Broadway,
New-York, March 29, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock of this company, payable on April 10, 1895, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., April 5.
Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., April 5, to 10 A. M., April 11, 1895.
FERDINAND McKEIGE, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St., New-York, April 8, 1895.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1. For the purpose of the dividend and the election of Directors, the transfer books will be closed from Monday, April 15, till Saturday, May 11.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.,
18 CORTLANDT ST.
New-York, April 8, 1895.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, 18 Cortlandt St., in the City of New-York, N. Y., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders. JOHN H. CAHILL, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.
H. AMY & CO.
New-York, April 1, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M to 9 P. M.

MADE THE POLICEMAN RETREAT

"Kansas Johnny, the Panhandler," Flourishes His Big Revolver on Cherry Hill and Then Escapes.

The residents of Cherry Hill were treated, on Sunday afternoon, to the novel spectacle of a policeman in uniform backing up the street at a lively rate and then turning and breaking into a run, in order to get away from the man he had attempted to arrest.

The individual who mastered the policeman is known on Cherry Hill as "Kansas Johnny, the Panhandler." He came lately from the West and wears a sombrero and carries a big revolver.

When passing Cherry and Catherine Streets on Sunday afternoon, in company with a girl named "Bridgey" Lannon, a remark was made by one of a gang of loafers who stood near by reflecting somewhat on the "Panhandler's" companion. He immediately turned to the crowd, and, telling his "lady friend" to "take a walk," demanded of the man who had made the remark to "step out."

No one moved, and the man from Kansas then told in highly figurative language how he would dispose of the offender, first by using his head for a drum, and then chewing him up in small pieces. As he turned away some one was foolish enough to say, "Rats!" He was promptly knocked down by the Kansas man, who was proceeding to "chew him up" when Policeman George Strong of the Madison Street Station arrived.

The Panhandler quickly produced his big revolver, placed it over the policeman's heart, and told him to move. He retreated, and returned with more policemen, but the Panhandler had disappeared. Inspector Williams, in an order to Capt. Grant of the Madison Street Station yesterday, preferred charges against Strong. He must answer for allowing a prisoner to escape, and for failing to report the fact at the station.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Two attachments were obtained yesterday by Blumenstiel & Hirsch against Morris Hartman, doing business as the Hartman Cloak Company, at 21 Wooster Street, one for $340 in favor of Joseph Hirsch & Co., and another for $724, in favor of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. They were obtained on the ground that Mr. Hartman had disposed of his property. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that Mr. Hartman had given a bill of sale of his stock and accounts to a relative, and everything had been removed from his place of business. They also said that Mr. Hartman had transferred his house at 436 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to his wife, and they have filed a lis pendens on the property. In the trade it is said that Mr. Hartman owes about $10,000.

—Otto J. J. Kempf, dealer in feathers and down at 141 West Broadway, as Kempf & Co., made an assignment yesterday to George H. Finck, giving a preference for $100 to Herman C. Kudlich, the special partner, and also giving him a secondary preference of $5,000, after all the firm's debts are paid in full, for the amount of special capital paid in by him in August last, when he became a special partner. The schedules show liabilities of $6,900, nominal assets of $7,474, and actual assets of $6,177. There is $2,350 due to creditors in Germany.

—Alfred T. and Alfred W. Serrell, composing the firm of A. T. Serrell & Son, manufacturers of sashes, blinds, and moldings, at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $19,017, in favor of Deborah T. Serrell, wife of the junior partner, for balance of rent due for their business premises for sixteen years. The total amount due for rent was $25,000, but Mrs. Serrell has been given a chattel mortgage for $6,000 on the machinery, tools, and fixtures in part payment.

—Deputy Sheriff Henning yesterday received an attachment for $6,924 against Andres L. Terry in favor of Augustine Fuller of Staten Island, for sugar machinery supplied to Mr. Terry for his plantation in Cuba. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Terry's residence is in Paris. The Sheriff levied on his bank account here.

—Judgment for $2,578 was entered yesterday against Walter Scott, storage, in favor of Caroline A. McCready and Nathaniel L. McCready, as trustees, under the will of the late Nathaniel L. McCready, for rent of seven stores, at 235 to 239 West Street, and 77 and 79 Beach Street, for the months of January and February.

—Alexander Finelite has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Michael Conyngham, liquor dealer, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Mott Haven, on the application of James J. Reid.

—Sarah E. Hartley, milliner, at 945 Broadway, confessed judgment yesterday for $3,152, in favor of Amos R. Eno, for rent of store, at the rate of $5,000 a year. She made an assignment a few days ago, and has since been selling, it is said, goods consigned to her.

—Richard Sturcke, jobber in butter and eggs, at 26 Harrison Street, made an assignment yesterday to Oscar Frommel of Hoboken, N. J., giving preferences to John Wilshusen for $2,400 to C. R. Eldridge for $1,000, and Knight & Garlock for $500.

—An attachment for $10,000 against the Richfield Construction Company of 68 Broad Street, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Moses Smith, of Fort Plain, N. Y., on a note of the company.

—William J. Madden allowed judgment to be entered against him yesterday in favor of Matilda L. Madden for money loaned to him from 1890 to 1894, inclusive.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Society of Arts and Science of the State of New-York, to maintain in Buffalo a literary and scientific institution. Managers—J. A. Donner, F. H. Rogers, Jesse Hargraves, James Davies, John Laughlin, Samuel Hulbert, and T. B. Englehart.

G. L. Schicker & Co., of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $150. Directors—W. E. Morehouse, E. H. Kelly, and W. C. Barker of Buffalo.

E. C. Cochrane Company of Buffalo, to deal in wines, liquors, cigars, and groceries; capital, $30,000. Directors—Grace Cochrane, H. M. Watson, S. S. Spaulding, T. N. Jarvis, and F. F. Brown of Buffalo.

People's Realty Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate, timber, and lumber; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Grasman, H. Langer, and F. B. Potter of Brooklyn.

ACCUSED OF PANTHEISM

The Rev. P. Z. Easton's Charge Against Dr. Parkhurst.

PRESBYTERY TO GIVE HIM A HEARING

The Reformer Makes Denial—Dr. Hastings Says Union Theological Seminary Has Been Badly Treated.

Many interesting things happened at the opening session yesterday morning of the Presbytery of New-York in the First Presbyterian Church, at Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Among the most interesting features of the session was the charge made by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Robinson, pastor of the New-York Presbyterian Church, that the Presbytery is being controled by outsiders. The next sensation was the attempt of the Rev. P. Z. Easton of Washington, D. C., an ex-missionary to Persia, to accuse the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst before the Presbytery of Pantheism because of an article in a monthly magazine. The third, and perhaps the most remarkable, of the series of extraordinary incidents, occurred shortly before adjournment, upon the motion to take under the care of the Presbytery three graduates of the Union Theological Seminary who are desirous of securing licenses to preach. The proposal was bitterly opposed, on the ground that the General Assembly had withdrawn its approval from the institution. The motion, however, was sustained, and notice was given that an appeal would be taken to the Synod.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Presbytery, very few members being absent. The galleries were filled throughout the meeting with interested observers.

The first business that came before the Presbytery was the election of a Moderator to succeed Dr. Robert Russell Booth. The Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes of the Adams Memorial Church was first placed in nomination. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church proposed that the present Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Booth, who had made an excellent Chairman, be renominated.

Dr. Booth, however, begged to be relieved from a re-election. The matter was given to the Presbytery to vote upon, and it unanimously declined to allow Dr. Booth to retire. Dr. Booth, however, insisted, and when another vote was taken he was excused.

Dr. Forbes was then unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing term of six months.

When the time came for naming delegates to the next General Assembly, which will be held in Pittsburg next month, one of the names placed in nomination was that of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Parkhurst was on his feet as soon as the nomination was made, and said: "I have to decline the nomination. I have so much to carry on my mind at the present time that it would not be possible for me to attend to the duties that would be incumbent upon me."

"Is it imperative, Doctor?" asked Moderator Forbes.

"It is imperative," said Dr. Parkhurst.

A motion to excuse Dr. Parkhurst was then agreed to without dissent.

The following delegates and alternates to the General Assembly were then nominated and voted for.

Delegates—The Rev. Drs. Jesse F. Forbes, John Hall, Robert R. Booth, Charles A. Stoddard, John C. Bliss, J. J. Lampe, David G. Wylie, George Alexander, Charles L. Thompson, Anson P. Atterbury, James C. Chambers, I. Balcom Shaw, A. Woodruff, Halsey, George S. Webster, and S. B. Rossiter, and Elders John McWilliams of the Scotch Church, T. S. Strong of the Madison Avenue Church, G. Hawley of the Park Church, James Yearance of the Central Church, E. M. Carpenter of the Washington Heights Church, J. E. Ware of the Phillips Church, John Sloan of the Fifth Avenue Church, C. B. Hubbell of the Rutgers Riverside Church, Walter Carter of the Harlem Church, C. C. Savage of the Adams Memorial Church, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer of the New-York Church, H. R. Elliot of the West End Church, George E. Sterry of the Fourth Avenue Church, G. H. Hyde of the Scotch Church, W. E. Steiger of the Madison Square Church, Mr. Crazen of the Central Church, S. S. Clark of the Church of the Puritans, and Robert Jaffray of the West Church.

Alternates—The Revs. John R. Davies, William M. Martin, John E. Bushnell, W. R. Harshaw, James G. Patterson, A. B. King, A. H. McKinney, C. R. Gillett, W. T. Elsing, George Nixon, Charles P. Mallory, C. J. Young, H. M. MacCracken, and T. G. Wall, and Elders—R. H. Green of the Park Church, C. J. Holden of the Brick Church, W. S. Hart of the Washington Heights Church, R. Ferguson of the North Church, F. A. Booth of the University Place Church, James Kydd of the Fourth Church, R. Drummond of the West Twenty-third Street Church, E. C. Van Glahn of the West Church, Charles S. Patterson of the West End Church, F. T. Powers of the Park Church, C. S. McKay of the Church of the Covenant, Clarke Brooks of the Madison Avenue Church, and F. Blume of the Fourth Church.

When the vote was counted the result was announced as follows:

Delegates—The Revs. Jesse F. Forbes, John Hall, Robert R. Booth, Charles A. Stoddard, J. J. Lampe, George Alexander, and James C. Chambers; and, Elders John McWilliams, T. S. Strong, James Yereance, John Sloan, Walter Carter, C. C. Savage, and George E. Sterry.

Alternates—The Revs. John R. Davies, John E. Bucknell, A. D. King, W. T. Elsing, George Nixon, C. J. Young, and H. N. MacCracken; and, Elders C. J. Holden, F. A. Booth, James Kydd, R. Drummond, Charles S. Patterson, C. S. McKay, and Clarke Brooks.

The report of the Committee on Church Extension and Sustentation was presented by the Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling. Among other things it said:

The receipt of certain legacies to be held in trust for church extension and sustentation in a particular church or in the Presbytery's whole field, and the action of the Canal Street Church in transferring their property and endowment to the Presbytery, having brought new responsibilities upon the Presbytery's Trustees, and having furnished them, for the first time, with a regular income, the Extension Committee felt it to be desirable that there should be a clear understanding between these two bodies as to their respective duties. The following document, framed by a joint committee from each, and approved by both, defines such duties, it is hoped, with sufficient clearness:

"That the Presbytery should receive and hold any and all real estate and such permanent funds as may be contributed or bequeathed for the use and benefit of the Presbytery of New-York, and also collect such rents or interest as may be contributed or bequeathed for the use and benefit of the Presbytery of New-York, and also collect such rents or interest as may from time to time accrue from real estate or investments in the hands of the Trustees. Also, that the Trustees of Presbytery shall be charged with the care, maintenance, and renting of any business property held as an investment.

"That the Church Extension Committee should represent the Presbytery in all dealings with churches and ministers, and generally in everything relating to the work entrusted to and conducted in the past by the Church Extension Committee; and that, to enable them to proceed with this work, the Church Extension Committee is to receive directly the collections made in the different churches, and also such amount of income from investments as the Trustees can place at the disposal of the committee, after paying the necessary fixed charges and reserving such amount as, in their judgment, is needful for the purpose of maintaining any properties for which they may hold special funds."

The report also showed that the receipts during the last half year have been $8,835.54. The payments and liabilities of the committee for the financial year have amounted to $10,662. After referring specifically to the work being carried on in the various churches, the report went on to say:

The following members of the committee retire by rotation at this time: The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., W. M. Smith, D. D., and Messrs. W. L. Skidmore, J. Finley Smith, and Warner Van Norden. Re-election is declined by Dr. Schauffler, of whose rare familiarity with city evangelization the committee regrets to lose the advantage; by W. L. Skidmore, who has served sixteen and a half years, twelve of them in the responsible and laborious office of Treasurer, and by J. Finley Smith, who for nine years has zealously and liberally supported the work, and for five and a half years was Secretary of the committee.

The committee suggests to Presbytery that, in place of Dr. Schauffler, the Rev. A. W. Halsey be appointed; in that of Mr. Skidmore, Mr. Henry B. Barnes, and in that of Mr. J. Finley Smith, Mr. F. M. Burdick, and that the Rev. Dr. W. M. Smith and Mr. Van Norden be re-elected, all to serve till April, 1898.

Dr. Charles S. Robinson was very much disturbed over the latter portion of the report. He wanted to know if the members of the committee were competent to nominate their own successors, and was informed by the Moderator that they were, Dr. Marling adding that it was customary.

Dr. Robinson said:

It has been customary for them to nominate successors to fill unexpired terms, but are they competent to select their own successors and favorites at the expiration of their terms? Do you think this Presbytery can be controlled by outsiders? Mr. Warner Van Norden is not a member of this Presbytery, and never will be. It is time that this question is settled as to whether outsiders, who can never come here and participate in our debates, can control this Presbytery.

Mr. Warner Van Norden cannot be appointed, and has not been in the Presbytery for a number of years. If his nomination is pressed I shall feel it my duty to take this question to the Synod this Fall for a decision. My experience leads me to say that the Presbytery is tired of being controlled by outsiders. This is public sentiment to-day.

Upon motion of Col. Ketchum, it was decided to first take a vote on the reception of the report, and then a vote on the adoption of the recommendations concerning the election of new members of the committee.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall evidently did not like the trend of the discussion, for he said:

I hope that we shall be able to proceed with the business in an orderly way. Let me say a word of Mr. Warner Van Norden. He is a conscientious, honorable, Christian gentleman, acquainted with business methods; and I think it woud be a serious loss if any change is made whereby his services would be lost to the Church Extension Committee. While it may be true that he is not a member of this Presbytery, yet he is under the charge of the Presbytery.

Upon a vote being taken, the recommendations of the committee were adopted and Mr. Van Norden was re-elected.

Dr. Robinson gave notice that he would make it a subject of complaint at the next Synod, and also defined his position concerning the Church of the Sea and Land. He said the committee appointed to investigate the status of the Church of the Sea and Land had done nothing, because he (Dr. Robinson) could not serve on a committee with outsiders. Mr. Van Norden, also a member of the committee, Dr. Robinson said, was an outsider.

Reports of ministerial work were then declared in order, and it was while they were being received that the Rev. P. Z. Easton of Washington, D. C., an ex-missionary to Persia, took the opportunity of attacking Dr. Parkhurst, who had a few moments before left the building.

"I have been greatly surprised and shocked," said Mr. Easton, "to find in the current number of a publication for women an article written by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of this city, which, it seems to me, was utterly uncalled for. I was surprised to see in that article that Dr. Parkhurst assailed—"

At this point Dr. Atterbury made the objection that the speaker was out of order. The Moderator so ruled, and told Mr. Easton that he must not indulge in any attacks upon persons with whom he had nothing to do. Mr. Easton then sat down.

Upon the adjournment of the Presbytery for luncheon, the Rev. Mr. Easton was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times what was the criticism he wished to make concerning Dr. Parkhurst's article. He replied:

I came over from Washington on purpose to bring this matter to the attention of the Presbytery, for I was amazed when I read the position taken by Dr. Parkhurst in his article on "The True Mission of Woman," in which he holds that the fatherhood amounts to nothing, and the motherhood to everything. Dr. Parkhurst says that the Lord Jesus Christ owes everything to the Virgin Mother, and nothing to the Holy Ghost. This is Pantheism.

I saw Dr. Parkhurst and asked him to explain the matter to me. He quoted the verse in St. Luke commencing: "Being as was supposed."

I did not deem this a sufficient explanation, and determined to bring the matter before the Presbytery. I regret that I was not permitted to do so, but I hope that I may yet have the opportunity.

Dr. Parkhurst returned to the Presbytery after luncheon, and was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times concerning the criticism made by the Rev. Mr. Easton. He said:

So he called me a Pantheist, did he? What next will be charged against me? I expect that they will next call me the devil. I am neither a Pantheist nor am I addicted to Pantheism. As a matter of fact, the article referred to was not in any sense theological, and nothing in it could be construed to make me say that the Lord Jesus Christ owes everything to the Virgin Mary and nothing to the Holy Ghost.

I do not know who Mr. Easton is, or what his motive is in coming here from Washington, apparently for the purpose of placing an erroneous interpretation on the article I contributed to the journal in question.

Later in the afternoon, and after Dr. Parkhurst had gone away, the Rev. Mr. Easton endeavored to bring the matter before the Presbytery in another way.

"I would ask the permission of the Presbytery," he said, "to allow me ten minutes in which to speak of the danger of Oriental Pantheism."

"What kind of Pantheism—Oriental or Occidental?" a member asked.

"Pantheism in general," the Rev. Mr. Easton said.

At first it seemed that the permission would be granted, but, the information being vouchsafed that important committees were waiting to report, a motion was made that the whole matter be referred to the Moderator, for him to appoint a suitable time for the Presbytery to listen to Mr. Easton's views on Pantheism. The motion was adopted without dissent.

Upon the Presbytery's reassembling after luncheon, much time was spent in the election of four Trustees of the Presbytery. The Nominating Committee presented a ticket consisting of the Rev. Dr. Booth, to succeed Dr. Kerr; Col. J. J. McCook, to succeed Benjamin K. Dunning; Henry E. Ronald, to succeed Theron G. Strong, and James Yereance, to succeed Morris K. Jesup. This ticket did not altogether suit the Presbytery. Finally, it elected Dr. Booth, Col. McCook, and James Yereance, but rejected Mr. Ronald, and re-elected Theron G. Strong.

Col. A. P. Ketchum moved that the matter of the Fifty-first Street Church, now in the hands of a special committee, be laid over to the May meeting, and that at that time it be discussed in executive session. Col. Ketchum's motion prevailed.

The Rev. Dr. James S. Ramsay, the pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, then announced his desire to resign, and placed the date at June 30. There has been friction in this church for some time, and Dr. Ramsay's action was not unexpected.

Dr. Robinson said that he regarded the matter as a public calamity.

The Presbytery decided to make Dr. Ramsay's resignation the subject of an adjourned meeting, to be held on April 29 at 3 o'clock P. M.

The report of the committee appointed at the last session of the Presbytery to consider the question of making a regulation upon the right to rescind a motion upon a proposal to reconsider was then read. It was a long document, and a proposal that copies be printed and placed in the hands of members, that they might thoroughly understand the recommendations of the committee, led to a long discussion. Dr. Mullally, with much earnestness, said that the printing of copies of the report would be "wasting the money of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Eventually the whole matter was made the third order of business at the May meeting.

It was requested that John A. MacIntosh, Frank W. Kirwan, and George Storner, having completed a three years' course at Union Theological Seminary, be taken under the care of the Presbytery, and be examined with a view to receiving licenses to preach

Objection having been made by the Rev. Dr. Nightingale, the Rev. Dr. Hastings, President of the Union Theological Seminary, made a long address on the work of the seminary and its relations to the Presbytery.

"I believe," he said, "the Presbytery has been very wrong and very mean in its treatment of the young men at the seminary, and—"

Here the speaker was interrupted by Dr. Scherer, who said: "Mr. Moderator, I object. Such statements should not be made here."

"I shall use any language I chose or none at all," said Dr. Hastings.

"No personal reflections must be used here," the Moderator said.

"I mentioned no names," Dr. Hastings replied. "I dealt in no personalities, and spoke only of the Presbytery and the action of the General Assembly. Enough has been done already to endanger the relations between the Presbyterian Church and the seminary. We have been badly treated. Do you wish still further to increase the alienation between our institution and the General Assembly? I think the time has come to call a halt. I have been loyal to the Presbyterian Church for many years, but for the last four years it has been a very hard thing for me."

The Rev. Dr. Sutton insisted that the Union Theological Seminary was disapproved of by the General Assembly.

"We all know," he said, "that the assembly does not approve the seminary. There are different ways of expressing that feeling without shouting it out. Now, why should not the President stand in the same relation of disfavor as the seminary over which he presides? How can we regard that institution being otherwise than tainted from top to bottom?"

"The Union Seminary is not under discussion," interposed the Moderator, to which Dr. Sutton retorted:

"If the Union Theological Seminary is not under discussion nothing is under discussion."

The question as to whether the Presbytery should take the young men under its care was put and carried, whereupon Dr. Sutton and Dr. Booth announced that they should appeal the matter to the Synod.

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUNDAY SALOONS CONDEMNED

The New-York East Conference Strongly Opposes the Plan to Submit the Question to Voters—The Newark Conference.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 8.—The New-York East Conference, at its session to-day, passed the following resolutions, introduced by Dr. Paulson of Jamaica, and ordered them sent to the Brooklyn representatives at Albany:

Whereas, We are informed that it is the purpose of the Excise Committee of the Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New-York to recommend on Thursday next the passage by the Assembly of the submission of the following question to the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, viz.: Shall saloons be open on Sunday? Therefore,

Resolved, That the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, including within its bounds the City of Brooklyn and a part of New-York, hereby protests against such action as promotive of immorality, and as calculated to surrender those cities to the dominance of foreigners and their traditions.

The conference appointed a commission to act with a commission from the New-York Conference in determining the boundaries between the two conferences.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the plan of introducing military instruction in public schools. The resolution was laid on the table.

A memorial to the General Conference, now under advisement by the annual conference to reduce the rate of ministerial representation to the General Conference of one to forty-five effective members, to one to sixty-five, was laid on the table.

Dr. John A. Roche of Brooklyn asked for a superannuated relation, and a vote of the conference was taken to that effect.

A report on the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Hospital was read. Superintendent Breckinridge spoke of the work of the hospital, and the report was adopted. The report of St. Christopher's Home for Children, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was also adopted. Dr. A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society, spoke of the work of that institution.

NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

Its Last Session Will be Held in Tottenville To-day.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., April 8.—The last session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held to-morrow.

When the question of fixing the place for the next meeting arose Newark was proposed. There was opposition, however, and all arrangements were left in the hands of the Revs. Henry Spellmeyer, Richard Vanhorne, John L. Dodd, and Daniel Lowrie.

These candidates for admission to the conference on trial were admitted: Charles L. Mead, Thomas S. Molineaux, Davis W. C. Ramsey, Abram C. McRea, Clyde W. Demming, S. T. Jackson, and Warren R. Neff.

The names of Harry P. King, George D. Price, and Francis S. Williston were withdrawn.

The report of the Board of Conference Stewards stated that there had been paid for the relief of needy ministers during the year, $5,308, and for the support of widows of ministers, $6,586. There was needed $16,280, but the collections had only aggregated $12,286.

Dr. Sanford B. Hunt of the Methodist Book Concern reported an increase of 20 per cent. in the earnings last year, and said about $120,000 would be distributed among the conferences of the United States.

The Conference Board of Education, which disburses money to aid young men to obtain educations, reported that the fund had been overdrawn, and that demands could not be met. Thirteen young men were now being assisted. The committee complained that those to whom money had been advanced in former years were slow in paying up, and a resolution was passed urging that the loans be repaid.

Minutes of respect were read, upon deceased members and wives of members, in the afternoon.

Old Brooklynites Dine.

The Society of Old Brooklynites held its twelfth annual banquet at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last evening. About seventy members were present.

Edward D. White presided, and the Rev. James Clayton offered grace. Addresses were made by ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and ex-United States Assistant District Attorney John Oakey.

The members of the committee in charge were Daniel T. Leverich, D. W. C. Langdon, Alexander Gilchrist, E. W. Cooper, John Hess, T. B. Jones, S. A. Haynes, Dr. J. L. Wolson, and John R. Morris.

The Motorman Acquitted.

Edward P. Mohoney, a motorman, indicted for manslaughter in the second degree for causing the death of Henry Havemeyer in Myrtle Avenue on Feb. 7, was acquitted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Bagby's Musicale.—Mr. Bagby continued his musical mornings at the Waldorf yesterday, when the following programme was given:

1. a. Ballade, A flat; b. Nocturne, F sharp; c. Valse, A flat, ...Chopin
Miss Augusta Cottlow.
2. a. Romance; b. Mazurka (by request,) ......Hollman
Mr. Hollman.
3. Pleurez, pleurez, mes yeux, (Le Cid,) Massenet
Miss Jennie Dutton.
4. a. Vogel als Prophet..........Schumann
b. Soirées de Vienne.....Schubert-Liszt
Miss Augusta Cottlow.
5. a. Melodie....................Rubinstein
b. Sérénade ....Hollman
Mr. Hollman.
6. a. Chansonette............M. K. Wood
b. "And I?"..................J. L. Gaynor
c. "At Parting"..........J. H. Rogers
Miss Jennie Dutton.
7. a. La Fileuse......................Raff
b. Tarantelle ....Moskowski
Miss Augusta Cottlow.
Orton Bradley at the piano.

Among the many present were Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Miss Juliet de Neufville, Mrs. Jacob de Neufville, Mrs. Erben, Miss Erben, Don Giovanni del Drago, Count William Arco, Baron von Uechtritz, P. Fenelon Collier, Charles T. Mathews, Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Baron von Schutzbar, Princess von Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. Archibald Pell, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mme. Bettini, Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, Mrs. Custer, James J. Harrison, Maurice de Manny, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., Archibald Pell, James N. Winslow, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. James R. Franklin, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Miss Cora Bean, Mrs. John W. Boothby, and Mrs. Theodore Ralle.

—"Stabat Mater" Recital.—Owing to a death in the family of Mrs. J. Henry Lane the "Stabat Mater" recital, by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Dean, announced to be given in Mrs. Lane's drawing room, will be given in the studio of Dr. Gerrit Smith, 573 Madison Avenue, on Holy Thursday afternoon, April 11, at 3 o'clock. The recital will be given exactly in the same manner and at the same hour as it is given in Pergolesi's Church, in Naples, and the Sistine Chapel, in Rome, preceded and followed by appropriate organ solos. Selections from the following settings of the hymn will be given: Oldest known setting, (fourteenth century,) Josquin des Pres, (1450,) Palestrina, (1526,) Pergolesi, (1710,) Boccehrini, (1745,) Dvorak, de Grandval, George Henschel, and William H. Hunt. The prelude and postlude are both arrangements by Franz Liszt, an ancient melody from Jerusalem arranged to "Ora pro Nobis" and Arcadelt's "Ave Maria." The soloists, besides Mrs. Dean, are Dr. Gerrit Smith and Orton Bradley. Among the patronesses are: Mrs. Samuel Jones Walker, Mrs. J. Henry Lane, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. Howard Dudley Bean, Mrs. Emma H. Eames, Mrs. Herbert J. Davis, Mrs. Charles Arthur Smith, Miss Mary Lena Hayden, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Emma Marcy Raymond, Mrs. William R. Mowe, Mrs. Sophie Brogaro, Mrs. J. T. Linthicum, Mrs. Jacob Hess, the Misses Bean, and Mrs. George Evans.

—Ladies' Quartet.—The first recital by the New-York Ladies' Quartet was given at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows:

1. Spanish Gipsy Girl...............Lassen
Arranged by W. Damrosch.
The Quartet.
2. "O Joy of Youth"......Van der Stucken
Miss Graves.
3. a. Cantilena; b. Capriccio, ...G. Goltermann
Soli for 'Cello.
Anton Hegner.
4. a. "Robin Adair," arranged by D. Buck
b. "Schirrend' Tambourin"..Schumann
The Quartet.
5. Aria—"Linda"...............Donizetti
Miss Gaffney.
6. "Im Herbst"........................Franz
Miss Hörlocker.
7. a. Elegie.....................Anton Hegner
b. Dance of the Fairies..David Popper
Soli for 'Cello.
Anton Hegner.
8. Aria—"O don Fatale"..............Verdi
Miss Potts.
9. Lullaby.............................Brahms
The Quartet.

The patronesses were Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mrs. D. M. Stimson, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Miss De Forest, Mrs. T. O. Rhines, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. F. L. Underwood, Mrs. J. W. Cornwall, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. W. J. Demorest, Mrs. C. M. Stimson, Dr. Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch, and Mrs. Frank Curtiss. Three more concerts will be given at the Waldorf on Mondays.

—Sears-Taylor Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Florence Juliette Taylor, daughter of the late Thomas Bennett Taylor, to Albert Rowland Sears, nephew of the late ex-Gov. James Lawrence Orr of South Carolina, will be celebrated at high noon on Easter Wednesday in Christ Church, Rye-on-the-Sound. The ceremony will be performed by the rector of the church, the Venerable Archdeacon W. W. Kirkby, after which the newly-married couple will start on an extended trip through the South. The best man will be C. Grinnell Betton of Boston, and the ushers, J. Griffeths-Masten of Newport, Dr. Henry B. McCarroll, Elisha E. L. Taylor, and Lyman Austin Spalding. There will be no reception, as the bride's family is in deep mourning.

—Miss Giles's Readings.—Miss Julia Baylies Giles will give a course of four readings at the home of the Misses Marston, 112 West Forty-fourth Street, beginning on Easter Thursday, and on April 25, May 2, and May 4. Miss Giles will read "A Tale of Two Cities," by Dickens; "Manfred," by Byron; "A Legend," by Stuyvesant, and "Some of Shakespeare's Heroines," by Stuyvesant. The patronesses are Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Mrs. Bradford Le B. Baylis, Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, and Mrs. Walter M. Meserole of Brooklyn, and Miss Julia M. Baylies of Yonkers.

—Musicale by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest.—A musicale will be given on the afternoon of April 19 by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest of 7 East Seventy-second Street. The artists who will appear are Joseph Hollman, Mme. Emma Eames, Eugene Ysaye, Amie Lachaume, and Victor Harris. The musicale will be for the benefit of M. Hollman.

—The Colonial Dames.—The Society of the Colonial Dames will hold its next meeting at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Stout, 21 East Ninth Street, on April 17, when Mrs. Mary Morse will read a paper. The annual social gathering will be held at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club on April 30.

—Engagement Announcements.—The engagement of Miss Mary Agnes Wallace, daughter of the late James Wallace, and Lionel Francis Abbot Barlow, Captain of the First Royal Berkshire Regiment, and eldest son of Oldham Barlow of Southampton, near Bath, Somerset, England.

—Miss Hunter's Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Hunter of 348 West Fourteenth Street, to Andrew C. Zabriskie of 716 Fifth Avenue.

—Thursday Evening Club.—The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, 10 Washington Square North, on the evening of April 18.

—Mrs. Church's Reception.—A reception was given yesterday afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock, by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church of 36 West Twelfth Street.

Pleased with Their Southern Trip.

NORFOLK, Va., April 8.—The Massachusetts mill men, who left Raleigh at noon to-day, arrived here this afternoon, and left for Baltimore via the Baltimore Steam Packet Line. They report that, throughout the entire trip, they were most enthusiastically received by the Southern people.

DEFENDING HIS FATHER'S ESTATE

W. BLOODGOOD'S CHARGES AGAINST MRS. E. A. SEIDELL.

He Says She Obtained a Confessed Judgment from Dr. W. E. Bloodgood When Nothing Was Due Her.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, Chambers, denied a motion yesterday made on behalf of William Bloodgood, as the committee of the person and estate of his father, Dr. William E. Bloodgood, to vacate a judgment which was obtained by confession against his father on Oct. 8, 1894, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Seidell for $2,650.52. It was contended by the plaintiff that at the time the doctor confessed judgment he was mentally incapable and did not realize what he was doing.

Dr. Bloodgood, who is over seventy years old, lives in a handsome residence at Llewellyn Park, N. J. He had practiced medicine for many years in Elizabeth, N. J., and retired after having accumulated a fortune.

Proceedings were taken in New-Jersey in November, 1894, to have the aged doctor declared a lunatic. He was declared incompetent to manage his estate, and his son, William Bloodgood, of the firm of Taylor & Bloodgood, was appointed a committee of his person and estate. He was also appointed a committee to take charge of his father's property in this State. It is alleged that in the lunacy proceedings affidavits were presented to show that the confessed judgment, which it is now sought to have vacated, was secured by Mrs. Seidell, who had gained Dr. Bloodgood's "confidence, and had succeeded in obtaining many thousands of dollars from him."

William Bloodgood insists that his father does not owe Mrs. Seidell a cent, and that she had succeeded in obtaining from the aged doctor about $15,000, and that she had induced his father to go to the office of E. B. Barnum, a lawyer, where he signed the papers confessing judgment for $2,650.52.

The defendant, Mrs. Seidell, seeks in an affidavit to refute the charges made against her. She swears that she has known Dr. Bloodgood for about fifteen years. Relying on his sound business judgment, she had allowed him to invest her money in real estate and other business enterprises. She gave him all the money which she had not otherwise invested. He had been an intimate friend of her brother-in-law, Dr. Metcalf. There had never been any trouble between them until August, 1894, when she held the doctor's obligation for $6,000. She was in need of some money at the time and asked him for a check. He gave her a one-thousand-dollar check on the Merchants' National Bank of New-York. It was returned not paid. When she demanded an explanation, she says he told her that he had about $17,000 in the bank, and that he had been ill and did not know what became of it. He then asked her attorney to investigate it, and he claims to have discovered that the bank account had been transferred to John and William Bloodgood, sons of the doctor. Mrs. Seidell also says the doctor told her that while he was sick his sons had induced him to sign a paper, the contents of which he did not know.

Dr. V. E. Buck, Benjamin F. Crane, and others also made affidavits to show that the doctor was perfectly rational, of clear mind in business matters, comprehended what he was doing, and was very vigorous in making declarations complaining of the treatment which he received at the hands of his children.

The son of the doctor also charged that L. W. Southwick, a relative of Mrs. Seidell, had obtained an assignment of an insurance policy from Dr. Bloodgood for $5,000 without any consideration.

Justice Beekman holds that a judgment of this character should not be set aside on motion, but that an action should be brought to set it aside, and if the facts are as claimed by the committee the relief should be granted.

CONTESTING HIS MOTHER'S WILL.

Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer's Disinherited Son Unable to Appear in Court.

Surrogate Arnold was prepared yesterday to proceed with the hearing in the contest over the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Havemeyer, the widow of ex-Mayor William F. Havemeyer.

Mrs. Havemeyer, who was over eighty years old, died on Dec. 14, 1894, at the family residence, 335 West Fourteenth Street. Her estate was estimated to be worth over $200,000.

Charles W. Havemeyer of 1,900 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, her son, is the contestant. The reason for his contest is the fact that he was disinherited by the terms of a codicil to his mother's will. He charges that when his mother executed the codicil to the will she was under undue influence of other members of the family, that she was mentally incapacitated from making a will, and that she was not in a fit condition of mind to execute the codicil at the time it was signed by her.

Under the terms of Mrs. Havemeyer's will which was offered for probate soon after her death, she left all her estate to her children, and disposed of a large quantity of jewelry, silverware, and other personal property which she had inherited from her husband. The share of her son, Charles W. Havemeyer, she left in trust for him. By the codicil, which she executed shortly before her death, she disinherited Charles W. Havemeyer entirely, and left his share in her estate to his children, Julia L. and Loomis Havemeyer. Charles W. Havemeyer's relations with the rest of the family had been unfriendly for some years before his mother's death.

When the case was called by the Surrogate yesterday the contestant was not present, and a physician's certificate was presented on his behalf to the effect that he was too ill to appear. The Surrogate decided that the testimony of the witnesses to the will and the codicil should be taken, and the contestant should have an opportunity to put in his testimony at a future time.

Lemuel F. Skidmore and William Schneider, the two witnesses to the execution of the will and codicil, were examined. They testified that Mrs. Havemeyer was of sound mind when she made her will, that she understood what she was doing, and signed both papers of her own volition and without any undue influence having been exerted upon her. They agreed that she was in possession of her senses, and fully comprehended what she was doing at the time.

The proponents of the will offered no further testimony yesterday, and Surrogate Arnold adjourned the hearing until April 24, by which time the counsel for the contestant will have decided what steps to take in the matter. It is expected that the contestant will then be prepared to proceed with the contest.

SISTER AGAINST SISTER.

Mrs. Slack's Daughters at Odds Concerning Deeds Made by Their Mother.

A curious story was told yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Stover, in a suit brought by Amelia Thompson, as trustee for her mother, Eveline Slack, in which she asks to have set aside a deed that was given to her and another daughter, Mrs. Schwartz, to the property at 111 Canal Street.

Mrs. Thompson says that on Jan. 8, 1894, she was given a deed of trust to the property by her mother, the property to revert to her at the death of her mother, who died in March last. She also alleges that in January, 1879, while her mother, Mrs. Slack, was ill in bed, her daughter, Mrs. Schwartz, taking advantage of the enfeebled condition of her mother, gave her a paper to sign, which, it is admitted, the sick woman was told was a memorandum of a will that was to be sent to Mrs. Thompson for her approval. It is now alleged by Mrs. Thompson that this supposed memorandum of a will was in reality a deed giving the property to Mrs. Schwartz and the plaintiff. She says that the deed was never acknowledged before a notary and that no consideration passed for it. She therefore asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants from disposing of the property, and that they be compelled to surrender the deed for cancellation.

On the part of the defense, it is claimed that the deed was regular and that Mrs. Thompson, having a trust deed, wants the entire control of the property to the exclusion of the other heirs, instead of being satisfied with the deed that gives her a half interest in the property.

Justice Stover reserved his decision.

Bay Ridge Ferry Franchise Case.

An action is pending in the Supreme Court, brought by the New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Steam Transportation Company against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and A. H. Mann, the President of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company, to enjoin the execution of the lease for the ferry franchise to Bay Ridge, and to have the sale to President Mann declared void, upon the ground that the conditions of the sale were not the best that could have been made for the city's interest, and that the franchise was not given to the highest bidder.

The case came before Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a notice to strike out portions of the answer interposed by President Mann, as being irrelevant. Justice Beekman has denied this motion, holding that it should not be granted in this instance, as the power invoked is one which is sparingly exercised, and then only where justice requires it.

Judgment for a Railroad Company.

An action is pending in the Supreme Court brought by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company against the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co. to recover $26,954.93, based upon eleven promissory notes made by the firm, beginning with October, 1893.

The case came before Justice Andrews, in the Special Term, recently, upon a demurrer to the complaint, upon the ground that no facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action were presented. The Judge yesterday overruled the demurrer and gave judgment for the railroad company, but with leave to Beecher, Schenck & Co. to put in an answer.

Suit Against Mrs. Langtry.

Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, has been made defendant in a suit brought in the Supreme Court, by M. B. Leavitt, the theatrical manager, to recover $1,200 for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that, by reason of Mrs. Langtry's failure to fulfill a contract she had made with him to appear with her company in Leavitt's Denver theatre, about three years ago, he sustained pecuniary damages to the amount claimed.

This suit is said to have been brought as a test case, and if Leavitt is successful several other managers will institute suits against Mrs. Langtry for her cancellation of dates.

Mrs. Potter Sued by Marcus R. Mayer.

An order was granted by Justice Van Wyck of the City Court yesterday setting down for trial on Thursday the action of Marcus R. Mayer against Cora Urquhart Potter and Kyrle Bellew. The action was brought to recover $500 for booking "Cleopatra" for the tour of Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew in 1889, and perjury is charged by the plaintiff's lawyer.

NEWS IN BRIEF FROM THE COURTS

—The application of Carrie Livingston, Florence McKenna, and Jennie McKenna for the removal of Peter J. Englehard as City Marshal of the Eleventh District Civil Court was denied yesterday by Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas. Marshal Englehard was charged with exceeding his authority in sending a man to the boarding house kept by Mrs. Nellie Cutting to prevent the plaintiffs from removing their baggage.

—Lawyer Abraham Levy, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff, yesterday, entered a demurrer to the indictment of Building Inspector Timothy J. Ormsby, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Orchard Street disaster, on the grounds that the indictment must be made to conform to Sections 275 and 276 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, and also that the facts stated do not constitute a crime.

—Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday, dismissed the suit brought by Maria Hupper and Fritz Conrad to compel the Sixty-seventh Street Baptist Church to reinstate them as members of the church. Judge McAdam says the plaintiffs made an error in supposing that they had been expelled as corporators of the church. They were simply expelled from the ecclesiastical or spiritual body within the corporation.

—David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, reported yesterday to Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas that the letter signed "Mulligan," referring to the ivory gavel recently sent to him and asking for favorable action in a case against Carlos Cook, was not written by Mrs. Mulligan.

—William Caesar, the West Indian negro who strangled Mary Martin at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, dismembered her body, and then carried the corpse to the corner of Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 788—Alexander Allen vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial.

No. 52—Cornelius P. Keeler et al. vs. the Standard Folding Bed Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Decree reversed with costs, and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 253—W. C. Jones vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 353—The C. A. Treat Manufacturing Company vs. the Standard Steel and Iron Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 818—The Davis and Ranking Building and Manufacturing Company vs. William W. Barber et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 271—Henry J. Iutcher et al. vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 893—Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al., and

No. 894—Lewis H. Hyde vs. the Continental Trust Company of New-York et al.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of the real estate of the defendant company, and that which it holds in trust, and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or so held by it.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Separate opinion by Justice Field. Separate dissenting opinion by Justice White and Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced to the bar that as Friday next would be Good Friday the court would adjourn from Thursday until Monday next.

The reporter having represented that owing to the number of decisions at the term, it will be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it is ordered that he publish an additional volume in this year, pursuant to Section 681 of the Revised Statutes.

No. 919—J. E. Tindal et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edward B. Wesley.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

No. 965—William W. Brauer et al., appellants, vs. Compania de Navigacion la Flecha.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 974—Ex-parte: In the matter of James Lennon, appellant.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

No. 813—Count Joseph Telfener, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Russ.—Restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench.

No. 243—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed with costs by a divided court.

No. 756—Chahries Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. the Elmira Savings Bank.—Restored to the docket for reargument at the next term.

Original—Ex-parte: In the matter of the Keasley & Mattison Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Edward K. Jones for the petitioner.

No. 705—The Berwind-White Coal-Mining Company, appellant, vs. the steamship Kate, &c.—Submitted under the thirty-second rule.

No. 980—Robert Charlson vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 199—John D. Bardsley vs. the Arkansas and Louisiana Railway Company.—Submitted by A. H. Garland and J. M. Moore for the apellant, and by Mr. John J. Joyce for the appellee.

No. 978—L. Everett Saltonstall, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Birtwell.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Submitted by Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 283—Joseph Lalone et al. vs. the United States.—Writ of certiorari, with leave to file return by consent, granted on motion of A. B. Browne for the appellants.

No. 279—W. D. Kenner vs. Stephen Bitely.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 285—E. B. Tredway vs. William Riley.—In error to the Supreme Court for the State of Nebraska.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 270—John Simpson, appellant, vs. the steamer Oregon, &c., and

No. 273—The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, appellant, vs. the ship Clan Mackenzie, &c—Argument commenced by C. E. S. Wood for Simpson.

The day call for Tuesday, April 9, will be as follows: Nos. 270, (and 273,) 275, 277, 278, 282, 285, (and 422,) 284, 228, 287, 288.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

121—Tice vs. barge Hudson, canalboat Thomas, and J. T. Branes. 54—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's tug F. W. Brown. 23—Guimaraes vs. proceeds sale steamship Seguranca. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummins Dredging Company. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. scow Mayflower. 90—Slattery vs. ferryboat Mauch Chunk. 92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship vs. Dupre. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 108—United States vs. tug Howard Carroll. 109—Erickson vs. yacht Isis. 110—Noordzy vs. steamship Maasdam. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar for April Term.

1—New Home Sewing Machine Company vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 2—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck. 3—American C. Railway vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 5—National Machine Company vs. Brewster. 6—Hunter, receiver of Ohio and Northwestern Railroad, vs. Macdonald. 7—Hummel vs. Guggenheim. 8—Huber vs. Guggenheim. 9—Beyer vs. Guggenheim. 10—Alder vs. Guggenheim. 11—Reichenbach vs. Guggenheim. 12—Goldy vs. Guggenheim. 13—Thompson & Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 14—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 15—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 15½—Lauferty vs. Kurscheedt Manufacturing Company. 16—Collins vs. Gleason. 17—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 18—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 19—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finlay Brothers. 20—Hoff vs. Tarrant & Co. 21—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow. 22—Newton vs. Rider. 23—Watson vs. Murray. 24—McKay & Copeland Lasting Machine Company vs. Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith. 26—Noonan vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. 27—Gousset vs. Chaurant. 28—Haworth vs. Stark. 29—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Bereuter. 30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Froher. 31—Muller vs. Betholom.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Consolidated Electric Light Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. 2—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 3—National Hygienic Manufacturing Company vs. Leaycroft. 4—Chew vs. Sperry. 5—Smith vs. Sargent Manufacturing Company. 6—Moore vs. Steljes. 7—Lee vs. Electric Typographic Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The following motions were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

People ex rel. Bryant M. Dinsmore, appellant, (two cases,) vs. Mayor of New-York City et al.—Motions for reargument submitted.

Henry Harbeck, appellant, vs. Sarah K. Pupin et al., respondents.—Motion for reargument submitted.

George Lewis Prentiss, as guardian, appellant, vs. Ellen Bowden, respondent.—Motion for reargument.

David McClure, as executor, vs. Louis P. Levy, appellant.—Motion to open default and restore case to calendar.

Angel K. Jorgensen, appellant, vs. Flavius S. Squires et al.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Edwin Gomez et al., appellants, vs. Horatio Gomez, as trustee, &c., et al.—Motion to advance and prefer submitted.

Elizabeth S. Edgcomb, appellant, vs. Sarah E. Buckout.—Motion to amend return; Daniel B. Thompson for motion, Louis O. Van Doren opposed. Granted.

Nellie Sisco, as administratrix, vs. Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Motion to correct remittitur.

Ellis H. Roberts & Co. vs. George F. Victor et al.—Motion for reargument submitted.

In the matter of the probate of the will of Kate L. Landy, deceased.—Motion to correct decision submitted.

John F. Montignani, as administrator, &c., vs. Mary Y. Staats Blade et al. Motion to amend remittitur submitted.

Simon Whitmark, Nos. 1 and 2, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—On motion of Roger Foster, appeal revived and continued in the names of Isaac Whitmark and Gustave Mentz, as administrators, &c., of Simon Whitmark, deceased.

Appeals from orders:

John Duryea, appellant, vs. Catharine Tuechsel and another, as executors.—Submitted for appellants, argued by Flamen R. Candler for respondents.

The People ex rel. Western Electric Company, appellant, vs. Frank Campbell, as Controller.—Argued by Edwin T. Rice, Jr., for appellant, T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

Ambrose Best vs. Levi Zeh, appellant.—Argued by A. V. S. Cochrane for appellant, Frank B. Chase for respondent.

Sarah Lazarus and others vs. the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, respondents.—Argued by Brainard Tolles for appellants, Nelson S. Spencer for respondents.

General calendar:

Mary Davies, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Penham Hod Elevating Company.—Argued by J. Newton Williams for appellant, George S. Coleman for respondent.

Ann Amelia Sykes and another, as executors, vs. the Silver Lake Ice Company, appellants.—Submitted by appellants, argued by Walter S. Hubbell for respondents.

The day calendar for the Court of Appeals for to-morrow is: Nos. 160, 88, 169, 156, 192, 199, 200, 206.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, PJ.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

41—Heidelbach vs. National Park Bank. 79—Smith vs. Fisher. 76—Bailey vs. Hornthal. 75—Spinnochia vs. Loew. 68—Linsly vs. Bogert. 83—Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia vs. Central Trust Company. 78—Wright vs. Chapin. 85—Williamson vs. Banning. 62—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbert. 51—Matter of Smith. 69—Levey vs. Kiernan News Agency. 74—Saxton vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Fanning vs. Swan. 2—Hubbard vs. Sirrine.

Class II.—3—Myers vs. Bolton. 4—Spalding vs. Bateman.

Class III.—5—Seely vs. Brown.

Class IV.—6—Eidlitz vs. Rothschild. 7—Mayer vs. Schmitt. 8—Sergeant vs. Richard.

Class VI.—9—Rossman vs. Weed.

Class VII.—10—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 11—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 12—Clark vs. Jammes.

Class VIII.—13—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 14—Reilly vs. Lee. 15—Cadwalader vs. Breen. 16—Ungar vs. Tarnobreg Dzikow Young Men's Association. 17—Matter of Heroy and Marrenner. 18—Andrews vs. Brickstone. 19—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 20—Cummins vs. Campbell. 21—Blue Ridge Marble Company vs. Perry. 22—Meincke vs. The Mayor, &c. 23—Mendelsohn vs. Porter. 24—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 25—Swager vs. Zeeland Furniture Company. 26—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 27—Williams vs. Stillwell. 28—Speck vs. Demorest. 29—Bowery Bank vs. Gerety. 30—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Venner. 31—Curtis vs. Lawrence. 32—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 33—Manning vs. Schmitt. 34—Weill vs. Lichtenstein. 35—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Riverside Bank. 36—Union Railway Company vs. Haffen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2558—Courtney vs. Buchanan. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 2082—Simonson vs. Walter. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 629—Tredwell vs. Garden. 2384—Jacobson vs. Livingston. 2385—Cohen vs. Jaeger. 2386—Jones vs. Watterson. 2387—Ackerman vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2388—Lyle vs. Little. 2389—Floyd vs. Coby. 2392—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Jayne. 2393—Same vs. same. 2394—Ingalls vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 2395—McCall Company vs. Dumars. 2396—King vs. Townshend. 2404—Parker vs. Clift. 2405—Barnett vs. Bleistifft. 2406—Costa vs. Oppenheimer. 2407—Davidson vs. Ely. 2409—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2412—Leopold vs. Schleissner. 2413—Muesheimer vs. Hansen.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2413.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until April 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 1497—Weisz vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel. 1071—Upington vs. New-York Harbor Towboat Company. 1604—State National Bank vs. Sully. 796—Phillips vs. Byrne. 406—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Clarkson. 1592—Dohn vs. Dawson. 6049—Wise vs. Grant. 2821—McCarthy vs. Schastey. 4337—Grant vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 2471—Straub vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 3277—Sergeant vs. John M. Smith Paper Company. 2842—Townsend vs. Industrial Benefit Association. 5992—Fox vs. Roberts. 2311—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Harrington. 1017—Baker vs. Mount Sinai Hebrew Mutual Benefit Saciety. 728—Hamilton vs. American Amusement Syndicate. 3072—Gray vs. Lee. 2160—Steele vs. Levy. 5851—Towcey vs. Schell. 2846—Flannery vs. Henjes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until April 10.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 70—Hanson vs. Herbert. 7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 53—McShane vs. Hollahan. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 14—Baker vs. Gano. 12—Abraham French Company vs. Marx. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 108—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 6—Langbein vs. Duckler. 9—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 61—Boyd vs. Boyd.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

4—Kehoe vs. Brown. 14—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 846—Deckerhoff vs. Heller. 1237—Bohm vs. Brennan. 1383—Machetzky vs. The Mayor, &c. 883—Michaels vs. Gahren. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1007—Akers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1152—Moesken vs. McNally. 2977—Sickels vs. Bauer. 1402—Safren vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 2670—Sickels vs. Stein. 2671—Same vs. Duffield. 2235—Welling vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Marry vs. Hendrick. 1054—Schwreing vs. Le Boutillier. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 763—Marks vs. Griffin. 678—Piepenbring vs. Ball. 1408—Wilson vs. Epter. 1409—Richardt vs. National Shoe and Leather Bank. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1411—Griffiths vs. Haynes. 1412—Spitz vs. Friedman. 1413—Parry vs. Parker. 1414—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 1417—Cohen vs. Samuels. 1418—Italiano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1419.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. Case on.

156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—703—Kaufman vs. Lang. 631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 800—Platt vs. Zimmerman. 764—Turk vs. Langer. 763—Altman vs. Altman. 726—Seckel vs. Seckel. 798—Haux vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 779—Vonderluhe vs. Vonderluhe. 817—Scott vs. Harvey. 834—Kahn vs. Irons. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 374—McClave vs. Gibb. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 885—Norman vs. Norman. 498—Sturm vs. Rosendorf. 804—Wallach vs. Horack.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until April 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until April 10.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion caldendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Mary P. Warner, Irving Williams, William S. Mount, Louis Schwenck, Henry Lehr Cruger. At 2 P. M.: Patrick J. Kelly, Charles Magnus, Thomas Skelding, Patrick Slevin, Bertha J. Sieberg, John B. Muller, Albert P. Sturtevant.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will—Case on: 1043—Bertha Hamm.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1262—Harlin vs. Central Park North and East River Railroad Company. 1380—Williams vs. The Ganley Company. 3087—Buttre vs. Kerwin. 1405—Pasco vs. Dodge. 788—Simm vs. Hofele. 1682—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Kelly. 1683—Morse vs. Dittman. 1684—Knapp vs. Warner. 1685—Sanford vs. Lee. 1686—Noelke vs. Rosenthal. 1687—Leo vs. United States Express Company. 1688—Goodrich vs. Boys. 1689—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1692—Chardon vs. Herenden. 1694—Seidenberg vs. Flannery. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1696—J. B. Wathen Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 1698—Solomon vs. Hughes. 1699—Reich vs. Tucker. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1280—Sparrow vs. Barber. 1543—Rabinowitz vs. Burns. 1518—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 911—Kleinman vs. Metzger. 1580—Merry vs. Adler. 1032—Schultz vs. Swick. 895—Novelty Manufacturing Company vs. Peyser. 704—Gray vs. Beakes. 936—Hand vs. Rogers. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 1510—Tertrois vs. Netlor. 1223—Herman vs. Finegold. 2980—Marshall vs. Eisen Vineyard Company. 1512—Edel vs. Coughlin. 1570—Waffel vs. United States Grand Lodge, O. B. A. 1025—Coates vs. Miller. 472—Roessel vs. Rosenberg. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 1470—Sprung vs. Prince. 1542—Barnum vs. Pharmacy. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 112—Lewis vs. Flack. 1468—Alsletter vs. Becker. 1225—Glauckoff vs. Jackson. 1584—Sauer vs. Barry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1186—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1560—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1101—Fisher vs. Bayer. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3839—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Stiner. 3929—Horowitz vs. Muller. 3774—Friedlander vs. Kass. 3962—Talbot vs. Mumford. 3971—Silverstone vs. Healy. 3904—Hencken vs. Gillin Printing Company.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—165—Wardelman vs. Peters.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1700.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Wednesday, April 10.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Abraham Isaacs. 2—James Garrity, Edward O'Byrne, James Roach, and Jane Garrity. 3—Thomas McAvoy. 4—Salvatore Avella. 5—Archie Watts. 6—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 7—Edward Graig, Daniel Boyle, and John Hughes. 8—Thomas F. Curran. 9—John Moore. 10—Joseph O'Donnell. 11—Charles Allen.

Pleadings.—1—Louis F. Clarke. 2—Michael Lynch, Jr., (2.) 3—Richard Morris. 4—John Burke. 5—Annie Edwards and Josie Cole. 6—Edward Finnegan, (2.) 7—Frank Robinson, (2.) 8—William W. Foster.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John Porter, (2.) 2—Gordon Lindsay. 3—John Williams. 4—James Barry. 5—Loretta Hughes. 6—Daniel Dougherty. 7—Frank Moran and Daniel Bland. 8—Piatti Lodorico. 10—James Carroll and Edward Coughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauschert. 2—Maggie Carter and Johanna Brown. 3—Morris Cohen and George Mansfield. 4—Thomas Costello, George Thomas, George McGirk, Sam Timbock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 5—Umberto Mahr. 6—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 7—William Moore and Dennis Sullivan. 8—Lorenzo Zimatro. 9—Annie Matthews. 10—Francis Elliott. 11—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Gildsmith vs. American Exchange National Bank; same vs. First National Bank; same vs. Third National Bank; same vs. Fourth National Bank; same vs. Bank of New-York, National Banking Association—Henry E. Howland. Matter of Gilsey—George H. Hart. Guggenheimer vs. Guggenheimer—F. V. S. Oliver.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Kruse—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of Cowdrey—Joseph H. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Graber vs. Ferguson—John B. Pine.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Gimpel vs. Wilson—Ernest Hall. Salisbury vs. Brennan—Louis Hanneman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Adams vs. Stevens—R. B. Cowing, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Umbrella Company—Hamilton Odell.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Kellogg, J.

194, 195, 205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 380—Steam Engine Works vs. Lenhart Manufacturing Company. 705—Mattson vs. Title Company. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1387—Daly vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 712—Mosher vs. Pennsylvania Railroad. 1363—Anderson vs. Anderson. 912—Cirrillo vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 916—McEvoy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 917—Berti vs. Berti. 600, 601—Lichtenstein vs. Hammerstein. 2090—Prentice vs. Goodrich. 612—Bulmer vs. Hess. 1382—Vickers, N. D., 10, vs. Battershall. 186—Duffy vs. New-York Engineers' Company. 919—Smith vs. General Fire Company. 922—Ralph vs. Osswald. 926—Wolff vs. Brown. 931—Worthley vs. McKane. 558—Peloubet vs. Hennig. 932—Crowes vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 933—Keating vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 934—Seaman vs. Ryder. 935—Lone vs. German Insurance Company. 936—McIntyre vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 937—Hubbard vs. Sherwood. 938—Eggert vs. Levy. 939—Trilldridge vs. Martin. 940—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 941—Simonson vs. Brown. 942—Leuschner vs. Towns. 943, 944—Cline and another vs. Sharkey. 945—Hart vs. Fairchild. 946—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 947—Adcock vs. Long Island Railroad. 948—Gannon vs. Steinway Railway. 949—Doran vs. Emmett.

Highest number reached on regular call, 949.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—40—Dike vs. Drexel. 96—Hall vs. Hor. 97—Baker vs. Baker. 98—Johnson vs. Ferrisson. 99—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick. 101—Neufier vs. Clausson. 103—Jury vs. Kaufman. 104—Irvine vs. The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 105—Arvenan Company vs. Norton. 106—Zodikor vs. Kozicki. 107—Zavareae vs. Brooklyn Pier and Storage Company. 108—Zart vs. Liebman. 109—Farley vs. Wissner et al. 110—Berman vs. Berman. 111—McDermott vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 114—Girty (No. 1) vs. Standard Oil Company. 118—Same (No. 2) vs. same.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II.—Clement, C. J.

263—Wherry vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1012—McKeever vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1007—Donnelly vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1253—Lang vs. Anderson. 497—Lucas vs. Fischer et al. 799—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1197—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1108—Hoberg vs. Cook. 1214—Turner vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1224—Vuzzo vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 165—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 874—Medicus vs. O'Connor. 1139—Moran vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1245—Fagin vs. Kelly. 1024—Dowley vs. Pinckney. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 625—Buehl vs. Schwab. 938—O'Loane, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 717—Jennings vs. Phoenix Paper Company. 2076—Raub, administrator, &c., vs. Maier et al. 422—Esser, administrator, &c., vs. May. 2183—Harpenstein vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution et al. 1011—Lehman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 565 and 1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 837—Hughes vs. Stevenson. 615—Stucky vs. Brooklyn Height Railroad. 826—Eickelkraut et al. vs. Burkard. 1286—Guth vs. Kaufman. 206—Clark, administrator, &c., vs. Cornell et al. 393—Walsh vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

220—McDermott vs. McDermott. 222—Viemeister vs. Viemeister. 213—Hamel vs. Bundschak et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Olaf Olsen, Sophia Holzhausen, Mary A. Loye, Frederick Bloom, Patrick Donohue, Frederick Mahnken, Ellen Nugent, Frederick Maier, Isaac S. Armstrong, and Henrietta F. Bartell. The accounting of Ira Perego.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 13—Will of William Schilling.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...5:30	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises...7:03

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:24	7:43	1:10	1:32
Governors Island	7:44	8:08	1:43	2:00
Hell Gate	9:37	10:01	3:11	3:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Portia, Jamaica	......	......
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Panama, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11.		
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	5:00 P. M.	......
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 9.—Ailsa, Kingston, April 4; Alvena, Kingston, April 2; Bovic, Liverpool, March 29; Cufic, Liverpool, March 28; France, London, March 24; Friesland, Antwerp, March 31; Glanayron, Huelva, March 18; Grangense, Para, March 20; Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 21; Massachusetts, London, March 28; Neckar, Naples, March 23; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21; Stuttgart, Bremen, March 28; Taromina, Hamburg, March 22.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.—La Touraine, Gibraltar, April 2; Seneca, Havana, April 6.

THURSDAY, April 11.—Braunschweig, Bremen, March 30; Edam, Amsterdam, March 30; Pictavia, Gibraltar, March 28; Saale, Bremen, April 2; Salerno, Newcastle, March 27; Werra, Gibraltar, April 2.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, April 8.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol, &c., March 20, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam March 25, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:35 A. M.

SS Joseph L. Colby, (of Buffalo, N. Y.,) Laverge, Tampico March 21, with mdse to W. Johnston & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Richmond, Davis, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Turret Bay, (Br.,) Klitgaard, Buenos Ayres March 8, with linseed to Morton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico March 30, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello, &c., March 30, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Oneida, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, for Mediterranean ports, was sighted off Fire Island at 3:45 P. M.

SS Banan, (Norw.,) Hansen, Gibara 4 ds, with fruit and passengers to H. Dumois. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam March 27, with mdse and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A.M.

SS Vale, (Norw.,) Rosen, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

Ship Bangalore, (Br.,) Congdon, Calcutta 87 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Eliza J. McNanemy, (of Philadelphia,) Fennimore, Havana 15 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., strong breeze, raining, and dense fog. Velocity of wind, 32 miles per hour.

Sailed.

SS Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond; Wittekind, for Baltimore; Cherokee, for Charleston, &c.; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Donna Maria, for Oporto.

Bark Olympia, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 8.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Establishment, Third District: Damages caused by ice having been repaired, the following post lights on the Thames River, Conn., have been relighted: Ice House, No. 3, fixed white; Long Reach, (upper,) No. 9, fixed white; Pride Pier, No. 18, fixed red; Burned House Pier, No. 18, fixed red. The fixed red lantern light displayed on the east bank of the river, while the Long Reach (upper) structure was being repaired, has been discontinued.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 8.—SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York March 17 for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar April 3.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, from New-York March 26 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from Liverpool and Madeira, sld. from Para for New-York April 2.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, sld. from Marseilles for New-York March 6.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, sld. from Swansea for New-York April 6.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, sld. from Swansea for New-York April 6.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Naples for New-York April 6.

SS Asphodel (Br.) sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York March 23, via Algiers, &c., arr. at Genoa April 5.

SS Gulf of Taranto, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from New-York March 7, via St. Vincent, C. V., for East London, &c., arr. at Cape Town April 6.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York March 24, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Hamilton, from New-York March 17, via Stornoway, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS North Erin, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SOPHIA CARDWELL, William F. Cardwell, Florence D. Cardwell, an infant under fourteen years of age; Samuel Stone, Isabella Prescott, Grace Crehore, Jessica L. Stone, an infant over fourteen years of age; Jane Coe, Mary Coe, Anna Coe, James Simmons, Samuel Bowes, Nellie T. Allen, as guardian of the person and property of Florence D. Cardwell; Dennis Stone, as guardian of the person and property of Jessica L. Stone; Charles E. Bruce, M. D.; William H. Porter, M. D.; Lyman S. King, M. D.; Fannie Bell, Alice Skelly, and Jacob Rauth, and to all persons interested in the estate of Samuel Cardwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of May, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Sophia Cardwell and William B. Davenport, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

M.F.S. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh26-1aw6wTu&my7

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELSIE SKAATS, Sara V. B. Gayler, Ann W. Wheeler, Mary C. Noyes, Eliza P. Foster, Davis S. Skaats, Mary A. Orvis, Harriet A. L. Walker, Laura N. E. Hawley, and William W. Skaats, send greeting:

Whereas, Elsie Skaats of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of May, 1893, together with a codicil thereto, dated April 21, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Bartholomew Skaats, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attys. for Petitioner, 45 William St., New-York City.

ap2-1aw6wTu

IRVIN, JOHN JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAMES IRVIN, late of San Diego, in the State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of December, 1894. RICHARD IRVIN, Executor. FREDERIC W. ADEE, Attorney for Executor, 45 Pine Street, N. Y. d4-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN D. HATCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1894. EVA H. HATCH, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York. n27-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DE GROOT HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of W. Harris Roome, Esq., her attorney, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of October, 1894. ADELAIDE R. HASTINGS, Executrix. W. HARRIS ROOME, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. o16-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD H. IHLEFELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of December, 1894. HENRY IHLEFELD, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, New-York. d11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander Rich, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of DeGrove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895. RACHEL RICH, WILLIAM I. FOX, CHARLES HOFFMAN, Executors. f26-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1894. CHARLES SCHULTZE, JOHANNA SCHULTZE, Administrators. o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1894. JOHANNA A. RUSSELL, Administratrix. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1894. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, WILLIAM H. ARNOUX, JOHN R. MACARTHUR, Executors. ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. n27-1aw6mTu

BADEAU, JESSE B., OR J. B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE B. BADEAU, also called J. B. Badeau, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Henry A. Prince, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1895. ANNA A. BADEAU, Administratrix. HENRY A. PRINCE, Attorney for Administratrix, 54 William Street, New-York City. 1aw-6m-T

MERRILL, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. MERRILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz & Hershfield, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1895. ELIZABETH MERRILL, Executrix. HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 277 Broadway, New-York City. ja8-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of North, Ward & Wagstaff, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1895. HELEN I. HUBBARD, Executrix. NORTH, WARD & WAGSTAFF, Att'ys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. f5-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FREAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Roslyn, Long Island, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1895.

1aw-6mT JOHN T. FREAM, Executor.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LANCASTER C. BURLING, Kate C. Stimis, Ida E. Sylvester, Annie W. McGrew, Edward C. Burling, William Burling, Eleanor Burling Wood, the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, Methodist Episcopal Church Home in the City of New-York, Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York; also to Hiram Meritt, George T. Youngling, F. A. Von Berauth, the partnership firm of Farrell Brothers, and Catherine Clute, who are mentioned in Schedule C of the below-mentioned account as creditors of the deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Eleanor Burling, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of April, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Cyrus W. Loder, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh12-1aw6wTu&a23

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, office of Dunning & Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDER, Administratrix. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. o23-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIE D. TAUSSIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1895. WALTER M. TAUSSIG, Executor. CHARLES O. BREWSTER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New-York City. ja9-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADALINE STAVERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1894. DAVID R. RUNYON, SARAH A. RUNYON, Administrators with the will annexed. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Counselors at Law, 111 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys for Administrators. n20-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. IVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 121 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. GEORGE W. STRIKER, Executor. o23-1aw6mTu

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN J. CLARK, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Clark, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN H. W. KILLEEN, Frederick Killeen, Ada Killeen, John Killeen, Lloyd Killeen, and John H. W. Killeen and George Moore Smith, as executors of the last will and testament of Matilda Killeen, deceased; Louisa Agnes Prettyman, Eleanor Goodwin, Mary H. Merchant, Jane Edwards, John Toughy, as the general guardian of Nellie Creshan, an infant; Paul A. Town, as receiver of all the debts, property, equitable interest, rights, and things in action of said John H. W. Killeen; Minnie Goodwin, Eleanor Goodwin, (2d,) George Goodwin, Michael Goodwin, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Smith, (which last three names are fictitious, plaintiff being ignorant of the names of said defendants,) being the husband and next of kin and heirs at law of the defendant Eleanor Goodwin; and Richard Stokes, James Nokes, and Jane Smith, (which last three names are fictitious, plaintiff being ignorant of the names of said defendants,) being the husband, next of kin and heirs at law of the defendant Louisa Agnes Prettyman, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 5, 1895.

MATTHEW DALY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 170 Broadway, City of New-York.

To the defendants Mary H. Merchant, Jane Edwards, Louisa Agnes Prettyman, Eleanor Goodwin, Minnie Goodwin, Eleanor Goodwin, (2d,) George Goodwin, and Michael Goodwin, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Smith, (which last three names are fictitious, plaintiff being ignorant of the names of said defendants,) being the husband, next of kin, and heirs at law of Eleanor Goodwin; and Richard Stokes, James Nokes, and Jane Smith, (which last three names are fictitious, plaintiff being ignorant of the names of said defendants,) being the husband, next of kin, and heirs at law of Louisa Agnes Prettyman: You will take notice that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated April 2d, 1895, and on that day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in which office the amended complaint herein was on the same day filed.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1895.

MATTHEW DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 170 Broadway, City of New-York. ap9-1aw6wTu

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—CYRUS B. ELSWORTH, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. WOOLSEY and Kate T. Woolsey, his wife; Fanny S. Padelford, George W. Cotterill, The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Company, Park & Tilford, George H. Smith, Richard Webber, Delamater Iron Works, James E. Clonin, John Messenger, Robert W. Serrell, William H. Schecker and Emma Bertha Schecker, his wife; Theresa Lynch, The Riverhead Savings Bank, Benjamin Wright, John Pettit, Robert Plaut, and Farnham Hall, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 14th, 1895.

ANDREW M. CLUTE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To Fanny S. Padelford, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 8th day of April, 1895, and on that day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court of Common Pleas in said city, which amended complaint was originally filed there on the 14th day of March, 1895.—Dated April 8th, 1895.

ANDREW M. CLUTE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

ap9-1aw6wTu&my21

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS R. UPTON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 19, 1895.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 William Street, New-York City.

To Francis R. Upton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated March 18, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, New-York City, on March 18, 1895.—New-York, March 18, 1895. Yours, &c.,

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 William Street, New-York City.

mh19-1aw6wTu

PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, I will sell at public auction, at the factory of The Leonard Smokeless Powder Company, Baychester, New-York, all the personal property of said Company, comprising a complete plant for the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder; also certain letters patent and applications for patents, domestic and foreign, covering the formulae and processes for the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, on the 20th day of April, 1895, at 12½ o'clock.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1895. BENJAMIN S. HARMON, Assignee of The Leonard Smokeless Powder Company, 45 William Street, New-York City. CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New-York City.

PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Leonard Smokeless Powder Company that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 45 Williams Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895.—Dated, New-York, April 6th, 1895. BENJAMIN S. HARMON, Assignee. CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New-York City. ap9-1aw6wTu

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President Samuel Spencer's Observations in the South.

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS DOING WELL

General Business Conditions Improving in the South, but Less Money Circulating Than Usual in the Spring.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, who has just returned from a trip through the South, said yesterday: "Conditions are improving in the South, although the earnings of the Southern Railway are a little less this Spring than last. This decrease in earnings may be attributed largely, if not entirely, to the fact that the Spring business is dependent on the circulation of money which comes from crops, and the low price of cotton and the destruction of fruit and vegetable crops by cold have diminished the relative amount of this money. The fertilizing business is also much smaller—more than 60 to 65 per cent. of a normal year.

"The South is turning its attention more and more to manufacturing and to agricultural products other than cotton. The result is more independence and less debt for the Southern farmer and a larger investment of capital at home, as well as a greater influx of foreign capital. The great drawback to the Southern farmer heretofore has been the almost universal pledging of his cotton crop before the seeds were fairly sprouted. He is less in debt than in former years, and therefore in better shape to carry on operations. The South ought to be, and I think will be, the first section of the country to recover from the long depression. The fact that the Southern farmer raised more corn, bacon, and provisions last year than ever before has placed him this season, notwithstanding the low price of cotton, in a better position financially than the farmer of any other section of the country. Not only does he owe less money now than heretofore, but he will owe less and less each year under this new policy.

"The physical condition of the Southern Railway is better than it ever was before. The improvements of last year have added very much to the facilities for speed, comfort, and safety. This statement applies to rolling stock as well as roadbed. The business of the system for March was better than for February and January. The falling off in February was largely due to the exceptional weather through the South. The finances of the company are simplicity itself. The company does not owe anything, and it is earning more than its fixed charges.

"If rates could be maintained, the general railway situation in the South would be very much improved. The unjustifiable, not to say fraudulent, methods of some lines are doing more harm to railway properties than any other one thing at the moment."

President Fowler on the Situation.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western, and a member of the Atchison Reorganization Committee, has just returned here from Europe. Speaking of Atchison affairs yesterday, he said: "The reorganization plan will no doubt be accepted with little or no opposition by the holders of shares and bonds. The committees in London and New-York have worked continuously and faithfully for many months, and have no doubt based their conclusions upon facts as they exist, also having a proper regard for future requirements. An opportunity is now afforded for getting rid of unprofitable drains upon the resources and revenues of the company. The fullest development of local traffic and the avoidance of unprofitable competitive through business should in the future be the guiding principles of its managers.

"Reorganization of other bankrupt concerns are likely to follow in rapid succession the acceptance of the Atchison plan. Prospects of railways are encouraging."

Kansas Railroad Tax Set Aside.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—The Supreme Court has handed down a decision in the case of the Burlington Railroad against the Atchison County Commissioners and County Treasurer. The township Assessors of Atchison County decided to assess all property in the county, except the railroads, at 25 per cent. of its actual value, but assessed the railroad property at its full valuation. The railroad company tendered in payment of its taxes the amount figured at 25 per cent. of the actual value of the property, and then brought suit in the Supreme Court to enjoin the county from collecting anything in excess of the amount offered. The Supreme Court sustains the injunction, and in doing so holds that all property must be assessed on the same basis; corporations the same as individuals, and one class of property the same as another.

Burlington's Condition.

President Perkins's annual report shows that the funded debt of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad increased in 1894 $2,978,590 net, making the total funded debt $125,540,000. The report further says: "For three years past in reducing expenses, repairs on rolling stock and buildings have not been fully kept up, and it is estimated that about $1,000,000 ought to be expended to put them in good shape. This will be done gradually when business improves. Bridges have been well maintained and cars and engines needed for service have, of course, been kept in good order."

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 60,614 tons, against 60,553 tons the week previous, and 91,975 tons last year. The Erie Railway carried 10,990 tons, the Michigan Central 9,665 tons, the Grand Trunk 9,155 tons, the Wabash 6,818 tons, the Lake Shore 6,200 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,068 tons, the Pan Handle 4,273 tons, the Nickel Plate 3,875 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 2,029 tons, and the Big Four 1,541 tons.

The Trolley in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—The Suburban Traction Company has at last begun the equipment of its line between here and Bloomfield with electricity. The poles are being put up, and the wires, it is said, will be strung as rapidly as possible.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, yesterday, authorized Receivers Platt and Perry of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company to pay the rentals on the roads under lease to that company. The rentals are as follows: Providence and Springfield, $17,136; Woonsocket and Pascoag, $7,500, and Rhode Island and Massachusetts, $10,000. They fell due on April 1.

—Judge Sanborn of the United States court in St. Paul has issued an order, returnable May 1, to show cause why a separate receiver should not be appointed for the Oregon Short Line. If the Union Pacific receivers succeed in showing cause the recent appointment of J. M. Egan as separate receiver will be nullified.

—The Monticello Railroad, connecting Monticello and Port Jervis in this State, will soon be extended down the Rondout Valley to Kingston. The Haines brothers, wealthy capitalists of Kinderhook, have recently purchased the line, and, besides building the extension, they will make many radical improvements in the present road.

—Thomas A. Garrigan, recently Traveling Passenger Agent of the old Ohio and Mississippi and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, has been appointed Southwestern Passenger Agent of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio, with headquarters in Huntington, West Va.

—The statement of approximated gross earnings of the Santa Fé system for the month of March shows a decrease of $60,070, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Earnings for March, 1895, were $2,322,657.

—It is reported from Topeka, Kan., that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road will equip six cars with chemicals and necessary appliances for a thorough test of rainmaking on scientific principles.

—The Syracuse and East Side Railway Company yesterday filed with the Secretary of State in Albany a certificate of extension of its lines over a number of streets in the City of Syracuse.

—General Passenger Agent Crane of the Wabash Railway has applied to the Board of Rulings for a readjustment of the first-class passenger fares from New-York to Chicago and St. Louis.

—A meeting of the Presidents of the trunk line roads and their Western connections will be held in this city to-day to consider important questions relating to both freight and passenger traffic.

—An effort will be made to bring about a change in the London organization of the Grand Trunk Railway at the annual meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

—The Michigan Central has followed the Grand Trunk's example in withdrawing the twelve-cent rate on oats from Chicago to New-York.

—M. G. Carrol has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad.

—Passenger rates between Chicago and the Missouri River are badly demoralized.

MR. ADDICKS'S GAS LITIGATION

Arguments on a Motion to Force the Complainant to Give Security.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—In the United States court this morning argument was begun upon a rule to show cause why Thomas H. McDonnell of Boston, who secured a restraining order against the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware ten days ago, should not give security for damages which might follow to the company. W. F. T. Whitridge of New-York spoke for the company and held that there was no foundation for the allegations made in McDonnell's request for an accounting by a receiver. Sufficient security, he said, should be given. He reviewed the formation of the various gas companies in the combination.

Edward G. Bradford followed for McDonnell. He also reviewed from the opposite standpoint the history of the gas "combine." He did not think it was necessary to furnish security, inasmuch as the case would be heard in full on April 25. After the restraining order was granted, the court released certain securities so as to prevent any serious trouble, and he did not see that any evil effect would follow. He opposed the idea of compelling McDonnell to give security.

He was followed by William C. Spruance, also counsel for McDonnell. H. H. Ward, for Mr. Addicks, spoke this afternoon.

While Mr. Whitridge was speaking this morning opposing counsel asked him whether he was a witness or a counsel. A wordy contest followed over a lot of memoranda furnished by Mr. Addicks.

The Gas Trust fight, in which J. Edward Addicks is largely interested, is to be renewed in the name of Thomas H. McDonnell, who yesterday, through his counsel, John H. Judge, obtained from Justice Beach of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the Mercantile Trust Company from voting or causing to be voted $11,000,000 shares of stock of the Boston Gaslight Company, the Roxbury Gaslight Company, the South Boston Gaslight Company, and the Bay State Gaslight Company of Boston, at the annual election of Directors, which was to have been held yesterday, or at any adjourned meeting.

The former suit was brought in the name of George A. Smith, and came before Justice Patterson, who, on Friday, dissolved the temporary injunction which had been granted of a similar nature, but with leave to make a further application on other papers.

Desperado's Wife Led the Posse.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—Desperado William Frazier was captured in Sugar Loaf Mountains yesterday after a fight in which two officers, Nunelly and Jones, were fatally wounded. Frazier was found in a stone fort. His wife led the posse to the place, riding at the head of the party, with a rifle strapped to her saddle bow. She asked her husband to surrender and so save his life, and when he refused the fight opened. The wife took no part in the engagement. The officers charged the fort, and Frazier fired as they advanced, but the desperado was soon in custody.

Sunk in Collision.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 8.—The schooner Josiah R. Smith of Bath, Me., was sunk in collision last night by the barge Lone Star, about four miles off Gay Head. Her crew was rescued by the Lone Star. The Lone Star was badly damaged in the collision.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, rain, increasing easterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, rains, cooler in extreme southern portion, increasing northeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, rain, cooler except in extreme southeast portions, easterly gales. RHODE ISLAND, rain, cooler in northern portion, east gales. CONNECTICUT, rain, cooler in western and northern portions, easterly gales.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, cooler, high easterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY, rain, cooler in the interior, high easterly, shifting to northerly, winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain, probably followed Tuesday morning by clearing, cooler, winds shifting to westerly. TENNESSEE, generally fair, warmer, westerly winds. KENTUCKY and ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers near the coast, cooler, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, cooler in eastern and warmer in the northwest portions, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler in extreme northern portion, westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERITORY, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, probably followed Tuesday afternoon by fair, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, followed Tuesday by fair, cooler in southern and warmer in extreme northern portion, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler in eastern and warmer in extreme western portion, northerly winds. OHIO, showers, followed Tuesday afternoon by fair, warmer in western portion, northwest winds. INDIANA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the early morning, warmer, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, variable winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair cooler, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Morehead City to Eastport. The storm which occupied the Ohio Valley Sunday evening has advanced over the Middle Atlantic States, attended by heavy rains in the Atlantic coast States and the Ohio Valley. Rain has also fallen in the Southern States, the lake region, and upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in the Western States and Southern New-England; elsewhere the temperature changes have been slight. Rain is indicated for New-York, New-England, and the eastern lake region. In the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the western lake region rain will be followed by fair weather. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: North Carolina, Chappell Hill, 4.80; Moncure, 3.70; Fayetteville, 1.60. Virginia—Salem, 2.00; Clarksville, 2.40; Danville, 1.80.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Sale of a New Building on Broadway —A Long List of Auction Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Ferdinand H. Mela, to an investor, the eight-story fire-proof building, 603 Broadway, which was recently completed. It measures 25 by 103.

Mr. Henry Oppenheimer has sold, to John T. and James A. Farley, at $75,000, four lots on the south side of West Eighty-ninth Street, 107 feet east of Riverside Drive, 100 by 100.5. Five twenty-feet wide dwellings will be erected on the plot.

Messrs. Toch Brothers have sold, at $49,000, the two five-story tenements 337 and 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Of the two sales at auction announced for yesterday, one was adjourned without date. The other, of property on Perry Avenue, will take place on Friday.

The list of auction offerings for to-day is a long one, and includes a number of voluntary sales. They are as follows, all to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, Hull Avenue, south side, 185.94 feet west of Suburban Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,040.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 161 and 163 Lewis Street, west side, 84 feet north of Third Street, 25 and 22.6, respectively, by 100, four and five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzoff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 356 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 15.4¼ by 98.9, four-story brick and brownstone English basement dwelling.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, 157 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 184 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20.3 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, three actions, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 1,464, 1,466, and 1,470 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, respectively 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and 50 and 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, three five-story brick flats, with stores, the first two 25 by 100 each, and the last 24.11 by 100. Due on judgments, on each, $4,540; on prior mortgage on each, $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Adrian H. Larkin and Charles D. Burrill, respectively, referees, two undivided one-half interests in 4 Barrow Street, north side, 75.4 feet west of Fourth Street, 22 by 45.2 by irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgments, $1,300 and $1,240, respectively.

By William Kennelly, trustees' sale, 104 Cannon Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, four-story front and three-story rear brick buildings.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, 37 West Tenth Street, north side, 381.4½ feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24.6 by 94.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,275; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Frank S. Smith, referee, 42 East Broadway, north side, 325 feet east of Catherine Street, 25 by 70, leasehold, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 941 to 945 Park Avenue, beginning at northeast corner of Eighty-first Street, three two-story and basement brick dwellings, the corner 22.2 by 80, the others 20 by 80 each.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 133 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 165 West Tenth Street, 22 by 95, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 116 East Thirty-eighth Street, 14 by 98.9, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 3,000 acres and a lake in Hamilton County and 645.32 acres in Essex County.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northeast corner of Hamilton Terrace, seven three-story brick dwellings, by Alice Davis of 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $65,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of Eighth Street, nine-story brick store and loft building, by Louis M. Jones; cost, $175,000.

No. 628 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, five-story brick store and flat, by Dennis Murphy of 628 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street; cost, $25,000.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by John Byrne of 510 West Fifty-seventh Street; cost, $20,000.

No. 43 East Sixty-seventh Street, by Thomas B. Fleming, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 45 West Fifty-ninth Street, by William E. Keys, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $7,000.

No. 132 West Eighteenth Street, by Caroline A. McCready, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $1,600.

No. 467 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, by Samuel Galee, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 112 Fulton Street, by Mary B. Fareira, alterations to five-story brick store and office building; cost, $150.

Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, by Amedee Spadone, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, by Frederick W. Strubbe, alterations to three-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 157 East Twenty-first Street, by Mary A. G. McLochlin, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 1,360 Washington Avenue, by John C. Heintz, alterations to frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 338 First Avenue, by Conrad Witt, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $600.

No. 70 Fifth Avenue, by George A. Plimpton, alterations to five-story and basement brick office building; cost, $34,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mrs. A. W. McCord has sold for Joseph P. Puels to J. A. Kelly, at $6,500, the two-story brownstone dwelling 617 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, 18.6 by 45 by 100; and for the same to Whitfield E. Jones the similar dwelling 623 Decatur Street, at the same price.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Henry Graf at $9,700, the one and one-half story frame dwelling 69 Powell Street, and lot 50 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fourth Street, north side, 209.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four four-story brick flats, 22x62, four families each, $7,000 each; Louis Bennert, owner.

Decatur Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ralph Avenue, seven two-story and basement brick dwellings, 18.9x45, $4,000 each: Elizabeth A. Forrester, owner.

Fourth Avenue, northeast corner Forty-ninth Street, four-story brick flat for six families, 25.2x70.6, $9,000; John Dobbins, owner.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling for two families, 20x46, $2,000; Thomas H. Darwin, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 8.

69TH ST, 64 West; William E. Diller and wife to Redford J. Mount.... $1
3D AV, 1,003; Emanuel Frankfeld and wife to Adolph Frankfield.... 1
MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Joseph Schwartz to Hannah Schwartz 1
14TH ST, 211 East; Louis E. Bates to Robert P. Orr.......... 1
WOODRUFF AV, n s, Lot 75, map of Fairmount, &c., 25.4x96.6x25.2x98.6; Lucy Ross to John R. Ross.. 1
68TH ST, 35 West; Peter Wagner and wife to Rosa E. Wormser 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lot 84, map of Robert Bogardus, 25.3x123.8x25x137.5; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Annie V. Eckhardt 5,125
118TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Moses Barnett and wife to Frederick Sackett 1
LOTS 19 to 24, map of Benjamin Richardson, n e corner of King's Bridge; Fannie E. Lawrence to Elizabeth Cordle 10
14TH ST, 211 East; John E. Kaughran and others to Louise E. Bates.. 1
100TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Frederick Mayer to Randolph Guggenheimer 1
106TH ST, 244 East; Morris Moses and wife to Selig Steinhardt....... 16,000
55TH ST, 326 East; Jacob L. Toch to Cacilie Feder.......... 6,000
SAME PROPERTY; Agatha Reinhart to Jacob L. Toch.......... 1
9TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of Avenue D, 20x93.11; Minnie Hommel and another to Albert Hommel and another.......... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 105th St, 20x100; Patrick Farley to to Nettie Ingersoll.......... 1
120TH ST, 120 West; James A. Frame and wife to Martin B. Ochs. 23,500
142D ST, s s, 385 ft e of 11th Av, 15x99.11; John B. Carss and another to John B. Carss.......... 17,000
134TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x99.11; Emanuel Walter to Frank Koch.......... 14,000
116TH ST, s s, 556 ft e of 8th Av, 16.6x61.6; Francis M. Stewart to Walter Reid 1
WEST END AV, 815; Patrick Farley to John G. Morrison 1
133D ST, 121 and 123 West; Walter D. Starr and wife to Margaret E. Putnam 10
133D ST, 125 West; Walter D. Starr and wife to Eleanor D. Belknap and another 10
111TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Oscar Ehlers to David Frank 19,500
117TH ST, 272 and 274 West; Louis Lese and wife to Maximilian Morse. 1
INTERIOR LOT on centre line, 115th and 116th Sts, 550 ft e of 8th Av, 5.9x37.7x5.6x39.5; Walter Reid to Thomas M. Stewart.......... 1
111TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Ida Meyer, executrix, and others, executors of Isaias Meyer, to Oscar Ehlers..........18,500
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x74; Christina Ritter and Conrad R. Schmitt, executrix and executor of Adam Ritter, to Otto Wessell and wife.......... 24,400
WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 137th St, 25x75; William C. Oesting and wife of Leonard Halberstad....... 1
ELTON Av, e s, 550 ft n of 153d St, 50x100, ½ part; Rosie B. Seabold to Henry Schrader.......... 2,300
TRINITY AV, e s, 291.2 ft n of 165th St, 20x87.6; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to John B. Underhill..... 7,681
TREMONT AV, s s, 60.9 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 19.10x67.3x19.5x64.2; Emma B. Lewis and others to Margaret Smith 9,000
LOTS 857 and 861, map of property of Edward K. Willard and his grantees at Woodland Heights; John Lurig and wife to Jeremiah C. Murphy 1,800
KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e s, 452.2 ft n of Terrace View Av, 50x100; Annie M. Costello to Clara W. Holbert 9,000
WASHINGTON AV, n s, at intersection of lands of Peter Naylor, at Spuyten Duyvil, 24th Ward, 470.4 x irregular; Margaret E. Putnam and another to Walter D. Starr.... 1
HESTER ST, 174; Abraham Stern to Frank Pitelli.......... 1
CARMINE ST, 79, and 228 West Houston St, and 64, 57, and 59 Downing St; William T. A. Hart to Anna Fulgraff, ½ part.......... 1
3D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Avenue B, 24.2x105.11x24.3x105.11; the executors of Hamilton Fish to John C. O'Connor 50,000
16TH ST, n s, 91.10 ft e of 5th Av, 25.8x92; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Isidor Hoffstadt.......... 72,500
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 79 ft s of 40th St, 19.9x85; Sarah A. Brintnall to Emily H. Townsend.......... 23,000
39TH ST, 239 West; Zillah P. Cohen to Oscar Ehlers.......... 1
38TH ST, s s, 328.7 ft w of 7th Av, 17.10x98.9; Helena F. Langbeck to John B. Mauch.......... 16,000
20TH ST, s s, 213.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20x92; Sophia Coleman to Meyer Coleman 1
71ST ST, 329 to 343 West; Horgan & Slattery Company to Benjamin Stern 100
83D ST, 22 West; Philip Daly and wife to Frederick P. Scudder..... 25,000
83D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; John Hollahan and another to Andrew and Hugh Donohue 40,000
94TH ST, 19 West; John H. Hauschild to Martin R. Peck.......... 1
58TH ST, 18 East; George H. Robinson and wife to Anna P. Fowler.. 47,500
WEST END AV, 817; Patrick Farley to Frederick W. Wettlaufer.......... 1
120TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 18x100.11; William F. Haring and wife to Charles H. Morrell 25,000
SAME property; Charles H. Morrell to Pauline A. Haring.......... 25,000
46TH ST, 135 East; Richard Riker and wife to Robert A. Van Wyck.. 18,000
SAME property; executors of John H. Ricker to same.......... 1
MADISON AV, 1,045; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Emma Gittman.......... 36,000
PLEASANT AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x73; Maximilian Morse and wife to Louis Lese.......... 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 39.11 ft s of 129th St, 20x60; Thomas Farrell to Michael J. McGrath and another.... 11,000
123D ST, n s, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Louis Angelo to Flora Hart 7,000
109TH ST, 237 East; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Paul Sommerlatte..... 1

Leases Recorded.

BERLO, Magdalena, to Katharina Sanger; store, &c., 880 6th Av, 5 years $2,700
BALDWIN, Frank S., to F. William Moller; 1,636 Amsterdam Av, 5 years and one month.......... 720
COHN, Ida, to Joseph Cachal; 1,354 1st Av, 3 years.......... 720
DONAHUE, Patrick, to Daniel Reinbach; 768 1st Av, 2 years.......... 840
FREUND, Herman, to John McCue; 476 Columbus Av, 1 year ..$2,500 and 5,500
GARNER, William F., to Adolph Baum; 391 6th Av, 1 year and 2 months 900
HALL, William H., Jr., to Thomas J. Brennan; store, s w corner of Madison Av and 105th St, 5 years..........$1,000 and 1,200
KOHN, Sigmund, to Morris Tannenbaum; 1,824 2d Av, 3 years..$900 and 1,080
SILVERSTONE, Louis, executor, &c., of Wolf Silverstone, to Koehler & Co.; store, 188 Park Row, 1 year. 1,800
ZIMMERMAN, Peter, to Hell Gate Republican Club; 310 East 86th St, 3 years.......... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Mary E., and another, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of South 5th Av and Prince St, 1 year $135,000
ARONOWITZ, Louis, and wife, to E. G. Read, as trustee; s e corner of Mechanics' Alley and Monroe St, 5 years.......... 19,300
ARONOWITZ, Pauline, to John C. Orr; Monroe St, s s, 100 ft w of Pike St, installments.......... 1,889
BRENNAN, John W., to D. McClure; 143 Lexington Av, 3 years.......... 9,000
BROCKWAY, Horace H., and another, to F. B. Lord; 108 to 114 East 24th St, 5 years, four mortgages.. 35,000
COMSTOCK, Thomas W., to H. W. Jackson and others; s s 55th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, note.......... 2,000
DRESLER, John H., and wife, to Charles H. Hastings; w s of 3d Av, 63.2 ft n of 92d St, two mortgages, 5 years.......... 20,000
EHLERS, Oscar, to Ida Meyer, as executrix; s s of 111th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years.......... 15,500
ECKHARDT, Susan A. V., to N. B. Carling; e s of King's Bridge Road, Lot 84, Map Robert Bogardus, 5 years 3,000
EHLERS, Oscar, to Z. P. Cohen; 239 West 39th St, installments.......... 8,250
EGENBERGER, Elizabeth, to W. J. Nauss; n s of Division St, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 2 years.......... 1,500
FOWLER, Anna, and another, to Frederic Danne; 18 East 58th St, 5 years 17,500
HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 16th St, 191.10 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.......... 22,500
HOLBERT, Clara W., to Anne M. Costelo; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 452.2 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 2 years 2,000
GUTMAN, Emma, to R. D. Winthrop and others, executors; e s Madison Av, 66.2 ft n of 80th St, 5 years.... 15,000
HOFFMAN, John H., and wife to Christian Schaefer and another; 745 East 9th St, 5 years.......... 4,000
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 362, 364, 366, and 368 Lenox Av, 3 years 45,000
KOCH, Frank, to Emanuel Walter; s s of 134th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 12,000
LIPPS, Martin, and wife to Emma L. Van Ness; w s of Beekman Av, 50 ft s of Beech Terrace, 5 years.. 4,000
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to John F. Steeves; s e corner of Franklin Av and 175th St, notes.......... 2,000
LUYSTER, Cornelius W., and wife to Elliott Zborowski; n s of 86th St, 317.6 ft e of Columbus Av, demand. 15,000
McGRATH, Michael J., and another to Samuel Katz; 2,139 Lexington Av, 5 years 6,500
SAME to same; same property; 3 years.......... 1,950
MORSE, Maximilian, to Louis Lese; 272 and 274 West 117th St, 2 years. 2,000
MILLER, Sarah J., and another to Matilda Rothschild, 1,667 3d Av, 1 year 1,500
NEW, Jacob, and wife to Jacob A. Geissenhaimer and another, trustees; 24 to 34 New Chambers St, 3 years.......... 90,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

127, 129, & 131 Mercer St.

E. H. Ludlow & Co.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, April 10th, '95,

at 12 o'clock M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, 127, 129, AND 131 MERCER ST., extra substantial 5-story brick building, with BOILER, (80 H. P.,) ENGINE, ELEVATOR, and ARTESIAN WELL. Lot 50x100 feet. Building erected by Herter Bros. for their own use and leased to one tenant.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. if desired.

For maps and particulars apply at Auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, April 9, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

Nos. 941, 943 & 945 Park Av.,

N. E. Corner 81st St.,

three 2-story, basement, and cellar brick dwellings, 62.2x40x80, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Terms—60 per cent. at 5 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years.

MAPS AND PARTICULARS at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4708)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, April 9, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of Price W. Hasbrouck, Henry Bischoff, Jr., and Frank Hasbrouck, Executors of John L. Hasbrouck, deceased,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE

4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house with lot,

No. 151 West 23d St.,

AND

14 Desirable Lots on

89TH AND 90TH STREETS,

between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

For maps, &c., apply to Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, Esqrs., Attorneys for the Executors, 280 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, three-story and basement stone dwelling, with lot, NO. 238 EAST 49TH ST. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

PECK, Morton R., to Frank L. Fisher; 19 West 94th St, 2 years.. 3,500
PLATT, Richard G., and another to William D. Duncan; s s of 79th St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, demand, 2 years.......... 2,000
PITTELLI, Frank, to Abraham Stern; 174 Hester St, installments.. 4,000
SOMMERLOTTE, Paul, to Arthur Gorsch; n s of 109th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.......... 750
SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to E. J. King, Jr.; n s of 126th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years.......... 15,000
SCHERRILL, Lillie E., to Charlotte A. Stone; 1,291 Madison Av, 3 years. 3,500
SCUDDER, Frederick P., to A. H. Scudder; 22 West 83d St, 5 years.. 19,000
SMITH, Rosena W., executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 527 West 51st St, 3 years.......... 10,000
THE HOBOKEN FERRY COMPANY to William A. Macy and another; all rights, properties, &c., bonds 1,000,000
THOMSON, John W., and wife to William J. Limerick; 43 to 47 West 131st St, 3 mortgages, 5 years.... 21,000
SAME to Stephen Merrihew; 111 West 74th St, 5 years.......... 12,000
TOWNSEND, Emily H., and another to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; w s of Lexington Av, 79 ft s of 140th St, 2 years.......... 16,000
UNGER, Theresa, to C. D. Stevens; s s of 36th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years.......... 1,000
UNDERHILL, John B., to N. D. Lawton; e s of Trinity Av, 291.2 ft n of 165th St, installments.......... 2,000
VAN WYCK, Robert A., to Richard Riker; n s of 46th St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year.......... 1,000
SAME to Peter Moller and others, trustees; n s of 46th St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years.......... 14,000
WELD, Sarah B., to the Rossman & Bracken Company; 114 East 58th St, 2 years.......... 673

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANISAUEL, Celestine, and another to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees $6,000
DUNCAN, William D., to Henry J. Braken 2,000
HARRIS, George, to Moses Goodman.......... 1
KALISCHER, Adolph S., to Leopold Haas 10,000
LYONS, Julius J., to Ida M. McMonegal.......... ....
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to J. G. Buckley 7,040
McOWEN, Anthony, to Ralph A. Molini 1
SCHULTZE, Katharine B., to Henry Altheimer 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Leon Levy, (five mortgages) 60,000

Lis Pendens.

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 20 ft front; Alexander B. Johnson against Marie C. Smith, (partition.)

55TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8 ft front; 38th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20 ft front; 85th St, n s, 210.6 ft w of 4th Av, 25 ft front; James C. McKinless against William H. McKinless and others, (partition.)

FRONT ST, 7 and 9; Moore St, Lot 2, 25 ft front; Moore St, 10, 12, 14, and 26; Mary E. Palmer against Abbie S. Marshall and others, (partition.)

134TH ST, s s, 163.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 18.2 ft front; Ralph A. Molini against Elizabeth Deignan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 28th St, 24.8 ft front; 4th Av, w s, 86 ft n of 29th St, 21.6 ft front; Ellen O'Neill against Mary O'Neill and others, (partition.)

27TH ST, 524 West; Martha Gregg against Steven Fitzgibbon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 75.3 ft e of St Ann's Av, 100.9 ft front; William Lobejager against Christian Thiel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, s s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9 ft front; Joseph Hirsch against Morris Hartman and others, (notice of attachment.)

28TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 6th Av, 20 ft front; Edward Downey against John Hayes and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

WEST END AV and 89th St, n w corner; New-York Life Insurance Company against Bernard Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100 ft front; Bernard Lenahan against Henry O. Kirchner and others, owners and contractors.......... $2,050
SAME PROPERTY; George Tilford against same.......... 689
8TH AV, 2,214; Jacob Kaufmann against Richard W. Hawkes, owner and contractor.......... 69
99TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 50 ft front; C. M. O'Connor against Frederick Bornkamp, owner and contractor 45
1ST AV, 2,030; Samuel D. Tomback against John Miller, owner and contractor 18

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

CHEAP MONEY

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.

CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—20x50, extension; price less than first-class apartment; thirteen large rooms; Park frontage; accessible by elevated or cable. 292 Manhattan Av., near 112th St.; owner in corner house, adjoining.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Centrally-located property, west side; A1; 70 ft.6in.x100; five-story; rented for $12,500; pays over 10 per cent. on investment; no agents. P., 134 East 125th St.

PERFECT GEM; ELEGANTLY DECORATED; cabinet-trim; private; open plumbing; West 123d St.; sacrificed; $15,000; worth $18,000; this week only. PRESCOTT, 78 East 116th St.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

ROOSEVELT MANOR,

CRANFORD, N. J.,

Is the most charming and healthful near-by country place to be found within many miles of New-York; high, rolling land, through which winds the picturesque Rahway River; has all city improvements, gas, electric light, water, sewer, graded schools, churches, library, clubhouse, Opera House, societies, &c.; four blocks from the depot of the N. J. Central R. R.; 60 trains daily; 45 minutes to New-York, actual time; houses built and lots sold on liberal terms to desirable people only; fully restricted; plans, photographs, and maps on application. Address HIBSON & VAN BRUNT, 29 Park Row, New-York City.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE "OSBORNE,"

Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Location the best in the city.
4 Elevators run all night.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Vanderbilt Building.

OFFICES TO LET,

Single and en suite; every modern convenience.
Four elevators; electric light.

LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.

Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

BROKERS' OFFICES TO LET, 18 NEW ST., adjoining Stock Exchange; entire floor, with unexcelled light; $900; elevator, steam heat, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

SHINNECOCK HILLS AND OYSTER BAY.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO RENT, AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON. A large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to the Grand Central Depot, New-York City; trains run frequently during the day; rent, $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Country Houses Wanted.

WANTED—Furnished cottage in the mountains; Adirondacks preferred. Address C. H. L., Box 205 Times.

Referees' Notices.

EAST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—EMIL H. KOSMAK, plaintiff, against GEORGE SOLOMON as assignee of Henry Thoesen for the benefit of his creditors, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on April 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, April 30th, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, tract, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, being now known as number Two Hundred and Thirteen (213) East Fifty-fifth (55th) Street, forming part of Section Five (5) and Block Thirteen Hundred and Twenty-nine (1,329) on the Land Map of the City of New-York aforesaid, and being bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy (170) feet eastwardly from the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; running thence easterly along said northerly line twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly and in a line parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.) to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly and along said centre line and a line parallel with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly and on a line parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.) to the point or place of beginning, the easterly and westerly walls being twelve-inch party walls.—Dated April 6th, 1895.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.

FRANK E. SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 21 Cortlandt Street, New-York, N. Y.

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Referees' Notices.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WEST 79th STREET and Columbus Avenue.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—HALL J. HOW and THOMAS S. WALKER, plaintiffs, against GEORGE WOLFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon standing, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New-York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-ninth Street with the westerly line of Columbus (late Ninth) Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Seventy-ninth Street, eighteen feet to the centre line of a certain party wall; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the way through the centre line of said party wall seventy-six feet eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-ninth Street eighteen feet to the westerly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly line of Columbus Avenue seventy-six feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 1st, 1895.

JAMES R. STEERS, Jr., Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City. ap2-2aw4wTu&F

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York. — ROBERT CLARENCE DORSETT, plaintiff, against KATHRINE VAN CLEVE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 15th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Walton Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street forty-three (43) feet; thence northerly, at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, eighty-six and eighty-four one-hundredths (86 84-100) feet, more or less; thence westerly, at right angles to said easterly line of Walton Avenue, fifty-four and eighty-two one-hundredths (54 82-100) feet, more or less, to said easterly line of Walton Avenue, and thence southerly, along the said easterly line of Walton Avenue, seventy-nine and ninety-one one-hundredths (79 91-100) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. The easterly wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New-York, March 18th, 1895.

ALFRED B. HALL, Jr., Referee.

ORMISTON & DORSETT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y.

mh19-2aw3wTu&Th&ap9&10

HULL AVENUE, NEAR SUBURBAN STREET, —Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—DANIEL R. KENDALL, Susan R. Kendall, Caroline C. Kendall, and Elizabeth R. Upham, as executors of the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased, plaintiffs, against IDA COLLINS ROSS and Thomas Ross, her husband, and Henry Allen, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell on the ninth day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece of land, with the building thereon erected, situate and being in Bedford Park, in Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the southeasterly side of Hull Avenue at a point distant one hundred and eighty-five and 94-100 (185 94-100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Suburban Street with the southeasterly side of Hull Avenue, running thence southeasterly at right angles to Hull Avenue one hundred and ten (110) feet to the centre line of the block; thence southwesterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly at right angles to Hull Avenue one hundred and ten (110) feet to the southeasterly side of Hull Avenue; and thence northeasterly along the same fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, N. Y., March 15, 1895.

HENRY KROPF, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

mh18-2aw3wM&Th&ap9

SECOND AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—AARON J. BACH, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob E. Bach, deceased, plaintiff, against DAVID GRAHAM, individually and as administrator, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Second Avenue, distant sixty feet ten inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and running thence easterly parallel with said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street eighty feet; running thence northerly parallel with said easterly line of Second Avenue twenty feet; running thence westerly parallel with said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street eighty feet to the said easterly line of Second Avenue, and running thence southerly along said easterly line of Second Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1895.

JAMES M. VARNUM, Referee.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, N. Y.

ap2-2aw3wTu&F&ap24

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—MOSES G. WRIGHT, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. McBURNEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment mentioned, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Prospect Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth (175th) Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth (175th) Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel to Prospect Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth (175th) Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 2d, 1895.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

HARRY OVERINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2,706 3d Avenue, N. Y. City.

ap2-3awTu&Th&ap23

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTighe & Co. et al. against the Macon Construction Company et al., on the intervention of the New-York Security and Trust Company for the bondholders, foreclosing mortgage against the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered the 17th day of November, 1894, and the 5th day of January, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in May, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,) the following property of said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All of the property and franchises of the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troup, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made according to the terms of said decrees for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him; and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation, either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, for cash, and to be paid on day of sale; which amount of cash is estimated to be about one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and will be in addition to any amount of cash hereinbefore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees specifically covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Georgia. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.

ISAAC HARDEMAN, Special Commissioner.

mh26-1aw6wTu

HE STOLE HIS OWN TRUCK

At Least That Was the Charge Against Michael Epstein.

THREATENS NOW TO SUE COL. WARING

The Commissioner Tells Truckmen His Views About Keeping the Streets Clear for the Benefit of the People.

Michael Epstein, a truck driver of 29 East Broadway, was locked up Sunday in the Elizabeth Street Station on the charge of stealing his own truck.

The Street-Cleaning Department claimed to have confiscated the truck, and made the charge of theft against Epstein because he attached his horse to the vehicle and drove away. Epstein claims that he did not know his truck had been confiscated.

Lawyer Mark Alter says he will bring suit against Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, for false imprisonment.

Epstein's truck was one of a number standing along East Broadway Sunday morning. According to Epstein's story, Section Foreman Collins of the Street-Cleaning Department, with four or five assistants, confiscated a pushcart, and, when jeered at by a crowd of onlookers, started to confiscate every vehicle in sight out of revenge.

Epstein had some trunks to deliver to the west side, and he hitched his horse to his truck and drove off. Collins's men followed him to Duane and Elm Streets, where he was arrested. Collins made a complaint of robbery against Epstein. Mark Alter, his lawyer, procured a bondsman worth $200,000, but the Sergeant said the charge was felony, and only a magistrate could take bail. Epstein passed the night in a cell.

Clerk Sullivan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, refused to entertain Collins's complaint of robbery. Collins then consulted with Col. Waring, who, Collins said, complained of the lack of support he received from the authorities.

A charge of interfering with the authorities was made against Epstein. He furnished $1,300 bonds for his good behavior for one month.

Col. Waring has sent the following answer to a letter from President McDonald of the New-York Truckmen's Association:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., written in behalf of the New-York Truckmen's Association, and asking what action I intend taking "in reference to their keeping trucks in the city streets during Sundays, holidays, (including Saturday afternoons,) and nights."

It would a sufficient answer to your question to say that I intend to execute the law, were it not for the fact that an effort is now being made to get the Legislature to authorize the richer truckmen, (not the poorer ones, who are dependent on a truck for their support, but those who own real estate) to usurp the rights of the people and to obstruct the use of the street as a thoroughfare, as an outlook, and as a channel for the movement of air. The Board of Aldermen has recommended this. But it can hardly become a law. It would be a most flagrant instance of class legislation.

When the work on Central Park was begun, in 1857, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who had just been made Superintendent, and who attempted to manage his department without political interference, said to a friend that he had found out two things: One was that there were two parties in New-York, and the other was that he was one of them. He stood his ground, and, so far as the work of the Park was concerned, the other party became merged into him.

It seems to me that the community is now splitting into two parties—the owners of trucks on the one side, and the rest of the people on the other. I do not believe that the rest of the people are going to do the merging this time. Their platform is the platform of the public good. They do not propose to give up the streets forever, to be used for truck yards, any more than to give them up for use as marble yards, box factories, cooper shops, or lumber yards. The streets are for the equal use of all, and all have an inalienable right to free traffic, to free view, and to a free sweep of air over a clean and unobstructed surface. For three-quarters of the population they are the only playground of the children.

I cast my lot with the people, and I shall do all I can personally and officially to secure to them their full rights.

A complaint has been made to Mayor Strong that Commissioner Waring had removed the trucks of the Ballantine Brewing Company from the streets after the company had obtained a permit to keep them there. There was an interview yesterday between Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, and C. C. Herbert, representing the Brewing Company, and the question was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Col. Waring claims that the license of the company to keep its trucks on the streets has been revoked, and Mr. Herbert claims that the money paid for the license had not been returned to the company.

THE FALL OF DETECTIVE FREEL

Admitted in the Police Court that He Was Drunk When Arrested.

Central Office Detective Edward C. Freel, who is twenty-eight years old and lives at 615 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was arraigned before Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication.

Policeman Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station said he found Freel at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and First Avenue, at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, drunk and unable to take care of himself. He was reeling about the sidewalk, shouting in a maudlin way, and a large crowd was following him, jeering and laughing.

When arraigned, Freel was thoroughly sober and very sad. He fully realized his most unpleasant position, and hung his head in shame when led to the bar. He had nothing to say in his defense, acknowledging the truth of the charge.

After hearing the testimony, Justice Welde discharged Freel, saying that the matter of disciplining him should be left to the Police Commissioners. Freel has a good record. He was off duty when arrested.

MAY DISCUSS THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Controller Fitch Desires to Be Heard by the Aldermen.

Interest in to-day's meeting of the Board of Aldermen centres largely in the question whether the Finance Committee of the board will make a conclusive report on the Mayor's message sent to last Tuesday's meeting in reference to the financial condition of the city.

Since that message was sent Controller Fitch has made a reply to it which the Mayor declared to be correct.

After that the Controller notified the President of the Board of Aldermen—Mr. Jeroloman—that he desired to be present when the report came up for discussion. As the Controller is, ex-officio, entitled to a seat in the board, and can debate, although he cannot vote for or against any question that may be before it, he can appear and make any statement he chooses.

Controller Fitch was in consultation yesterday with Aldermen Muh and Goodwin, who are the Tammany members of the Finance Committee of the board. If the committee does not report to-day the Tammany members will probably insist that the Controller be heard before it.

Report on the Harlem River Bank.

Receiver David B. Sickels of the Harlem River Bank filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday his report from the 1st of January to the 31st of March.

The report shows receipts of $38,680.01, and disbursements of $22,943.87, leaving a balance of $15,736.14.

Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

The Trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange made their annual report yesterday for the year ending April 1. There were 129 admissions to the Exchange and 67 deaths. Beneficiaries received $437,946.69. The fund has on bond and mortgage $894,500, invested as first liens on property appraised at $1,989,000, and yielding an average interest rate of 4.76 per cent.

The gratuity system cost for the year $6,197 for management, or 1 per cent. of the amount collected. The net loss to the surplus fund for the year was $137,830.24.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 1 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Portia, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Portia";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Carlton; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Alert, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Carthagena and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Why Not Travel?

PARTIES TO EUROPE

All Traveling Expenses Included.

Will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines.

Next Departures:

Apl. 24, s. s. "Majestic."
May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
May 25, s. s. "Etruria."
June 12, s. s. "Paris."

For later departures see Descriptive Programme free on application. Independent Ocean and Railroad Tickets everywhere. Letters of credit, &c.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.	Campania, May 4, M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.	Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M.	Lucania, May 18, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, April 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Spaarndam......Saturday, April 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam......Saturday, April 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU..........April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..........May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 PM.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 16.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, April 16. MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN..........Wednesday, April 10
SEMINOLE..........Friday, April 12
IROQUOIS..........Tuesday, April 16
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A.	W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.	Cent. R.R. 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt.	J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.&S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R.	F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.	

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA,

Werra..........April 13, 10 A. M..........Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M..........Genoa
Werra..........May 18, 10 A. M..........Genoa
Ems..........June 1, 11 A. M..........Genoa
Werra..........June 22, 10 A. M..........Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M..........Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.	Ems, Sat. May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.	Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.	Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM.	Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Trave, Tues., May 28	Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4	Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6	Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11	Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18	Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22	Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25	Spree, Tues., July 23

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.

New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11AM	Normannia, May 23, 11AM
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11AM	F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM	Columbia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

New-York. Ap. 10, 11 AM	Paris....May 8, 11 AM
Paris...April 17, 11 AM	Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM	New-York, May 22, 11AM
New-York. My. 1, 11 AM	Paris, May 29, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Waesland. Ap. 10, 5 PM	Noordland..May 8, noon
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M	Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM	Friesland, May 22, noon.
Westernland..May 1, M	Rhynland, May 29, noon.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM	*Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.	Britannic, May 15, 10 AM
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.	*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.	Germanic, May 29, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon......Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., April 27, 5 AM
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Thursday, April 11, at 3 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N.Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M., daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Ashville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sunday, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points. Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA NORWICH LINE
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, & COXSACKIE BOATS will leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46, foot of West 11th St. N. R., connecting at HUDSON with BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R. for all points East.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing & Newb'g: week days, 3 PM; Sun., 9 AM.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will sell at public auction on Friday, the 26th day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, or on such other day to which the sale may be adjourned, at the office of the Comptroller, Room No. 15, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the right, franchise, and privilege of constructing, maintaining, using, and operating a street surface railroad for public use in the City of New-York, with double tracks, connecting with the railroad of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, or its successor, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, on Lexington Avenue, as an extension thereof upon and over the surface of the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, as authorized in the resolution of the Common Council hereinafter contained, together with all the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turn-tables, crossovers, and suitable stands for the convenient working of the said railroad and for the accommodation of the cars to be run over the same.

That the conditions upon which, and not otherwise, the consent of the Common Council of the City of New-York has been given to the construction, maintenance, use, and operation of a street railroad upon and through the said streets and avenues are set forth in resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the said city on the 19th day of December, 1893, and approved by the Mayor of the City of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1894, and thereby took effect as provided for in Section 75 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, as follows:

"Whereas, The Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, pursuant to the railroad law, heretofore and on the 21st day of March, 1893, made an application in writing to the Common Council of the City of New-York for its consent and permission to be granted to said Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, its successor or successors, lessees and assigns, to extend the line of its railroad or route and to build, maintain, and operate an extension or branch of the same in the streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New-York hereinafter named; and

"Whereas, The Common Council caused public notice of such application and of the time and place when the same would be considered, to be given, by publication daily for at least fourteen days prior to the hearing in two daily newspapers of the City of New-York, to wit, in The New-York 'Sun' and in The New-York 'Daily News,' which papers were lawfully designated for that purpose by the Mayor of the said city; and

"Whereas, After public notice given as aforesaid and at a public meeting in pursuance thereof duly held, whereat all persons so desiring were given an opportunity to be heard and were heard, such application has been duly considered by the Common Council; it is therefore

"Resolved, That the consent of the Common Council of the City of New-York be and it hereby is given to the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, its successor or successors, lessees and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use in the City of New-York, with double tracks connecting with the railroad of said company on Lexington Avenue, and as an extension thereof, upon and over the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said City of New-York, from its line at the junction of Lexington Avenue and East Ninety-sixth Street through, along, and upon the said East Ninety-sixth Street to First Avenue, and thence through, along, and upon First Avenue to East Ninety-third Street, and thence through, along, and upon said East Ninety-third Street to Avenue A, and along and upon said Avenue A to a point at or near the entrance to the Astoria Ferry, together with all the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turn-tables, crossovers, and suitable stands for the convenient working of said railroad and for the accommodation of the cars to be run over the same.

"Resolved, That the conditions upon which, and not otherwise, this consent is given shall be and are as follows:

"That the right, privilege, and franchise of using said streets, avenues, and highways to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad thereon, as a branch or extension of the railroad of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, shall be sold at public auction to the bidder, which shall be a duly incorporated railroad corporation of this State, organized to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad in the City of New-York for which this consent may be given, and which shall agree to give the largest percentage per annum of the gross receipts of such branch or extension, as defined by Section 93 of the railroad law of this State, with adequate security, by bond or undertaking in writing and under seal, in such form and amount and with such conditions and sureties as may be required and approved by the Comptroller of the City of New-York for the fulfillment of said agreement for the commencement and completion of such road, according to the plan or plans and along the route fixed for its construction and within the time designated and prescribed by the laws now prevailing and applicable thereto.

"Resolved, That cars shall be run upon such branch or extension as frequently as the convenience of the public may require; and, if the right to construct and operate such branch or extension shall be purchased at such sale by the company applying for this consent, the same shall be operated as part of the continuous line of the applicant, so as to enable any passenger by transfer ticket or otherwise to obtain the benefit of a continuous ride for one fare to and from any point on said branch or extension to any point on the line of the railroad applying for this consent, whether the same be owned or leased by said company. And if the right to construct and operate such branch or extension shall be purchased at such sale by any corporation other than the applicant for this consent, such purchaser shall deliver and receive passengers, without extra charge or compensation, at the point of junction with the road of the applicant, upon a division of earnings from such joint business, in the proportion that the length of the extension or branch so sold shall bear to the length of the road of the company applying for this consent, whether owned or leased, together with the mileage of such branch or extension.

"This consent is further conditioned that, if the right to construct and operate such branch or extension shall be purchased by the company applying for this consent, the percentage to be paid upon gross receipts on behalf of such branch or extension shall be calculated upon such portion of the gross receipts of the applicant as shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount thereof as the length of such branch or extension shall be to the entire length of the road owned or leased.

"This consent is further conditioned that no passenger shall be charged more than five cents for a continuous ride upon, from, or to the above branch or extension under the conditions as to connections herein in this consent provided.

"This consent is also given upon the condition that such extension or branch may be operated by horse power or any power other than the overhead trolley system and locomotive steam power.

"Resolved, Further, That this consent is given upon the express condition that the provisions of Article 4 of the Railroad Law pertinent thereto shall be complied with by the company acquiring the right to construct and operate such extension or branch."

And whereas, since the passage of the aforesaid resolutions and the approval thereof by the Mayor, as aforesaid, and by articles of consolidation filed in the office of the Secretary of State in the County Clerk's office on the 28th and 29th days of May, 1894, the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company was consolidated or merged into a new corporation, which is now known as the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company;

And whereas, on or about the 26th day of June, 1894, the last-named corporation or company, through its attorney, made written application to me, the undersigned Comptroller, to take the necessary action required by law to sell at public auction the said right, franchise, and privilege aforesaid.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid resolutions and in compliance with the requirements of law, and especially in compliance with the requirements of Section 93 of the Railroad Law, as contained in Chapter 434 of the Laws of 1893,

I hereby give notice:

(a) That no bids will be received at said sale except "from a duly-incorporated railroad corporation of this State, organized to construct, maintain, and operate a street railroad in said city, for which such consent may be given," and which shall agree to give the largest percentage per annum of the gross receipts of such branch or extension, as defined by said Section 93 of the Railroad Law of this State, with adequate security, by bond or undertaking in writing and under seal.

(b) No bid will be received from such corporation unless it shall have at least five days prior to the day fixed for such sale, or five days prior to the day to which such sale shall have been duly adjourned, filed with the Comptroller of the city a bond in writing and under seal, with two sureties, to be approved by said Comptroller, conditioned, that, if such right, franchise, and privilege shall be sold to such corporation, to pay to the City of New-York the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) as liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty, in the event of the failure of such bidder to fulfill the terms of sale, comply with the provisions of the law pertinent thereto, and construct, complete, and operate its railroad according to the plan or plans and upon the route and routes fixed for its construction by the resolution aforesaid, within the time designated by law for the construction and completion of its railroad, and also conditioned to pay to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as successors in interest of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, if said Metropolitan Street Railway Company shall not be the successful bidder, the necessary expenses incurred by said corporation, or by the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, its predecessor in interest prior to the sale, pursuant to the requirements and direction of the local authorities, within twenty days after such sale, and upon the certificate of the Comptroller or other officer conducting the same, as to the sum or amount so to be paid.

(c) One of the conditions of said sale, as fixed by said resolutions, requires that the successful bidder at said sale shall run cars upon such branch or extension as frequently as the convenience of the public may require, and, if the right to construct and operate such branch or extension shall be purchased at such sale by the company applying for this consent, the same shall be operated as part of the continuous line of the applicant, so as to enable any passenger, by transfer ticket or otherwise, to obtain the benefit of a continuous ride for one fare to and from any point on said branch or extension to any point on the line of the railroad applying for this consent, whether the same be owned or leased by said company, and, if the right to construct and operate such branch or extension shall be purchased at such sale by any corporation other than the applicant for this consent, such purchaser shall deliver and receive passengers without extra charge or compensation at the point of junction with the road of the applicant, upon a division of earnings from such joint business in the proportion that the length of the extension or branch so sold shall bear to the length of the road of the company applying for this consent, whether owned or leased, together with the mileage of such branch or extension.

(d) Another of the conditions of said sale, as fixed by said resolutions, requires that, if the right to construct and operate such branch or extension shall be purchased by the company applying for this consent, the percentage to be paid upon the gross receipts on behalf of such branch or extension shall be calculated upon such portion of the gross receipts of the applicant as shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount thereof as the length of such branch or extension shall be to the entire length of the road owned or leased.

(e) Another of the conditions of said sale, as fixed by said resolutions, requires that no passenger shall be charged more than five cents for a continuous ride upon, from, or to the above branch or extension, under the conditions as to connections in said consent provided.

(f) Another of the conditions of said sale, as fixed by said resolutions, requires that such extension or branch may be operated by horse power or any power other than the overhead trolley system and locomotive steam power.

(g) And a last of the conditions of said sale, as required by said resolutions, requires that the provisions of Article 4 of the Railroad Law appurtenant thereto shall be complied with by the company acquiring the right to construct and operate such extension or branch.

(h) In addition to the percentage bid by it on the sale, the purchaser will be liable to pay annually into the City Treasury for the first five years three per cent., thereafter five per cent., of its gross receipts, as required by Section 95 of the general railroad laws, calculated upon the basis provided for extensions in said law, and no bid will be accepted unless it be of percentage additional to the said percentage provided for by said law. And said sale is upon the further condition that all provisions of law applicable to said railroad shall be by the purchaser at said sale duly complied with.

(i) In view of the failure of the city heretofore in many cases to secure the benefits expected from the sale of street railroad franchises, by reason of purchasers at said sale failing to construct and operate the roads upon various pretexts, I call attention to the fact that the purchaser at said sale and his sureties shall, so far as the condition that "if such right, franchise, and privilege shall be sold to such corporation to pay to the City of New-York the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) as liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty, in the event of the failure of such bidder to fulfill the terms of sale, comply with the provisions of law pertinent thereto, and construct, complete, and operate its railroad according to the plan or plans and upon the route and routes fixed for its construction within the time designated by law for the construction and completion of its railroad," is concerned, assumes all responsibility of obtaining consents of property owners and constructing and putting in operation the said railroad within three years after said consents shall have been obtained.

(j) And I further call attention to the fact that the purchaser who may build and operate such railroad shall at all times keep accurate books of account of the business and earnings of such railroad, which books shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the local authorities. In the event of the failure or refusal of the corporation operating or using such railroad to pay the rental or percentages of gross earnings agreed upon, and, after notice of not less than sixty days, to pay the same, the local authorities interested therein may apply to any court having jurisdiction upon at least twenty days' notice to such corporation, and, after it shall have had an opportunity to be heard in its defense, for judgment declaring the consent and right to operate and use such railroad forfeited and authorizing the sale again of the same in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, provided, however, that no such resale of any such consent and right heretofore granted shall be authorized except upon the condition that the same shall be subject to all liens and incumbrances existing on said railroad at the time such forfeiture may have been declared.

Notice is hereby given that no excuse for failure to commence the construction of said road within one year after the consent of the local authorities and property owners shall have been obtained, or for failure to complete and operate the same within three years after obtaining such consents, will be accepted or available.—Dated New-York, April 3d, 1895.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISAL.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 13th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, or in an adjoining county, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be acquired or affected by these proceedings is situate in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, and is laid out and indicated on a certain map, dated December 18th, 1894, signed and certified by Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works, and George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, entitled "Department of Public Works, City of New-York; map of lands in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, County of Westchester and State of New-York, the use or condition of which does or may injuriously affect the sources of the water supply of New-York City proposed to be taken or affected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York City in providing for the sanitary protection of the water supply of said city, under the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, on the 21st day of February, 1895, and a copy or duplicate thereof is now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, at No. 31 Chambers Street, in said city.

The following is a description of the real estate sought to be taken or in which an interest is sought to be acquired: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of real estate in said towns which taken together constitute two tracts of which the following are the external boundary line:

All those several and various lots, pieces, and parcels of land and real estate, as the term "real estate" is defined in said act, situate in the towns aforesaid, and which taken together form two tracts included within the following external boundary lines:

FIRST PIECE.

Beginning at a monument set in the ground marked D. P. W., at the northwesterly side of the property taken for Reservoir "A"; thence (1) south 51 degrees 45 minutes west 760.00 feet; thence (2) north 89 degrees 23 minutes west, crossing Tomahawk Street, 1450.00 feet; thence (3) north 8 degrees 25 minutes west 339.80 feet; thence (4) north 71 degrees 00 minutes east 228.00 feet; thence (5) north 13 degrees 31 minutes west 1000.90 feet; thence (6) north 43 degrees 31 minutes west 474.95 feet; thence (7) north 54 degrees 06 minutes west 624.90 feet; thence (8) north 76 degrees 56 minutes west 599.26 feet to the easterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (9) north 57 degrees 12 minutes west, crossing said right of way, 116.13 feet to the westerly line of said right of way; thence (10) still north 57 degrees 12 minutes west 211.21 feet; thence (11) north 3 degrees 57 minutes west 675.00 feet; thence (12) north 3 degrees 28 minutes east 1180.00 feet; thence (13) north 29 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 960.00 feet; thence (14) north 39 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds west 590.00 feet; thence (15) north 58 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 476.70 feet to the easterly line of Mahopac Avenue; thence (16) north 9 degrees 86 minutes west, crossing said avenue, 188.25 feet to the westerly line of said avenue; thence (17) north 00 degrees 19 minutes east along the westerly line of said avenue 447.50 feet; thence (18) south 88 degrees 23 minutes west 77.82 feet; thence (19) north 13 degrees 03 minutes west 1006.60 feet; thence (20) north 41 degrees 30 minutes west, crossing the road leading to Peekskill, 950.23 feet; thence (21) north 6 degrees 33 minutes east 1474.37 feet to the county line between Westchester and Putnam; thence along said county line (22) north 89 degrees 37 minutes west 311.95 feet to a point in the centre of the Muscoot River on said county line; thence still along said county line (23) north 89 degrees 37 minutes west 338.25 feet; thence (24) south 9 degrees 22 minutes west 971.65 feet; thence (25) south 4 degrees 53 minutes east, crossing the road leading to Peekskill, 809.16 feet; thence (26) south 36 degrees 17 minutes east 675.60 feet; thence (27) south 21 degrees 48 minutes east 934.26 feet; thence (28) south 7 degrees 18 minutes east 825.00 feet; thence (29) south 34 degrees 12 minutes east 981.78 feet; thence (30) south 87 degrees 21 minutes east, crossing Mahopac Avenue, 337.38 feet; thence (31) south 31 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 748.40 feet; thence (32) south 6 degrees 10 minutes west 925.00 feet; thence (33) south 4 degrees 41 minutes east 1200.00 feet; thence (34) south 59 degrees 26 minutes east 750.00 feet; thence (35) south 77 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 152.57 feet to the westerly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (36) still south 77 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 100.94 feet to the easterly line of said right of way; thence (37) still south 77 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 310.13 feet; thence (38) south 42 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 313.65 feet; thence (39) south 25 degrees 08 minutes 30 seconds east 750.00 feet; thence (40) south 00 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 690.00 feet; thence (41) south 34 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 523.00 feet; thence (42) south 68 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 647.63 feet to the westerly line of the land taken for Reservoir "A"; thence along the land taken for Reservoir "A" the twelve following courses: (43) north 4 degrees 28 minutes east 151.15 feet; thence (44) north 66 degrees 34 minutes west 476.20 feet; thence (45) north 34 degrees 48 minutes west 407.72 feet; thence (46) north 12 degrees 39 minutes east 184.46 feet; thence (47) south 86 degrees 49 minutes east 49.80 feet to the centre of the Muscoot River; thence (48) still south 86 degrees 49 minutes east 30.23 feet; thence (49) south 14 degrees 25 minutes east 160.30 feet; thence (50) south 84 degrees 00 minutes east 989.52 feet; thence (51) north 78 degrees 13 minutes east, crossing Tomahawk Street, 354.70 feet; thence (52) south 76 degrees 01 minute east 434.65 feet; thence (53) north 52 degrees 30 minutes east 668.00 feet; thence (54) north 6 degrees 54 minutes east 249.60 feet to the place of beginning.

Containing one hundred and ninety-three and four hundred and ten one-thousandths (193.410) acres.

SECOND PIECE.

Beginning at a monument set in the ground marked D. P. W., on the southerly side of the property taken for Reservoir "A"; thence (1) south 1 degree 46 minutes east 444.64 feet; thence (2) south 75 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds west 1,039.60 feet; thence (3) north 84 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds west 466.08 feet; thence (4) north 2 degrees 03 minutes 30 seconds west 581.25 feet; thence (5) north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 548.40 feet; thence (6) north 25 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 154.43 feet to the southerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence (7) still north 25 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east, crossing said road, 187.67 feet; thence (8) north 60 degrees 34 minutes west 490.52 feet; thence (9) south 52 degrees 22 minutes west 85.18 feet to the centre line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence (10) south 00 degrees 46 minutes west 30.50 feet to the southerly line of said road; thence (11) south 53 degrees 44 minutes west along the southerly line of said road 228.32 feet; thence (12) south 88 degrees 59 minutes west 490.47 feet; thence (13) north 79 degrees 31 minutes west 307.25 feet; thence (14) north 83 degrees 48 minutes west 369.24 feet; thence (15) north 7 degrees 35 minutes east 1,111.70 feet; thence (16) south 86 degrees 47 minutes west 255.60 feet to the easterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (17) still south 86 degrees 47 minutes west 101.07 feet to the westerly line of said right of way; thence (18) still south 86 degrees 47 minutes west 330.84 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to West Somers, (the town line between Somers and Yorktown;) thence along the westerly line of said road the five following courses: (19) south 00 degrees 37 minutes west 237.12 feet; thence (20) south 5 degrees 14 minutes east 129.48 feet; thence (21) south 2 degrees 36 minutes west 535.56 feet; thence (22) south 1 degree 06 minutes west 124.02 feet; thence (23) south 1 degree 10 minutes east 190.75 feet to the northwesterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (24) south 40 degrees 12 minutes west along the northwesterly line of said right of way 1,051.52 feet; thence (25) south 86 degrees 02 minutes east 123.77 feet to the southeasterly line of said right of way; thence (26) still south 86 degrees 02 minutes east 585.23 feet to the town line between Somers and Yorktown; thence (27) north 55 degrees 59 minutes east 667.44 feet; thence (28) south 71 degrees 11 minutes east 691.78 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (29) south 73 degrees 01 minute east 1,046.32 feet; thence (30) south 25 degrees 29 minutes west 431.10 feet; thence (31) north 82 degrees 16 minutes west 489.24 feet; thence (32) south 5 degrees 54 minutes west 230.05 feet; thence (33) north 89 degrees 32 minutes west 344.45 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (34) south 1 degree 27 minutes 30 seconds west along the easterly line of said road 406.00 feet; thence (35) north 81 degrees 20 minutes east 1,031.52 feet; thence (36) north 56 degrees 30 minutes east 608.35 feet; thence (37) south 89 degrees 32 minutes east 597.66 feet; thence (38) south 87 degrees 59 minutes east 556.38 feet; thence (39) south 62 degrees 42 minutes east 852.60 feet; thence (40) south 10 degrees 47 minutes east 546.67 feet; thence (41) south 74 degrees 28 minutes west 455.60 feet; thence (42) south 12 degrees 14 minutes east 1,875.05 feet; thence (43) south 48 degrees 01 minute east 712.60 feet; thence (44) south 37 degrees 24 minutes east 627.07 feet; thence (45) south 1 degree 41 minutes east 593.88 feet; thence (46) south 69 degrees 45 minutes east 291.44 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (47) still south 69 degrees 45 minutes east, crossing said road, 558.16 feet; thence (48) north 26 degrees 27 minutes east 280.00 feet; thence (49) south 57 degrees 14 minutes east 787.00 feet; thence (50) south 59 degrees 15 minutes east 509.15 feet; thence (51) north 82 degrees 21 minutes east 707.85 feet; thence (52) north 3 degrees 09 minutes west 222.79 feet; thence (53) south 87 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 94.54 feet; thence (54) south 77 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 107.58 feet; thence (55) north 25 degrees 25 minutes west, crossing the Muscoot River, 130.90 feet; thence (56) north 69 degrees 15 minutes east 43.87 feet; thence (57) north 8 degrees 28 minutes east 268.20 feet; thence (58) north 82 degrees 24 minutes west 547.54 feet; thence (59) north 56 degrees 01 minute west 1,628.26 feet; thence (60) north 00 degrees 16 minutes west 771.04 feet; thence (61) north 28 degrees 01 minutes west 237.41 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (62) still north 28 degrees 01 minute west, crossing said road, 143.80 feet; thence (63) north 61 degrees 31 minutes west 943.17 feet; thence (64) north 14 degrees 47 minutes west 509.00 feet; thence (65) north 35 degrees 28 minutes east 413.20 feet; thence (66) north 9 degrees 56 minutes west 1,469.60 feet; thence (67) north 61 degrees 54 minutes east 145.53 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence along the westerly line of said road the five following courses: (68) north 12 degrees 31 minutes west 98.00 feet; thence (69) north 28 degrees 18 minutes west 206.60 feet; thence (70) north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 298.55 feet; thence (71) north 29 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 40.31 feet; thence (72) north 18 degrees 57 minutes west 79.62 feet; thence (73) south 88 degrees 14 minutes west 314.86 feet; thence (74) north 1 degree 46 minutes west 240.12 feet; thence (75) south 88 degrees 14 minutes west 315.00 feet to the place of beginning.

Containing two hundred and seventy-six and five hundred and fifty-two one-thousandths (276.552) acres.

Intending to include all the real estate shown on said map; all of which is to be acquired in fee except those parcels designated as numbers 7, 17, 37, inclosed within the green lines on said map, in which the interest or estate set forth in the statement attached to the map is to be acquired.

The following interest or estate will be acquired in the parcels shown on the map inclosed within the green lines, viz.:

Each and all of said parcels shall be subjected to and made to comply with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, as adopted March 15, 1889, and amended August 25th, 1893, a copy of which said rules and regulations is attached to said map.

The compliance with such rules and regulations will be made a condition running with the title to the said property, and such rules and regulations shall be carried out and maintained under the direction, inspection, and supervision, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York.

In all cases where streets or highways are acquired they will be left open for public travel forever, and no change be made in length, width, or grade of same.

Reference is hereby made to the said map, filed as aforesaid, in the office of the Register of said county, for a more detailed description of the real estate to be taken or affected.—Dated February 26th 1895. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation.

Office and P. O. address, 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

To provide for the acquisition of lands for public use between Tenth, or Amsterdam, Avenue and Eleventh Avenue, and other streets in the City of New-York, adjoining and in addition to the land authorized to be acquired by Chapter One Hundred and Forty-nine of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety, Chapter One Hundred and Two of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-three, and Chapter Seven Hundred and Forty-nine of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Four.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, April 11th, 1895, at 2 P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Dated City Hall, New-York, April 5th, 1895.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.—Pursuant to Chapter 682, Laws of 1892, and the acts amendatory thereof, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Wednesday, the first day of May, 1895, at eleven o'clock A. M., for executing the whole of the printing and other work provided to be done by said acts for the Senate and the Assembly, including delivery, in pursuance of the provisions of said acts, for the term of two years from the first day of October, 1895. It being expressly understood that such proposals for printing shall include all printing required to be done in pursuance of said act, including paper, presswork, pressing, folding, collating, stitching, and trimming of the legislative journals, documents, bills, and all publications required to be done by said act and the delivery of all work, as may be required by the undersigned. The proposals shall include also the prices for binding in paper covers or in cloth for all legislative printing required to be bound pursuant to said act. Proposals must be made upon blank forms pursuant to said act of 1892, which forms will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned, and no proposal or bid will be considered that does not conform to such blank forms. To every bid there shall be annexed the guaranty of one or more guarantors of sufficient ability that the person making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case within ten days after the award thereof. And to every such guaranty a certificate shall be annexed of the county judge of the county where the guarantor resides that the guarantor is a freeholder and able to make good his guaranty, together with a certified check on some State bank or national bank, or currency, to the amount of 5 per centum of the bid. Each proposition must be sealed up with the guaranty and directed on the outside, "Proposal for Public or Legislative Printing," and when thus sealed and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them, at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. A contract will be entered into with such person or persons, or firm, as shall make the lowest offer or offers computed upon the basis of the number of ems of composition and pages printed during the preceding year, (1893,) and the number of copies called for by said Chapter 682, Laws of 1892. The right to reject any proposal or proposals where there shall appear to be collusion between the bidders, to the disadvantage of the State, and to readvertise for proposals for the same, until advantageous and satisfactory proposals shall be received, is hereby expressly reserved by the undersigned, pursuant to said act. And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof for failure or non-performance, is hereby expressly reserved to the Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney-General, who will upon such annulment or abrogation of contract, or in case of failure to enter into contract with required security within the time herein specified, again advertise for proposals pursuant to said acts.—Dated Albany, N. Y., March 30, 1895. JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State; JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller; THEODORE E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans, peas, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, salt, baking powder, blacking, (shoe,) bluing, canned articles, chocolate, clothes line, flavoring extract, ink, matches, mustard, oil, (olive,) pickles, sauce, (Worcestershire,) soaps, (toilet,) soups, spices, tobacco, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 10, 1895, and addressed to the undersigned.
THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL Hall, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., April 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1895, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHington, D. C., March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, April 10, 1895, and then opened, for constructing at Fort Myer, Va., one administration building, one double set of N. C. staff officers' quarters, and one guard house. Information furnished on application. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for construction at Fort Myer, Va.," and be addressed to C. R. BARNETT, Depot Q. M.